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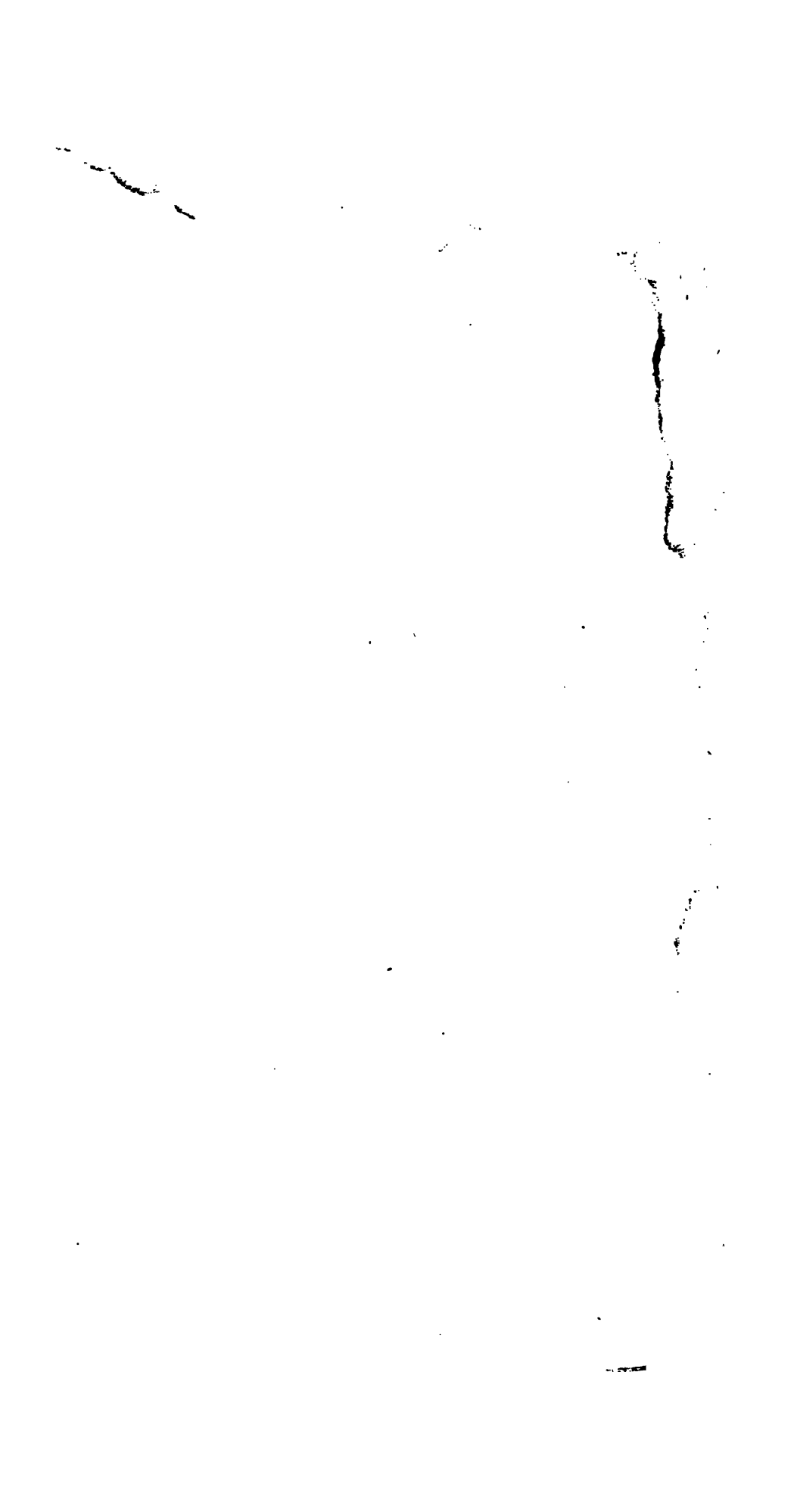
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STATE OF NEW YORK

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

October 1, 1891, to September 30, 1892

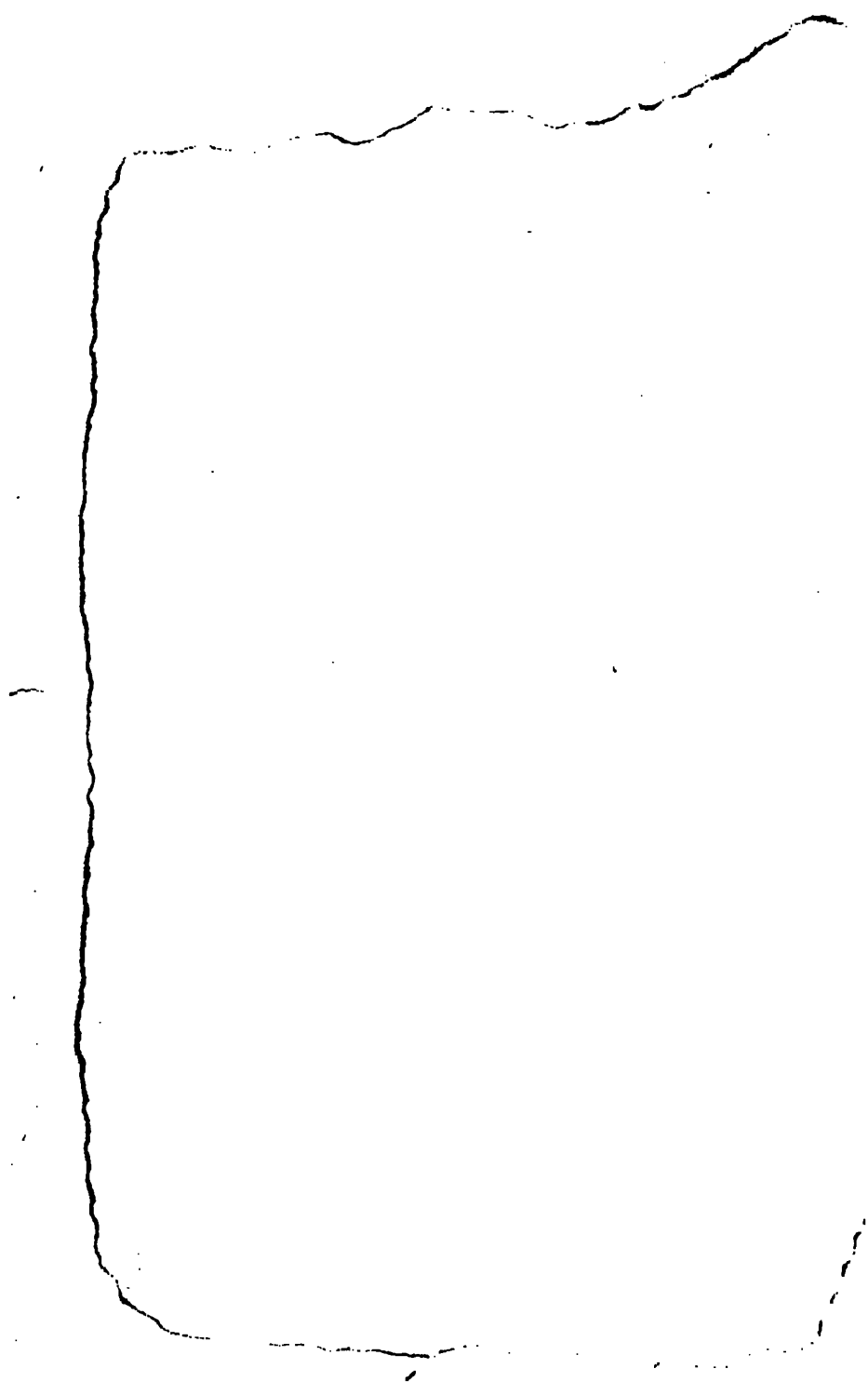
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1893



C O N T E N T S

PART 1 — STATE SYSTEM

CHAPTER 1

	PAGE
Review of state hospitals	5
Utica state hospital	6
General operations	6
Improvements	6
New buildings opened	7
Recoveries and deaths	8
Resident officers	9
Subordinate employes	10
Staple articles of supply	18
General cost	16
Appropriations required	17
Willard state hospital	22
General operations	22
New buildings	23
Purchase of farm	23
Recoveries and deaths	24
Resident officers	25
Subordinate employes	26
General cost of staple articles	33
Fuel and lighting	34
Appropriations required	35
Hudson river state hospital	36
General operations	36
Eight cottages	37
Boiler house	38
Recoveries and deaths	43
Resident officers	44
Subordinate employes	44
Staple articles of supply	47

Annual report of Rochester state hospital — (Continued)

	PAGE
Report of treasurer	129
Receipts	129
Expenditures	130
Report of superintendent	130
Report of steward	133
Report of matron	135
Report of supervisor	136

CHAPTER 3

State care of the insane	137
Workings of act of 1890	138
Erection of buildings under act of 1891	138
Sufficiency of appropriation	138
Needed improvement in financial matters	138
Proposed bill for regulating state hospital appropriations	139
Estimated number of insane	143
Amount of taxation recommended	144
Agents to secure reimbursements	145

CHAPTER 4

Appropriations for state hospitals	145
Commission prepared to explain requisitions of each hospital	145
Additional accommodations needed	148
Appropriations asked for by state hospitals	149
Utica state hospital	149
Hudson river state hospital	149
Willard state hospital	150
Middletown state homeopathic hospital	150
Buffalo state hospital	151
Binghamton state hospital	152
St Lawrence state hospital	152
Rochester state hospital	153
Recapitulation	154

CHAPTER 5

Transportation of the insane	154
Trained attendants	154
Only necessary expenses allowed	154
Regulations of commission	155

PART 2 — EXEMPTED COUNTY SYSTEM

CHAPTER 6

	PAGE
Special reports; city and county asylums.....	159
General remarks.....	159
New York city asylums.....	159
General operations.....	159
Question of charge of asylums	160
Charge retained by city.....	160
Accommodations	161
Recoveries and deaths	161
Resident officers.....	162
Subordinate employés	165
General cost.....	168
Kings county asylums.....	169
General operations.....	169
Buildings	170
Recoveries and deaths	170
Resident officers.....	170
Subordinate employés	171
General cost.....	176
General review	176
Medical service.....	176
Maintenance	176
Recoveries.....	177
Deaths	177

CHAPTER 7

General administration exempted county system.....	177
Care of insane in New York and Kings county	177
Need of change in management	178
Number of insane in these counties.....	179
Remedy for present evil	179

PART 3—LICENSED PRIVATE ASYLUM SYSTEM

CHAPTER 8

	PAGE
Special reports; licensed private asylums	183
General remarks	183
Bloomingdale asylum	183
General operations	183
Recoveries and deaths	184
Resident officers	185
Subordinate employes	185
Subordinate officers	185
Providence retreat	189
General operations	189
Recoveries and deaths	190
Resident officers	190
Subordinate employes	191
Marshall infirmary	192
General operations	192
Recoveries and deaths	192
Resident officers	193
Subordinate employes	193
Compensation	194
Long Island home	195
General operations	195
Recoveries and deaths	196
Resident officers	197
Subordinate employes	197
Brigham hall	198
General operations	198
Recoveries and deaths	199
Resident officers	200
Subordinate employes	200
St Vincent's retreat	202
General operations	202
Recoveries and deaths	203
Resident officers	203
Subordinate employes	203
Sanford hall	204
General operations	204

CONTENTS

xi

Special reports; licensed private asylums — (Continued)

Sanford hall — (Continued)	AGE
Recoveries and deaths	205
Resident officers	205
Subordinate employés	205
Dr Wells' sanitarium	207
General operations	207
Recoveries and deaths	207
Resident officers	208
Subordinate employés	208
Dr Combes' sanitarium	209
General operations	209
Recoveries and deaths	210
Resident officers	211
Subordinate employés	211
Dr Choate's house	212
General operations	212
Recoveries and deaths	212
Resident officers	212
Subordinate employés	212
Dr Parsons' home	215
General operations	215
Recoveries and deaths	215
Resident officers	216
Subordinate employés	216
Glenmary home	217
General operations	217
Recoveries and deaths	218
Resident officers	219
Subordinate employés	219
Falkirk	220
General operations	220
Recoveries and deaths	221
Resident officers	221
Subordinate employés	221
Vernon house	222
General operations	222
Recoveries and deaths	223
Resident officers	223
Subordinate employés	224

CONTENTS

Special reports; licensed private asylums — (Continued)		PAGE
Breezehurst terrace.....		225
General operations.....		225
Recoveries and deaths.....		225
Resident officers.....		226
Subordinate employes.....		226
Waldemere.....		227
General operations.....		227
Recoveries and deaths.....		228
Resident officers.....		228
Subordinate employes.....		229
The Pines.....		230
General operations.....		230
Recoveries and deaths.....		230
Resident officers.....		230
Subordinate employes.....		231
General review.....		232
Medical service.....		232
Recoveries and deaths.....		232

CHAPTER 9

General administration of private hospitals.....	233
Increase of such institutions small.....	233
Danger in unlicensed asylums.....	234
Lack of occupation for patients.....	234
Requirements for license.....	234

CHAPTER 10

the Brunswick home.....	235
Illegal institution.....	235
Issue of circular letter.....	237

PART 4 — GENERAL ASYLUM SYSTEM

CHAPTER 11

Commitment of the insane.....	241
Circular letter.....	242
Commitment of the insane.....	242
Public patients.....	244

CONTENTS

xiii

Commitment of the insane — (Continued)

Circular letter — (Continued)

	PAGE
Public patients from the counties of New York and Kings.....	244
Private or pay patients.....	245
Private asylums.....	245

CHAPTER 12

Decrease of insanity.....	247
Conditions for apparent increase.....	247
Percentage of increase.....	249

PART 5 — STATISTICS

CHAPTER 13

General statistical review.....	253
State hospital system.....	254
County alms-houses.....	254
Exempted county system.....	255
Licensed private asylum system.....	255
Number of hospitals and asylums.....	256
Total cost.....	256
Number employed.....	256
Receipts.....	256

CHAPTER 14

Statistical tables.....	256
State system.....	257
Number of registered insane.....	258
General statement of hospitals.....	260
Assigned causes of insanity.....	262
Forms of insanity.....	267
Number and percentage of recoveries and deaths.....	271
Causes of death.....	272
Admissions.....	279
Hereditary tendency to insanity.....	283
Civil condition.....	284
Degree of education.....	285
Duration of insanity.....	286

Statistical tables — (*Continued*)State system — (*Continued*)

PAGE

Ages of those admitted.....	292
Ages of those discharged.....	293
Ages of those who died.....	294
Alleged duration of insanity.....	295
Period of residence.....	295
Occupation of those admitted.....	296
Nativity of patients.....	302
Residence by counties.....	304

Exempted county system..... 314

New York city asylums..... 314

Movement of population.....	314
General statement.....	315
Assigned causes of insanity.....	317
Number and percentage of recoveries and deaths.....	321
Causes of death.....	323
Admissions.....	327
Hereditary tendency to insanity.....	328
Civil condition.....	329
Degree of education.....	330
Duration of insanity.....	331
Ages of those admitted.....	337
Ages of those discharged.....	338
Ages of those who died.....	339
Alleged duration of insanity.....	340
Period of residence.....	340
Occupation of those admitted.....	341
Nativity of patients.....	349

Kings county insane asylums..... 352

Movement of population.....	352
General statement.....	352
Assigned causes of insanity.....	354
Forms of insanity.....	357
Number and percentage of recoveries and deaths.....	359
Causes of death.....	360
Admissions.....	366
Hereditary tendency to insanity.....	367
Civil condition.....	368
Degree of education.....	369

CONTENTS

xv

Statistical tables *(Continued)*

Exempted county system — *(Continued)*

Kings county insane asylums — *(Continued)*

	PAGE
Duration of insanity.....	370
Ages of those admitted.....	373
Ages of those discharged.....	377
Ages of those who died.....	379
Alleged duration of insanity.....	379
Period of residence.....	379
Occupation of those admitted.....	380
Nativity of patients.....	380
Licensed private asylum system.....	391
General statistics.....	391
Idiotic, feeble-minded and epileptic.....	392
General statement, Syracuse institution.....	392
Movement of population.....	393
General statement, state custodial institution for feeble-minded women.....	394
Movement of population.....	395
Movement of population in Brunswick home.....	395
Number of idiots and epileptics in county and city poor-houses...	395

PART 6—SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

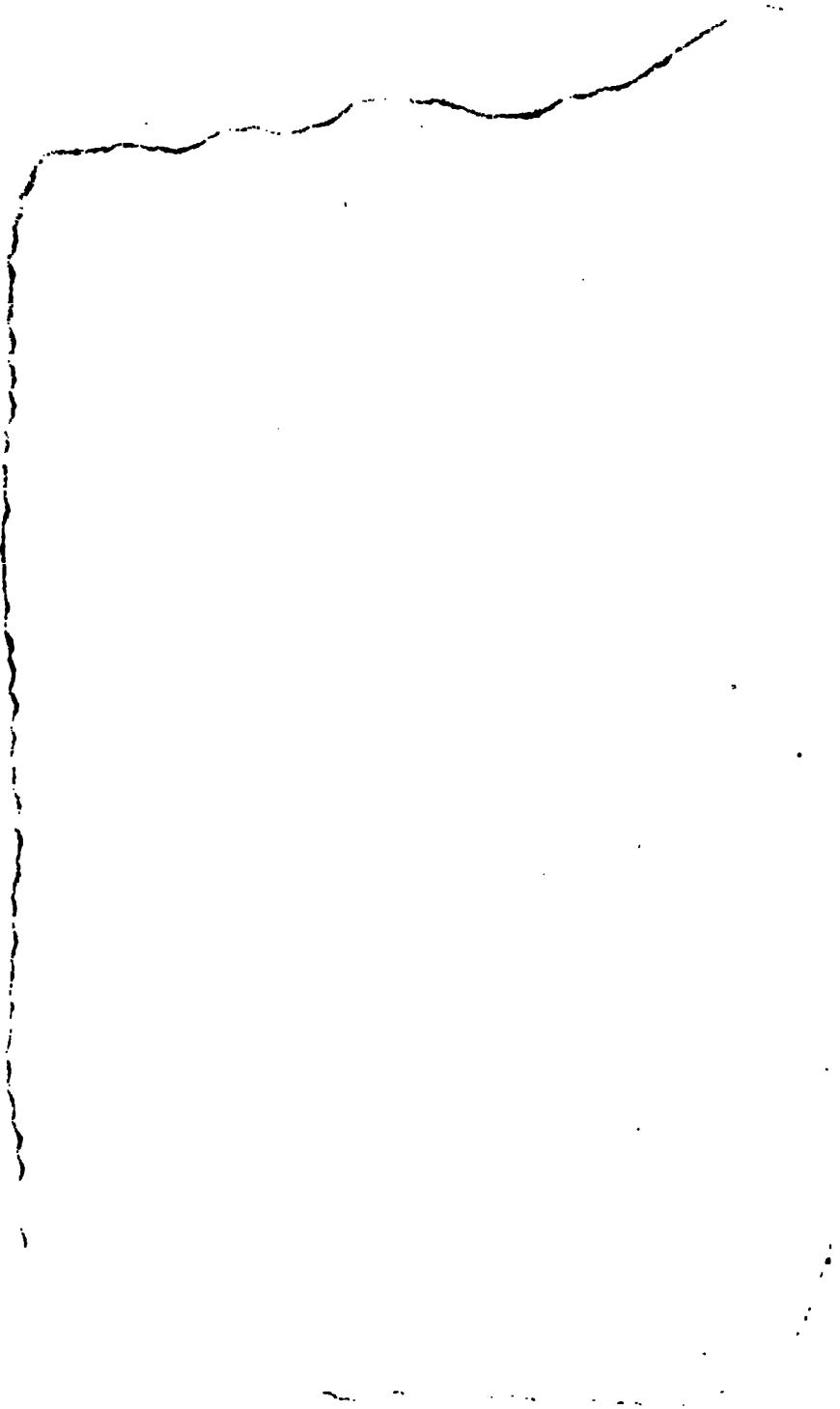
CHAPTER 15

Summary of recommendations.....	401
Estimates of expenditures.....	401
Two agents.....	401
Separate department.....	401

PART 7—ASYLUM DIRECTORY

CHAPTER 16

Asylum directory.....	405
State hospital system.....	405
Exempted county system.....	408
Licensed private asylum system.....	410



R E P O R T.

ALBANY, *April 3, 1893.*

To the Legislature :

The statute requires that "the Commission shall annually transmit to the Legislature a full report of their acts, together with such facts in regard to the insane and the management and conduct of the asylums and institutions for their care and treatment, as they may deem necessary for its information, to which they shall add in proper form and detail the measures which in their opinion are best adapted to improve the care and treatment of the insane."

Pursuant to the above provisions of law, the State Commission in Lunacy hereby presents its annual report for the year beginning October 1, 1891, and ending September 30, 1892. If the reports of the Commission were designed solely for the Legislature's use, some things of which the legislative department of the State government is required to take cognizance might with propriety be omitted, as for example, the special reports which the Commission makes from time to time to the committees of your honorable body relating to particular matters; but the Commission, conceiving that the Legislature intended the report for the information of the general public as well, and more particularly of those who are directly or especially engaged or interested in the care and treatment of the insane and in the management of institutions for this class, has deemed it proper and necessary to insert many other matters with which the Legislature can hardly fail to be familiar.

2 *FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.*

Obviously, a report of this character must be written with reference to all classes who may take interest in the subject, hence it must treat of many things with which the Legislature and specialists in the field of lunacy are acquainted, and it must duplicate and repeat figures and details for the benefit of those who do not care to examine the whole report, or to carefully study the whole body of statistics.

The report of the Commission for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1891, having been unavoidably delayed in its preparation, some matters were discussed and many special reports and orders were included therein which properly belonged to this report, notably, the financial needs of the State hospitals for the legislative year beginning in January, 1892. The present report, therefore, will be much briefer and treat of a much less number of subjects than its predecessor, as henceforth in its general reports to the Legislature the Commission will include only such matters as actually occur during the fiscal year.

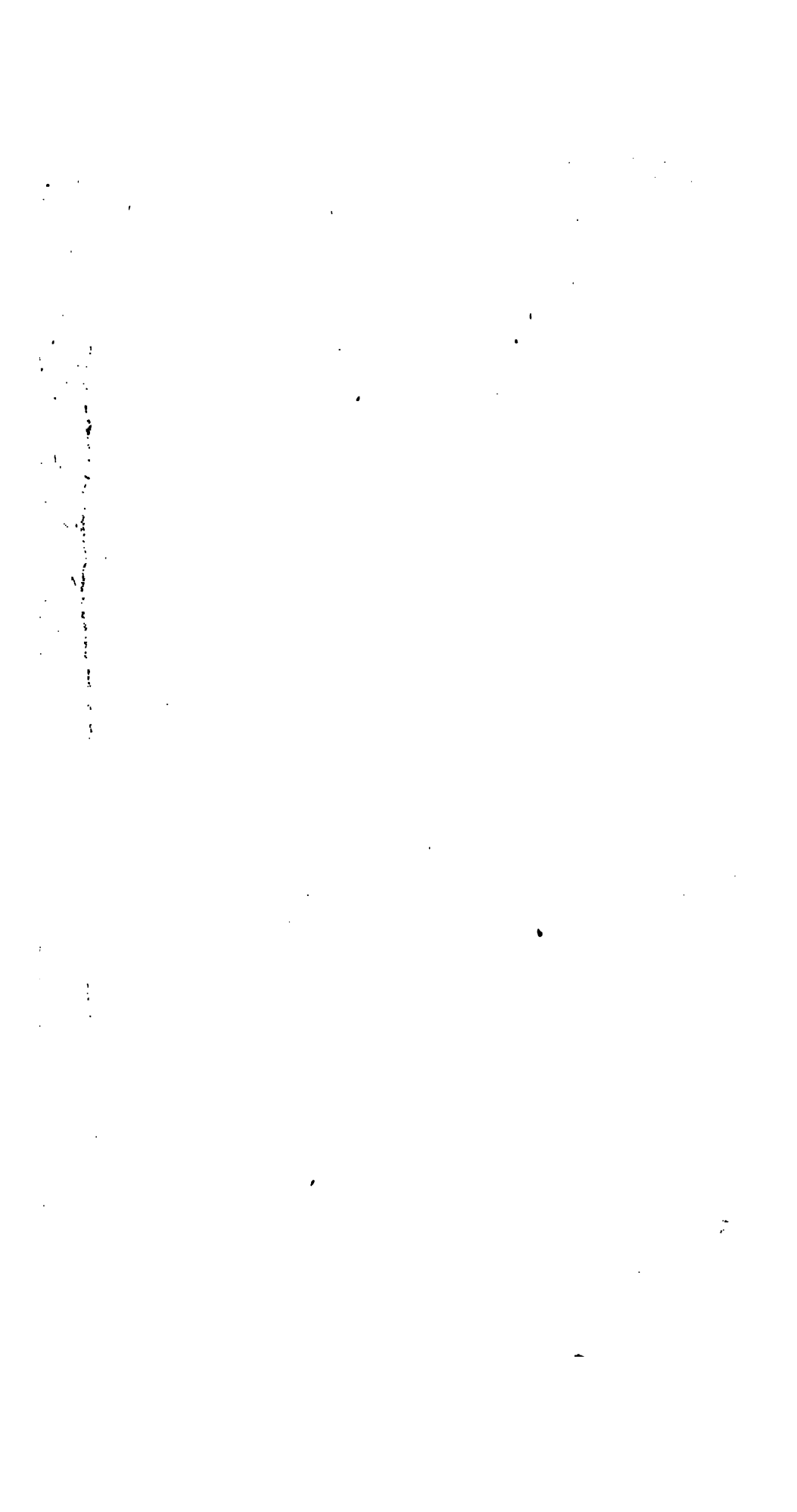
For the purpose of making the report as intelligible as possible, in respect to the many and diversified interests of which it must treat, it has been deemed wise to subdivide it into seven principal parts, as follows:

- Part 1 State System.
- Part 2. Exempted County System.
- Part 3. Licensed Private Asylum System.
- Part 4. System in General.
- Part 5. Statistics.
- Part 6. Summary of Recommendations.
- Part 7. Asylum Directory.

CARLOS F. MACDONALD, M. D., *President*,
GOODWIN BROWN,
HENRY A. REEVES,
Commissioners.

PART I.

STATE SYSTEM.



CHAPTER 1.

REVIEW OF STATE HOSPITALS.

The statute under which the Commission is organized provides as follows :

“The superintendent of every asylum and institution and the keeper of every county poor-house and city alms-house where insane are kept, shall, on or before the first of November in each and every year, report to the Commission in Lunacy the number of male and female insane, idiotic and epileptic in his custody on the first of October last past, together with a statistical exhibit of the number of admissions, discharges and deaths that have occurred within the past year among these classes of persons, the actual condition of those discharged, the causes of death of those dying in the institution, and such other facts and information as the Commission may require.”

Under the provisions of this statute, the Commission, for the purpose of procuring reports both intelligible and comparable, has required that they be in conformity to certain detailed inquiries and in response to certain specific questions, and that they should possess as much uniformity as possible, to the end that the general public and those especially interested in the care and treatment of the insane, might be able to approximately determine the relative usefulness of the various State hospitals for the insane.

Reports in conformity to these inquiries were first published in the report of 1891. Certain inquiries were made for the report of that year which are no longer necessary ; hence the inquiries have been modified so as to adapt them to permanent use for similar reports each year. For the purpose of clearness, the inquiries and answers are printed in a different type.

UTICA STATE HOSPITAL.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

State generally the operations of the hospital for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

The number of inmates October 1, 1891, was 778, and adding to those the 345 admissions under treatment, we find that the total number treated during the year was 1,123, or forty-eight less than the preceding year. The average daily population, however, was 811.

The discharges, including eighty-seven recoveries and eighty deaths, were 286. The number remaining September 30, 1892, were 410 men, 427 women, a total of 837.

The receipts of the institution for the support of patients have been for the current fiscal year:

From the counties.....	\$132,475 18
From private patients.....	24,661 22
From articles sold.....	3,499 10
From other sources.....	1,996 44

The water supply, which, owing to inadequate pipe lines, had become insufficient for the daily demands, has been made entirely satisfactory by the completion of a ten-inch main from the building to the hospital spring. The course of the pipe has been changed to make it more direct and also to avoid crossing the private property of Mrs. John P. Gray. As now run, the pipe extends along Hicks street and up Green. To thus straighten the line it was necessary to purchase two lots, Nos. 106 and 107, Wheeler avenue, which was done at a cost of \$160, that the right of way across might be made permanent.

For wards 3, 5, 8, 9 and 12 of the male department a commodious fire-proof staircase has been built, opening outwardly into the main quadrangles.

Another important and substantial improvement is the construction of the large dining-room addition for the male department, which is now approaching completion. Besides furnishing better

Utica State Hospital — Special Report.

lighted, more commodious and convenient dining-rooms, the space formerly occupied for that purpose will supply sleeping accommodations for about fifty patients. The meals formerly served in ten small rooms will soon be served in three large ones, a change which offers evident advantages.

For wards 5, 8 and 9 of the male department fire-proof paneled steel ceilings have been provided.

Additional light, brightness and comfort have been secured for wards 3, 8 and 12 of the male department by the construction of alcoves, requiring the removal of the old staircase and a single room on each floor.

Ward 8 of the male department has been thoroughly renovated.

The wash-house has been extended.

The roof over wards 3, 6 and 7 of the female department has been provided with new tin and other extensive repairs to the roof made in cornices and gutters for the pump-room and laundry.

Greater protection against fire has been secured by the construction of twelve fire walls, built to protect the attics.

A small, though wholly inadequate, addition has been made to the piggery.

The farm fences have been considerably improved by the substitution of the so-called anchor posts, with wire, for the ordinary wooden posts and pickets.

Great improvements in various ways and by general repairs have been made to the steam plant in both the engine and boiler-rooms, as well as in the connections throughout the building. The shafting in the engine-room has been thoroughly overhauled and new friction clutches provided. The efficiency of the mechanical department has been materially improved by the purchase and use of new machinery and tools, including an agricultural engine, a pipe and bolt machine, and a band-saw.

The apparatus connected with the electrical night-clock has been extensively repaired, including new wiring, boxes, clock, etc., and made to include the new infirmary building in its registration.

The electrical light plant has undergone extensive repairs, including new switchboard and wiring in connection with the new work and a new compound wound dynamo to furnish light for the infirmary group.

New fire-proof steel ceiling and new shelving have been provided for the medical library.

For the assembly hall, new scenery, including a drop curtain has been made and artistically painted, contributing to the attractiveness and completeness of the stage.

Utica State Hospital — Special Report.

The new group of infirmary buildings constructed under the State Care Act, was opened for patients at the close of the fiscal year. Accommodations for 200 patients are therein provided, and already great relief is afforded in the care of the most helpless of our inmates. The center building has been comfortably fitted up as a nurses' home where those continually employed in the care of by no means attractive patients, are afforded the opportunity to have a room apart from their charges for needed rest and recreation. The new infirmary buildings form a very valuable and handsome addition to the hospital property, and the aim has been to provide them with everything that is most modern, substantial and convenient in arrangement and appurtenances. Much has been accomplished in the way of useful work by our own patients in excavating and grading about the new buildings. This has brought a twofold benefit, the one to the hospital and the other to the patients themselves.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give the percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

The percentage of recoveries on number admitted was 25.20.

Give percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

The percentage of recoveries on daily average population was 10.72.

Give the percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

The percentage of recoveries on whole number treated was 7.74.

Give the percentage of recoveries on number discharged; of those discharged recovered the previous year how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1892.

The percentage of recoveries on number discharged was 30.41; eight patients were readmitted prior to October 1, 1892.

Give percentage of deaths on number admitted.

The percentage of deaths on number admitted was 23.18.

Give percentage of deaths on daily average population.

The percentage of deaths on daily average population was 9.86.

Give percentage of deaths on whole number treated.

The percentage of deaths on whole number treated was 7.12.

Give percentage of deaths on number discharged.

The percentage of deaths on number discharged was 27.96.

Utica State Hospital — Special Report.

Give the whole number of inebriates, that is, alcoholic, opium and other "narcotic habitués" discharged during the year, and whether these are classed as "recovered" or "not insane" in your report of discharges.

There were eight inebriates discharged during the year, *i. e.*, seven liquor cases, and one of liquor and opium; all were discharged as not insane.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer; also salary of treasurer.

The following is a list of the names of the resident officers, giving the rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience of each:

G. Alder Blumer, superintendent. Date of employment, December 14, 1886. Compensation, \$4,000. Previous experience: As assistant physician, six and a half years (acting superintendent one year); before his engagement as assistant physician at the State Lunatic Asylum in June, 1880, he was house physician at the German Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

William Mabon, first assistant physician. Date of employment, February 8, 1892. Compensation, \$2,000. Previous experience: As second assistant, two years; as third assistant, two years three months; as fourth assistant, seven months; as assistant physician at Morris Plains, N. J. Asylum, one and one-half years, and in general practice three and one-half years; also one year as house physician and surgeon at the Jersey City Charity Hospital.

Richard R. Daly, second assistant physician. Date of employment, March 4, 1892. Compensation, \$1,600. Previous experience: As third assistant, one month; as fourth assistant, two years; at Bloomingdale Asylum, one month; Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's island, one year and seven months.

Harold L. Palmer, third assistant physician. Date of employment, March 4, 1892. Compensation, \$1,400. Previous experience: One month as fourth assistant; two years as house physician at Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York.

Whitmore Steele, fourth assistant physician. Date of employment, July 1, 1892. Compensation, \$1,300. Previous experience: Two years at the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, as house physician.

Utica State Hospital — Special Report.

Clara Smith, woman assistant physician. Date of employment, May 15, 1891. Compensation, \$1,200. Previous experience: New York Infirmary for Women and Children, interne, one year; private practice, two years in city of Syracuse, N. Y.

John R. Jones, steward. Date of employment, January 11, 1887. Compensation \$1,400. Previous experience: As acting steward, seven months; as clothing clerk and storekeeper, fourteen years; as supervisor, nine years, as charge attendant, about three months.

Emma Barker, matron. Date of employment, October 1, 1887. Compensation, \$500. Previous experience: As assistant matron, seven months; as charge attendant and night watch, one year ten months; as dining-room attendant, about two months.

The salary of the treasurer is \$1,500 per annum.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

Give the number of employes, other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation, and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

The whole number of employes, other than resident officers, is 192, as per following schedule, stating compensation :

OCCUPATION.	Male wages per month	Number.	Female wages per month.	Number.
Chaplain	\$66 66	1	.....	.....
Bookkeeper	100 00	1	.....	.....
Bookkeeper	40 00	1	.....	.....
Stenographer	80 00	1	.....	.....
Storekeeper	50 00	1	.....	.....
Storekeeper, assistant	30 00	1	.....	.....
Apothecary	50 00	1	.....	.....
Supervisor	50 00	1	.....	.....
Supervisor, assistant	40 00	1	.....	.....
Night-watchmen	40 00	3	.....	.....
Tailor	40 00	1	.....	.....
Barber	45 00	1	.....	.....
Upholsterer	50 00	1	.....	.....
Upholsterer, assistant	38 00	1	.....	.....
Shoemaker	40 00	1	.....	.....
Butcher	60 00	1	.....	.....
Baker	50 00	1	.....	.....
Baker	40 00	1	.....	.....
Cooks	30 00	2	.....	.....

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

11

Utica State Hospital — Special Report.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS — (Continued).

OCCUPATION.	Male wages per month.	Number.	Female wages per month.	
Cook	\$18 00	1	.....	.....
Cook	15 00	1	.....	.....
Cooks	14 00	5	.....	.....
Cooks .....	.....	.....	\$12 00	2
Launderer	60 00	1	.....	.....
Launderer	45 00	1	.....	.....
Launderer	30 00	1	.....	.....
Assorter	40 00	1	.....	.....
Starcher .....	.....	.....	1.00 per day.	1
Laundress .....	.....	.....	22 00	1
Laundress .....	.....	.....	21 00	1
Laundress .....	.....	.....	20 00	1
Laundress .....	.....	.....	15 00	1
Laundress .....	.....	.....	14 00	1
Tailoress .....	.....	.....	18 00	1
Tailoress .....	.....	.....	14 00	1
Tailoress .....	.....	.....	1.00 per day.	1
Tailoress .....	.....	.....	.75 per day.	1
Seamstress .....	.....	.....	18 00	1
Seamstresses .....	.....	.....	16 00	2
Dressmaker .....	.....	.....	20 00	1
Attendants	28 00	7	.....	.....
Attendants	26 00	6	.....	.....
Attendants	24 00	13	.....	.....
Attendants	22 00	2	.....	.....
Attendants	20 00	14	.....	.....
Supervisor .....	.....	.....	35 00	1
Supervisor .....	.....	.....	25 00	1
Matron, assistant .....	.....	.....	30 00	1
Office attendant .....	.....	.....	16 00	1
Waitress .....	.....	.....	18 00	1
Waitress .....	.....	.....	14 00	1
Nurse .....	.....	.....	16 00	1
Chambermaid .....	.....	.....	14 00	1
Nurses .....	.....	.....	20 00	7
Nurses .....	.....	.....	19 00	2
Nurses .....	.....	.....	18 00	6
Nurses .....	.....	.....	17 00	6
Nurses .....	.....	.....	16 00	5
Nurses .....	.....	.....	15 00	3
Nurses .....	.....	.....	14 00	14
Nurses .....	.....	.....	13 00	3
Nurses .....	.....	.....	12 00	16
1 year	100 00	1	.....	.....

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Utica State Hospital — Special Report.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS — (*Continued*).

OCCUPATION.	Male wages per month.	Number.	Female wages per month.	Number.
Engineer, assistant.....	\$36 00	1	.....	.....
Firemen	40 00	5	.....	.....
Electrician.....	50 00	1	.....	.....
Coachman	50 00	1	.....	.....
Carpenter	3.00 per day.	1	.....	.....
Carpenters.....	1.75 per day.	2	.....	.....
Painter.....	2.50 per day.	1	.....	.....
Plumbers	50 00	2	.....	.....
Tinsmith	2.00 per day.	1	.....	.....
Bookbinder	52 00	1	.....	.....
Mason	2.50 per day.	1	.....	.....
Mason, assistant.....	1.37½ per day.	1	.....	.....
Farmer.....	55 00	1	.....	.....
Herdsman	50 00	1	.....	.....
Herdsman	40 00	1	.....	.....
Teamsters	45 00	2	.....	.....
Gardener	50 00	1	.....	.....
Gardener	45 00	1	.....	.....
Gardener	35 00	1	.....	.....
Laborer	40 00	1	.....	.....
Laborer	38 00	1	.....	.....
Laborer	24 00	1	.....	.....
Laborer	20 00	1	.....	.....

Give the ratio of employes of all kinds to patients.

The ratio of employes of all kinds to patients is 1 to 4.

Give the annual per capita cost per patient of all employes.

The annual per capita cost per patient of all employes is \$74.97.

Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.

The ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients is (day) 1 to 9; (night) 1 to 68.

Give separately the ratio of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

The rate of wages paid the male attendants on entering the service is \$20 per month; the rate paid to women is \$12 per month.

Utica State Hospital — Special Report.

Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

The maximum rate of wages paid men attendants is \$28, and to women \$20 per month.

State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

The compensation of attendants is determined in part by the length of service and in part by the character of the service rendered.

Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both.

At the end of six months male attendants are entitled to \$2 extra per month and at the end of a year to \$2 more, making the maximum rate of wages for the ordinary attendant not in charge of a ward \$24 per month. Similarly, nurses are entitled to an increase of \$1 at the end of each of these periods, making the maximum \$14 per month for nurses not in charge of wards. There is no other definite rule.

STAPLE ARTICLES OF SUPPLY.

Give the yearly per capita cost and the average purchase price of the staple articles of supply contained in the following table, as shown by the steward's books.

The following is a statement of the yearly per capita cost and the average purchase price of the staple articles of supply contained in the following table, as shown by the steward's books.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Utica State Hospital — Special Report.

ARTICLES.	Consumed during year.	Average purchase price.	Yearly per capita cost.	Total cost.
Fruits, fresh, bushels.....	896	\$0.90	\$1.034	\$838 85
Fruits, dried, pounds.....	1,530	.076	.144	117 03
Vegetables, fresh, pounds.....	329,931	.011	4.61	3,738 73
Vegetables, canned, pounds.....	2,169	.081	.219	177 78
Vegetables, dried, pounds.....	4,000	.03	.14	120 00
Meats, fresh, pounds.....	164,271	.068	13.857	11,238 69
Meats, salt, pounds.....	70,873	.052	.454	3,686 53
Meats, smoked, pounds.....	21,559	.097	2.579	2,091 63
Poultry, pounds.....	2,115	.11	.273	221 65
Fish, fresh, pounds.....	26,339	.075	2.43	1,974 42
Fish, salt, pounds.....	7,672	.065	.61	498 68
Flour, wheat, pounds.....	224,124	.023	6.356	5,154 85
Flour, graham, pounds.....	5,096	.021	.13	107 01
Flour, rye, pounds.....	1,565	.026	.05	40 76
Flour, buckwheat, pounds.....	1,135	.023	.032	26 10
Corn meal, pounds.....	2,975	.0175	.064	52 06
Oat meal, pounds.....	18,244	.03	.674	547 32
Rice, pounds.....	4,304	.05	.265	215 20
Farina, pounds.....	110	.045	.006	4 95
Crackers, pounds.....	1,795	.055	.121	98 72
Butter, pounds.....	40,735	.225	11.301	9,165 38
Cheese, pounds.....	3,611	.1025	.456	370 12
Milk, pounds.....	490,472	.02	12.09	9,809 44
Eggs, dozen.....	8,494	.175	1.83	1,486 45

Wax, pounds.....	4,346	.35	1.339	1,086 50
Wife, pounds.....	8,336	.165	1.69	1,375 44
Sugar, pounds.....	44,418	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.32	1,887 76
Molasses, gallons.....	695	.35	.299	243 25
Syrup, gallons.....	592	.26	.189	158 92
Vinegar, gallons.....	1,111	.13	.178	144 43
Salt, pounds.....	11,471	.004	.062	50 49
Pepper, black, pounds.....	218	.108	.029	23 54
Spices, pounds.....	1,007	.076	.095	77 37
Liquors, distilled, gallons.....	121	2.59	.386	313 75
Liquors, vinous, gallons.....	11	1.50	.02	16 50
Liquors, malt, barrels.....	8	7.54	.074	60 30
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	\$57,215 60

NOTE.— In the above table farm and garden products, with estimate of value of the same, are included.

Utica State Hospital — Special Report.

GENERAL.

Give the total and per capita cost of fuel, exclusive of wages, the average purchase price per ton of hard and soft coal, also the number of tons of each consumed.

The total cost of fuel, exclusive of wages, is \$10,614.83. The per capita cost, \$13.09. The average purchase price per ton of hard coal is \$2.64; of soft coal, \$3.15. The number of tons of hard coal consumed during the year was 3,558; of soft coal, 320.

Give the total and per capita cost of lighting the hospital, exclusive of wages.

The total cost of lighting the hospital, exclusive of wages, is \$2,699.74; the per capita cost, \$3.329.

Give the yearly and per capita cost of clothing.

The yearly cost of clothing is \$5,860.69; per capita cost, \$7.23.

Give the yearly and per capita cost of bedding.

The total cost of bedding for the year is \$3,151.58; the per capita cost is \$3.886.

Give the yearly per capita and total cost of furniture.

The total cost of furniture for the year is \$3,309.51; the per capita cost, \$4.08.

Give the yearly per capita and total cost of salaries of resident officers (including salary of treasurer).

Total cost of salaries of resident officers (including salary of treasurer) for the year is \$14,563.67; per capita cost, \$17.957.

Give the yearly per capita and total cost of wages of all kinds other than officers' salaries.

The total cost of wages of all kinds other than officers' salaries is \$60,798.35; per capita cost, \$74.967.

Give the yearly per capita and total cost of attendants proper, including ward supervisors.

The yearly per capita cost of attendants proper, including ward supervisors, is \$32.11; the total cost is \$26,041.56.

Utica State Hospital—Special Report.

Give the yearly per capita and total cost of medicines and medical stores and appliances.

The yearly per capita cost of medicines and medical stores and appliances is \$2.40; the total cost, \$1,948.29.

Give the yearly per capita and total cost of managers' or trustees' expenses of all kinds.

The yearly per capita cost of managers' expenses of all kinds is \$.024; total cost, \$19.56.

Give the yearly per capita and total cost of miscellaneous and all other items of expense for maintenance, not included in the preceding ten items.

The yearly per capita cost of miscellaneous and all other expenses not included in the preceding ten items is \$97.92; total cost, \$79,415.24.

Give the yearly per capita and total cost of maintenance inclusive of officers' salaries, ordinary repairs and every other item of expense which may be properly charged to maintenance account.

The yearly per capita cost of maintenance, inclusive of officers' salaries, ordinary repairs and every other item of expense which may be properly charged to maintenance account, is \$221.95; the total cost is \$180,001.81.

Give the total cost of extraordinary repairs and renewals, additional lands and buildings, or improvements of a special character.

The total cost of extraordinary repairs and renewals is \$6,608.62.

Buildings and improvements from the appropriations of 1890, 1891 and 1892, \$107,921.06. (Infirmary, \$104,500; lands bought, two lots, \$160, water supply.)

APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED.

Give an itemized schedule of the appropriations required for 1893, stating briefly the necessity for each item on the schedule.

MORE LAND.

The request for \$60,000 for the purchase of more land is repeated. The same arguments before advanced have additional force now that the population of the hospital is so much increased. The addition of at least 300 acres to the farm is greatly needed.

Utica State Hospital — Special Report.

The extension of the new infirmary group in a westerly direction from the old structure has carried the hospital building into close proximity to the property of other people, thereby causing mutual inconvenience. It is perhaps fair to them and fair to us that the State should own these lots, which can be purchased for \$2,000.

NEW QUARTERS FOR NURSES.

The plan of providing suitable quarters for the nurses apart from the wards to which their labors are confined, inaugurated in the new building, so commends itself as to warrant the recommendation that it be still further extended. There is need, moreover, for every inch of space on the wards for the increasing number of patients constantly coming to our hospital. The most practical, as well as the most economical, method of accomplishing this would be to adapt the third and fourth floors of the main center building to their use, by which plan provision would be made for about forty employes. This would necessitate the removal of the superintendent's quarters from the second floor to make room for the assistant physicians in the apartments thus vacated. There is ample room on the hospital property and near the main building for the construction of a superintendent's house, such as is provided at Willard, Middletown and Ogdensburg. The additional room thus secured on the wards for the exclusive use of patients would at the usual per capita much more than pay the cost of rearranging the second and third stories of the center building and of erecting a superintendent's house on the lawn, for which purposes an appropriation of \$25,000 is asked. The plan suggested is the most economical method of providing accommodations for our growing population and at the same time securing the advantages incident to a separate residence on the grounds for the executive officer.

SHOPS AND WAREHOUSE.

The institution has already outgrown its warehousing capacity, and we ask for an appropriation of \$4,538 to provide for new shops and store-rooms, by constructing a second story over the present work and store-rooms, as has already been done in the case of the upholsterer's shop.

NEW FENCES.

The proximity of new buildings to public streets renders necessary further protection by substantial fences. At least 3,600 feet of brick wall is needed as a northwesterly boundary. Under existing conditions

Utica State Hospital — Special Report.

there is little privacy for the patients and every opportunity for trespass on the part of the public.

The same necessity exists at other parts of the farm and grounds. Little has been done towards repairing fences for many years, the consequence being that they have been, and are still, far from a credit to the State. At least \$3,000 could be wisely expended in this way. Estimated cost, \$4,961.

STONE WALKS.

Similarly, new stone walks are urgently needed to connect the new buildings with the old and to furnish a good path to the street. Our thousand people make constant traffic to and fro, to say nothing of the multitude of visitors whose rights are also entitled to respectful consideration. Estimated cost, \$1,600.

NEW DYNAMO.

A new compound wound dynamo is needed, which can be interchangeable with the present dynamo. Cost, \$600.

APPROACH TO ASSEMBLY HALL.

The request made in our report for 1891, for an appropriation to provide a suitable approach to the Assembly Hall, is respectfully urged upon your attention. Estimated cost, \$400.

SILO.

Two years ago the managers were enabled to secure only \$500, as an appropriation for the construction of a new silo. The best possible use was made of the money at hand, but it has already been demonstrated as false economy, as the structure is too small and too weak to meet the actual requirements. Any one familiar with agricultural pursuits need not be informed of the value of a suitable silo where a large number of cattle is kept. The sum of \$2,000 is asked for the construction of a new and suitable silo.

OVEN.

The bakery, which was sufficient when our population was half or two-thirds its present figure, is now in absolute need of enlargement. An extension to the present structure and new ovens are an absolute necessity. Cost of annex and oven, \$1,800.

LIMESTONE.

The roads about the hospital property are very much in need of repair, and \$450 is asked to purchase limestone, to be broken and spread by the patients for the improvement of the roads, over which there is much daily traffic.

Utica State Hospital — Special Report.

PAINTING.

The sum of \$3,600 is asked for painting the inside and outside of sundry wards and buildings.

GREENHOUSE.

The old conservatory is decrepit and dangerous, and seriously obstructs the view from the wards. It should be torn down and in its place a new greenhouse erected, at a cost of \$1,000.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The new buildings involve the necessity of extending our fire protection. Eight hundred feet of four-inch pipe, five hydrants, 1,500 feet of hose and twenty nozzles are needed for this purpose. Estimated cost, \$1,245.

FIRE-PROOF CEILINGS.

Ward 1 of the male department and wards 7, 8 and 9 of the female department, and the large dormitories should be provided with iron fire-proof ceilings, the estimated cost of which is \$1,000.

NEW TIN ROOF FOR CENTER.

No new work has been done on the center roof since the fire in 1857, and there is great need for new tinning and substantial repairs to the gutters, the same necessity existing as for the repairs done during the last year to the roof over wards 3, 6 and 7. The estimated cost of this is \$4,142.50.

NEW PIGGERY.

The old piggery abandoned last year can be made very useful for lumber and general storage purposes provided it can be made water tight by re-shingling, the expense of which would be \$633.75.

The hospital ought to keep at least three times as many pigs as it can now accommodate in the contracted quarters provided for them. It has the food to give them and can find a ready use for all the pork which they can provide. The sum of \$1,500 could be wisely invested in making suitable additions to the present piggery.

NEW WINDOWS AND FLOORS.

An inspection of the hospital by our carpenter shows that 660 new windows are needed in various parts of the house at an expense of \$2,666. In our report for 1890 the need of new flooring in certain wards was pointed out and the same necessity, only made more forcible,

Utica State Hospital — Special Report.

still exists. New floors should be provided in all the rooms in wards 2 and 3 of the women's department and a new corridor for ward 2, at an estimated expense of \$5,000.

PRINTING PRESS.

Much beneficial employment is provided for the patients and a considerable saving of expense secured for the hospital by the establishment and proper equipment of a printing office. In order to increase our facilities and enable us to do all of our own work in that line the purchase of a single cylinder press, capable of doing book and job work, is an essential feature. The expense will be \$900.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

The large territory covered by the hospital buildings and the necessity of frequent communication between the officers stationed in the center and the several wards and outbuildings requires the establishment of a telephone exchange of at least twenty-five stations, with the switchboard, bells, batteries, cord, wire, etc., necessary in the construction, for which the sum of \$921, is requested.

COLD STORAGE.

A cold storage room for the slaughter-house is very much needed and could be provided for \$200.

ICE HOUSE.

As pointed out in our report of 1890, the north and west walls of the ice house are settling and disintegrating to a degree that renders the building unsafe and in great need of repair. The necessity then existing is made much more apparent each year. The cost of proper repairs would be \$1,200.

RECAPITULATION.

Land	\$60,000 00
Lots on Harper street.....	2,000 00
For rearranging second and third stories of center building as nurses' home, thus providing accommodation for forty patients, and for the erection of a superintendent's house.....	25,000 00
Addition to shops and store-rooms.....	4,538 00
New dynamo.....	600 00
Approach to assembly hall.....	400 00

Willard State Hospital — Special Report.

to 54. The Patients' School, the Training School for Nurses, and amusements, received the usual attention. Spray baths were introduced in the infirmaries for both men and women. The night service has been materially increased. Now all the acute, the suicidal, the filthy and the epileptic cases are under night supervision.

Many minor changes have been made to improve the dining-room service. Table cloths, better and more attractive furniture and better table ware has been introduced, and the dining-rooms are in every way more attractive than formerly.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give the percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

Percentage of recoveries on number admitted was seven.

Give percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

Percentage of recoveries on daily average population was 1.5.

Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

Percentage of recoveries on whole number treated was 1.2.

Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged; of those discharged recovered the previous year how many were re-admitted prior to October 1, 1892?

Percentage on number discharged was eight. Of those discharged recovered the previous year, four were re-admitted prior to October 1, 1892.

Give percentage of deaths on number admitted.

Percentage of deaths on number admitted was 43.

Give percentage of deaths on average daily population.

Percentage of deaths on average daily population was nine.

Give percentage of deaths on whole number treated.

Percentage of deaths on whole number treated was 7.6.

Give percentage of deaths on number discharged.

Percentage of deaths on number discharged was 48.

Give whole number of inebriates, that is, alcoholic, opium and other "narcotic habitues" discharged during the year, and

Willard State Hospital — Special Report.

whether these are classed as "recovered" or "not insane" in your report of discharges.

One inebriate was discharged as "not insane." Such cases are always so classified.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer; also, salary of treasurer.

Charles W. Pilgrim, superintendent, February, 1890. Compensation, \$4,000 per year. Experience: 18 months house physician in Bellevue Hospital, New York city; 1 year assistant in Asylum for Insane Criminals at Auburn, N. Y., and 7 years as assistant in the Utica State Hospital; one year in Europe.

Alexander Nellis, Jr., first assistant physician. Compensation, \$1,800 per year and maintenance. First term of service in Willard State Hospital from October, 1873, to May, 1880; second and present term of service began April 1, 1883; 1 year as surgeon to the Mexican National Railroad Company; nine months previous experience in Albany City Alms-house and Asylum, as assistant city physician.

Horace G. Hopkins, assistant physician, July 1, 1874. Compensation, \$1,500 per year and maintenance. Two years general practice.

Edwin R. Bishop, assistant physician, May 1, 1889. Compensation, \$1,300 per year and maintenance; one year in general practice.

Thomas E. Bamford, assistant physician, October 1, 1890. Compensation per year \$1,000 and maintenance. Four months in Bellevue Reception Hospital and 11 months as assistant physician in New York Insane Asylum (women's department), Blackwell's Island.

Samuel F. Mellen, assistant physician, March 16, 1891. Compensation, \$900 per year and maintenance. Three years in general practice and 9 months in Dr. Parson's private hospital at Sing Sing, N. Y.

Henry P. Frost, assistant physician, August 1, 1891. Compensation \$900 per year and maintenance. One year in general practice and 16 months as assistant physician in New City Asylum for the Insane (males), Ward's Island.

Willard State Hospital — Special Report.

Thomas J. Currie, assistant physician, December 1, 1891. Compensation, \$800 per year and maintenance. Two years in Harlem Reception Hospital (Bellevue Branch), New York city, and one year and one-half in general practice.

Emma Putnam, assistant physician, April 1, 1889. Compensation, \$1,200 per year and maintenance. Interne at Woman's Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., for 1 year and in general practice for 3 years.

Morris J. Gilbert, steward, March 17, 1873. Compensation, \$1,800 per year and maintenance.

Juliet W. Wyman, matron, January 7, 1885. Compensation, \$600 per year and maintenance.

James B. Thomas, Ovid, N. Y., treasurer. Compensation, \$1,000 per year. Non-resident.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

Give the number of employés, other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

Men, 215; women, 213; total, 428.

Willard State Hospital — Special Report.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

SERVICE.	Rate.	Number employed.	Men.	Women.
Attendants, per month.....	\$12 00	25	.....	25
Attendants, per month.....	13 00	8	.....	8
Attendants, per month.....	14 00	23	.....	23
Attendants, per month.....	15 00	26	.....	26
Attendants, per month.....	16 00	14	5	9
Attendants, per month.....	18 00	27	25	2
Attendants, per month.....	20 00	33	33	.....
Attendants, per month.....	22 00	12	9	3
Attendants, per month.....	23 00	8	8	.....
Attendants, per month.....	24 00	1	1	.....
Attendants, per month.....	25 00	16	16	.....
Attendants, per month.....	30 00	1	1	.....
Attendants, per month.....	35 00	3	3	.....
Total.....	.....	197	101	96
Baker, per month.....	\$40 00	1	1	.....
Baker's help, per month.....	25 00	1	1	.....
Baker's help, per month.....	23 00	1	1	.....
Baker's help, per month.....	20 00	1	1	.....
Total.....	.....	4	4	.....
Barn man, per month.....	\$40 00	1	1	.....
Butcher, per month.....	\$35 00	1	1	.....
Butcher, per month.....	30 00	1	1	.....
Total.....	.....	2	2	.....
Carpenter, per month.....	\$75 00	1	1	.....
Carpenter, per month.....	46 00	1	1	.....
Carpenters, per month.....	40 00	2	2	.....
Carpenter, per month.....	30 00	1	1	.....
Carpenter, per month.....	25 00	1	1	.....
Apprentice, per month.....	10 00	1	1	.....
Total.....	.....	7	7	.....

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Willard State Hospital — Special Report.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉES.

SERVICE.	Rate.	Number employed.	Men.	Women.
Clerk, per month	\$50 00	1	1	.....
Clerk's assistant, per month	50 00	1	1	.....
Clerk's assistant, per month	40 00	1	1	.....
Clerk, clothing, per month	40 00	1	1	.....
Total . . . . .	.....	4	4	.....
Apothecary, per month	\$30 00	1	1	.....
Cook, per month	\$58 33	1	1	.....
Cooks, per month	20 00	2	1	1
Cook, per month	18 00	1	.....	1
Cook, per month	17 00	1	.....	1
Cook, per month	16 00	5	.....	5
Total . . . . .	.....	10	2	8
Dining-room and kitchen, per month..	\$20 00	2	2	.....
Dining-room and kitchen, per month..	18 00	3	3	.....
Dining-room and kitchen, per month..	16 00	4	1	3
Dining-room and kitchen, per month..	14 00	5	.....	5
Dining-room and kitchen, per month..	13 00	5	.....	5
Dining-room and kitchen, per month..	12 00	9	.....	9
Dining-room and kitchen, per month..	10 00	25	.....	25
Dining-room and kitchen, per month..	9 00	6	.....	6
Dining-room and kitchen, per month..	8 00	4	.....	4
Total . . . . .	.....	63	6	57
Engineer, per month	\$100 00	1	1	.....
Engineers, per month	60 00	2	2	.....
Engineer, per month	50 00	1	1	.....
Engineer, per month	45 00	1	1	.....
Total . . . . .	.....	5	5	.....
Farmer, per month	\$50 00	1	1	.....
Farmers, per month	32 00	5	5	.....
Farmer, per month	30 00	1	1	.....
Farmer, per month	22 00	1	1	.....
Total . . . . .	.....	8	8	.....

Willard State Hospital — Special Report.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS — (*Continued*).

SERVICE,	Rate.	Number employed.	Men.	Women.
Firemen, per month	\$35 00	6	6	.....
Firemen, per month	30 00	4	4	.....
Firemen, per month	25 00	2	2	.....
Fireman, per month	18 00	1	1	.....
Total .....	.....	13	13	.....
Gardener, per month	\$50 00	1	1	.....
Gardener, assistant, per month	20 00	1	1	.....
Total .....	.....	2	2	.....
Grounds, per month	\$25 00	1	1	.....
Gasmaker, per month	\$35 00	1	1	.....
Housekeepers, per month	\$25 00	4	.....	4
Housekeeper, per month	15 00	1	.....	1
Total .....	.....	5	.....	5
House workers, per day	\$00 75	3	.....	3
House worker, per month	16 00	1	.....	1
House workers, per month	12 00	12	.....	12
Total .....	.....	16	.....	16
Launderer, per month	\$40 00	1	1	.....
Launderer's help, per month	28 00	1	1	.....
Launderer's help, per month	20 00	7	7	.....
Laundresses and wash-room, per day ...	1 00	3	.....	3
Laundress and wash-room, per day	85	1	.....	1
Laundresses and wash-room, per day ...	75	8	.....	8
Laundress and wash-room, per month ..	20 00	1	.....	1
Laundresses and wash-room, per month ..	14 00	2	.....	2
Laundresses and wash-room, per month ..	12 00	4	.....	4
Total .....	.....	28	9	19
Laborer, per month	\$20 00	1	1	.....

Willard State Hospital — Special Report.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS — (Continued).

SERVICE.	Rate.	Number employed.	Men.	Women.
Night watch, per month.....	\$35 00	3	3	.....
Night watch, per month.....	22 00	1	.....	1
Night watch, per month.....	20 00	2	.....	2
Total .....	.....	6	3	3
Nurses, per month	\$25 00	2	2	.....
Organist, per month.....	\$8 00	1	.....	1
Painter, per month	\$50 00	1	1	.....
Painter, per month	30 00	1	1	.....
Painter, per month	23 00	1	1	.....
Painter, per month	22 00	1	1	.....
Painters, per month.....	20 00	2	2	.....
Painters, per month.....	18 00	2	2	.....
Painter, per month	16 00	1	1	.....
Painters' apprentices, per month.....	10 00	2	2	.....
Total .....	.....	11	11	.....
Pipe fitter, per hour	\$00 25	1	1	.....
Pipe fitter, per month.....	40 00	1	1	.....
Pipe fitter, per month.....	30 00	1	1	.....
Total .....	.....	3	3	.....
Policeman, per month.....	\$35 00	1	1	.....
Porter, per month	\$30 00	1	1	.....
Porter, per month	20 00	3	3	.....
Porter, per month	18 00	5	5	.....
Porter, per month	16 00	1	1	.....
Total .....	.....	10	10	.....
Printer, per month.....	\$30 00	1	1	.....

Willard State Hospital — Special Report.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS — (*Concluded*).

SERVICE.	Rate.	Number employed.	Men.	Women.
Railroad employé, per month	\$25 00	1	1	.....
Railroad employé, per month	18 00	1	1	.....
Railroad employés, per month	13 50	2	2	.....
Total .....	.....	4	4	.....
Sewing-room and tailoress, per month .	\$25 00	2	.....	2
Sewing-room and tailoress, per month .	18 00	1	.....	1
Sewing-room and tailoress, per month .	16 00	1	.....	1
Sewing-room and tailoress, per month .	14 00	1	....	1
Total .....	. . .	5	.....	5
Shoemaker.	\$35 00	1	1	.....
Shoemaker.	25 00	1	1	.....
Total .....	.....	2	2	.....
Storekeeper, per month	\$40 00	1	1	.....
Storekeeper's assistant, per month	22 00	1	1	.....
Storekeeper's assistant, per month	10 00	1	1	.....
Total .....	. . .	3	3	.....
Supervisor, per month	\$51 67	1	1	.....
Supervisors, per month	40 00	2	2	.....
Supervisors, per month	33 34	2	.....	2
Supervisor, per month	25 00	1	.....	1
Total .....	.....	6	3	3
Tailor, per month	\$50 00	1	1	.....
Teacher, per month	\$20 00	1	1	.....
Teamster, per month	\$25 00	1	1	.....
Telegrapher, per month	\$40 00	1	1	.....
Total number employed .....	.....	428	215	213

Willard State Hospital — Special Report.

1. Give the ratio of employés of all kinds to patients.

1 to 4.

2. Give the annual per capita cost per patient of all employés.

\$53.13.

3. Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on wards to patients.

1 to 10.

4. Give the ratio of wages paid attendants on entering the service.

Men \$16, women \$12.

5. Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

Men \$35, women \$22.

6. State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

Men, \$16 from one to three months; \$18 up to end of year; \$20 after first year.

Women, \$12 first year; \$14 after first year.

In all cases where promotion to position of charge of attendant occurs, the rate of wages belonging to the position is given irrespective of length of service. Thus a male attendant may get \$25 before the end of the year, and females may get \$18 when they have shown sufficient ability to warrant promotion.

7. Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay or both.

Only as above stated under question 6.

Willard State Hospital — Special Report.

GENERAL.

ARTICLES.	Consumed during year.	Average purchase price.	Yearly per capita cost.	Total cost.
Fruits, fresh.....			\$0.935	\$1,929 94
Fruits, canned.....				
Fruits, dried.....			.314	648 60
Vegetables, fresh.....			5.102	10,522 21
Vegetables, canned.....				
Vegetables, dried.....				
Meats, fresh, pounds....	608,252	\$0.058	17.148	35,360 70
Meats, salt, pounds.....	1,392	.79	.053	110 76
Meats, smoked, pounds...	7,230	.087	.306	632 11
Meats, canned, pounds...	9,115	.064	.284	587 57
Poultry, pounds.....	7,943	.111	.431	889 10
Fish, fresh, pounds.....	40,506	.036	.715	1,475 30
Fish, salt, pounds.....	28,016	.066	.908	1,874 05
Fish, dried, pounds.....				
Flour, wheat, pounds....	777,368	.022	8.38	17,296 43
Flour, graham.....				
Flour, rye.....				
Flour, buckwheat, pounds.	5,952	.016	.047	98 20
Corn meal, pounds.....	17,180	.012	.10	206 16
Oat meal, pounds.....	26,800	.023	.301	622 33
Rice, pounds.....	25,018	.060	.615	1,260 99
Hominy, pounds.....				
Other cereals, pounds....				
Crackers, pounds.....	4,086	.064	.127	263 19
Butter, pounds.....	74,927	.187	6.824	14,072 33
Cheese, pounds.....	7,853	.098	.874	772 09
Milk, gallons.....	94,201	.16	7.30	15,072 16
Eggs, dozen.....	20,124	.177	1.73	3,567 56
Tea, pounds.....	11,084	.212	1.143	2,358 26
Coffee, pounds.....	19,665	.183	1.752	3,613 51
Sugar, pounds.....	136,019	.039	2.612	5,386 48
Molasses, gallons.....	780	.325	.123	253 85
Syrup, gallons.....	3,022	.237	.348	717 68
Vinegar, gallons.....	4,496	.11	.24	496 58
Salt, barrels.....	190	.859	.079	163 29
Pepper, pounds.....	640	.096	.029	61 56
Spices, pounds.....			.086	177 58
Liquors, distilled, gallons.	331	1.92	.316	651 07
Liquors, vinous, gallons...	377	.512	.93	193 02

NOTE — In the above table, farm and garden products, with estimate of value of the same are included.

Willard State Hospital — Special Report.

FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Give the total per capita cost of fuel, exclusive of wages, the average purchase price per ton of hard and soft coal, also the number of tons of each consumed; the total and per capita cost of lighting the hospital, exclusive of wages; the yearly and per capita cost of clothing; the yearly and per capita cost of bedding; the yearly per capita and total cost of furniture; the yearly per capita and total cost of salaries of resident officers (including salary of treasurer); the yearly per capita and total cost of wages of all kinds other than officers' salaries; the yearly per capita and total cost of attendants proper, including ward supervisors; the yearly per capita and total cost of medicines and medical stores and appliances; the yearly per capita and total cost of managers' or trustees' expenses of all kinds; the yearly per capita and total cost of miscellaneous and all other items of expense for maintenance not included in the preceding ten items; the yearly per capita and total cost of maintenance, *inclusive of officers' salaries*, ordinary repairs and every other item of expense which may properly be charged to maintenance account; the total cost of extraordinary repairs and renewals, additional lands and buildings, or improvements of a special character.

The following table is submitted as a reply to the above questions:

	Average purchase price.	Yearly per capita cost.	Total cost.
(1) Coal, hard, 989 tons. }	\$4.03	.....	.....
Coal, soft, 7,597 $\frac{1}{16}$ tons. }	2.28	\$10.35	\$21,360 31
(2) Fuel and light.	12.27	25,315 67
(3) Clothing.	9.31	19,208 87
(4) Bedding.	3.31	6,826 60
(5) Furniture.	5.803	11,966 26
(6) Salaries of officers.	8.01	16,516 66
(7) Wages.	53.03	109,557 12
(8) Attendants proper.	20.61	42,502 57
(9) Medicines and medical stores.	2.17	4,484 48
(10) Trustees' expenses.15	326 46

Willard State Hospital — Special Report.

FUEL AND LIGHTING — (*Continued*).

	Average purchase price.	Yearly per capita cost.	Total cost.
(11) Miscellaneous and all other items of expense for maintenance not included in the preceding ten items.....	\$63.81	\$131,577 84
(12) Maintenance, inclusive of officers' salaries, ordinary repairs and every other item of expense which may be properly charged to maintenance account	158.10	326,007 53
(13) Amount expended under opinion of Attorney-General, for land, assembly hall and extraordinary repairs..	\$46,001 60
Amount paid from special appropriations	24,121 56
			\$70,123 16

The same steam used for heating the Hospital is also used for running the electric light plant and we have kept no account of coal used in the gas house, hence we cannot give accurately the cost of lighting.

APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED.

Extension of electric-light plant.....	
We now use gas in some buildings and electricity in others, and have to keep up two plants. If all buildings were lighted by electricity, it would be more economical in the end, much safer and more desirable in every way	\$17,500 00
Additional fire escapes on main building, thus providing a safe and easy exit from the third section, which is now inadequately supplied; four sets of old stone steps leading from first floor need replacing with iron or stone. All would cost.....	2,000 00
Plaster ceilings to replace old plaster on wards.....	?

Hudson River State Hospital — Special Report.

Furniture and repairs to wards on second floor of main building which are now in need of renovation.....	\$5,000 00
Repairs to group No. 2, new floor, ceilings, etc.....	6,000 00
Engine house, centrally located, in which to keep team, steamer, chemical engine, and four drilled firemen at night, ready for an emergency; also, some hose, a hook and ladder truck, and other things to insure good fire protection	5,500 00
Addition to east barn for stabling cows	1,600 00
Alterations in old chapel and assembly hall in order to convert them into suitable apartments for men and women employes. This is very important, and will increase capacity of institution by fifty.....	3,400 00
Fire proof vault for storage of books and papers in main office.....	3,000 00
Two new boilers at No. 1 to replace others which have been in use for about twenty years.....	1,500 00
Tile floor in soiled clothes room of laundry; floor is in need of immediate renewal, and should be replaced by some non-absorbent material	450 00
Gate posts and gates to protect various entrances.....	1,024 00
Machinery in carpenter and tailor shops.....	650 00
Cement sufficient for one mile of sidewalk, thus making a good walk for patients in all weather.....	2,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$52,124 00</u>

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

State generally the operations of the hospital for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

The eight cottages to accommodate 288 patients, the plans of which were approved by the districting board in October, 1891, are

Hudson River State Hospital — Special Report.

nearing completion, and will soon be ready for occupancy. These cottages are located on the "Fallkill" farms, and are built on the side of a hill facing the south and east on a fine site which commands an extensive view of the surrounding country; these cottages are each of two stories in height, with accommodations for thirty-six patients. The plans of all are very similar, and each of them is divided up into nineteen single rooms, nine and one-half by seven feet. Nine of them are on the first floor, and the remainder and two large dormitories on the second floor, beside rooms for four attendants. A day room thirty by twenty-four feet is provided on the ground floor, having a wide piazza in connection with it, and also communication with a work-room located in the basement underneath. There is also a clothes room, a lavatory and bath room on the first floor and a linen room on the floor above. Each of the cottages has a dining room on the first floor twenty-four by twenty feet, with large pantry and closets adjoining and communicating with it a kitchen sixteen feet square, having a sink room, store room, closets, etc., arranged in connection with it; a bedroom for the farmer in charge and his wife is located over the kitchen, and is reached by a separate stairway. The cottages are constructed of common hard brick. The outer walls are built hollow so as to do away with the necessity of furring; all the partitions are of eight-inch brick work and as the stairs are of slate with no wooden partitions or furring, and the buildings lighted by electricity, the danger of fire is reduced to a minimum. The roofs are covered with slate and all the cottages are heated by steam from a boiler located in the cellar of each. Until a system of drainage can be introduced privies have been provided for each cottage.

The whole of the excavation was done by patients as well as some of the stone work in extra foundation walls, which it was found necessary to build below the line of work called for in the contract on account of the nature of the ground and inequalities of the site. The original contract price for these buildings was \$114,116; to this should be added \$3,985 for extra work, making a total of \$118,101, to be paid on building account. Other items in connection with the cottages are approximately as follows:

For steam-heating apparatus contract.....	\$11,075 00
For plumbing.....	4,550 00
For 320 hair mattresses.....	3,338 40
For 320 hair pillows.....	422 40
Three hundred and twenty feather pillows.....	537 60

Hudson River State Hospital — Special Report.

One hundred and seven dozen sheets.....	\$866 70
One hundred and seven dozen pillow-cases.....	214 00
Three hundred and twenty iron bedsteads with woven wire bottoms.....	2,064 00
For furniture	1,112 52
For eight ranges and boilers complete.....	960 00
For eight 80-gallon copper boilers	440 00
For cooking utensils.....	904 00
Two hundred and ninety-seven ornamental wire window screens.....	494 22
Architects' commission.....	5,350 00
Seven hundred pairs of blankets.....	1,645 00
Crockery, glassware, plated cutlery, wood and tinware, etc. (estimated)	2,000 00
Extras and incidentals (estimated).....	3,000 00

Several of the cottages are on land, for the purchase of which the Legislature of 1892, appropriated \$6,500. Of this amount, but \$6,273 was required for the land, the balance of \$227 remaining in the State treasury. The \$30,000 for "additional water supply," chapter 356, Laws of 1892, has been applied to the construction of a dam across the "Fallkill," to the erection of a suitable boiler and pump-house, the purchase of a Worthington pumping engine and 150 horse-power boiler, and the iron pipe necessary for distributing the water supply to the several cottages. The stone dam which is now completed, with the exception of a brick gate-house and a small amount of work on the lower side walls, was determined upon after a thorough examination of a site lower down the stream, where it was proposed to build an earthen dam at a comparatively small cost. Excavations and test pits, however, revealed the fact that for a depth of at least twelve feet below the natural surface the material was made up of alternate strata of gravel, clay and boulders. After a consultation between Mr. Charles Caldwell, the civil engineer in charge of this work, and Mr. Martin Schenck, the State Engineer, who visited the site, it was deemed advisable to move the location of the dam about 250 feet farther up stream, and to build a stone dam laid in cement mortar; here solid rock was found at a depth of from three to seven feet below the surface. The inequalities were brought to the proper level with concrete; the main body of the dam and the wing walls are built with stone taken from the quarry opened on the State lands, but owing to

Hudson River State Hospital — Special Report.

the difficulty and expense of cutting the native stone, the dimension stone for the face work was obtained from quarries at Canajoharie, N. Y. The work of cleaning and excavating for the stone dam was commenced in August and the structure was practically completed on the ninth of November, 1892. The total length of the dam and wing walls is 200 feet. The average height of over-flow about rock, is seventeen feet; the average height of wing walls is twenty-two feet. The length of overflow is seventy feet. The dam is seventeen feet wide at the bottom and eight feet at the top. The quantities (approximate) for this work were as follows:

Earth excavations for base and trenches.....	600 cubic yards.
Loose and porous rock excavated.....	260 cubic yards.
Concrete in base and core.....	260 cubic yards.
Rubble masonry in cement mortar.....	800 cubic yards.
Cut stone masonry in cement mortar.....	120 cubic yards.
Coping for crest of dam.....	400 square feet.
Cleaning bottom of lake near dam.....	450 cubic yards.
C. F. Norton Company cement.....	1,100 barrels.
Portland cement.....	120 barrels.
Cast-iron pipe forty-eight inch diameter.....	144 lin. feet.
Forty-eight-inch valves.....	2

In the inception, and during the progress of this work, the managers sought the advice and co-operation of such high authorities as Mr. Martin Schenck, the State Engineer and Surveyor, and Mr. C. L. Johnson, the Deputy State Engineer and Surveyor, and it is a matter for congratulation that the plan designed by Mr. Charles Caldwell, C. E., and carried out under his superintendence, met with the unqualified approval of these eminent State officers.

The boiler house is a plain frame building thirty-six by seventy-two feet, containing a boiler room thirty-six feet square, a room fifteen by thirty-six feet for the pumping engine, and a room twenty by thirty-six feet for the dynamo, the last two having cellars under them. The building has a slate roof and is painted. Its chimney is thirty-seven feet high. The tubular boiler set in brick at this house, and furnishing power to the pumping engine and dynamo is six feet six inches in diameter and twenty feet long, and of 150 horse power. In place in the room is a Worthington condensing machine, ten by sixteen, by eight and a half by ten, together with a No. 6 condenser, seven and a half by eight and a half by ten. Also a two-inch steam regulating valve.

Hudson River State Hospital — Special Report.

It is understood that this pumping engine is to be furnished with between seventy and eighty pounds of steam, and with this steam pressure amply able to pump at an easy speed a half million gallons of water in twenty-four hours, or 350 gallons per minute through 1,200 feet of eight-inch pipe to the (proposed) reservoir, which would be 250 feet above the source of the supply.

It is also understood that this pump will be able to maintain a pressure equivalent to 250 feet head while pumping direct into the pipes of this water system.

The cast-iron water pipe and fittings required for the distribution of the water supply to the several cottages, weighed 149 tons 310 pounds.

In view of the urgent necessity of opening the eight cottages for the reception of patients and the absence of any means for lighting the same, the managers have leased of the General Electric Company an electric incandescent lighting apparatus, on the following conditions:

The Electric Company agrees to furnish and deliver to said managers a 650 light, alternating incandescent electric light plant of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company's manufacture, with transformers, lightning arresters and all the usual fixtures and appliances, including steam engine and belting, as are set forth in detail in the specifications hereto attached and made a part of this contract.

The Electric Company agrees to deliver the same at the cottages of the Hudson River State Hospital, and to install the same in the manner described in said specifications, placing the dynamo in a suitable building or room, to be furnished by the managers for the electric light station, and to install the steam engine and connect the same to the electric light plant, and to further prepare the same for operation, as described in the said specifications.

The Electric Company agrees to lease the said electric light plant to said managers from the time of its installation and its readiness for operation, until it is purchased by them or removed by the Electric Company, as hereinbefore set forth, for a rental at the rate of \$37.85 per month, the same to be paid at the end of each month for the rent of the previous month, and the Electric Company agrees to sell said electric light plant to the managers of said Hudson River State Hospital within any reasonable time after its installation, for the sum of \$7,570, to be paid in cash on the delivery of bill of sale of the apparatus.

Said managers agree, when said incandescent electric light plant is duly installed in its lighting station and connected with said cottages, or such of them as shall then be ready for use, to lease said light plant

Hudson River State Hospital — Special Report.

from the Electric Company, and to pay the Electric Company therefor a monthly rental of \$37.85 as hereinbefore stated, until they purchase the said plant, or it is removed by the Electric Company.

Said managers further agree, if the necessary appropriation for the purchase of an electric lighting plant is made by the State, to buy of the Electric Company said electric lighting plant hereinbefore described for the sum of \$7,570, to be paid in cash on delivery of bill of sale, but in case they are unable to secure an appropriation from the State for the purchase of said electric lighting plant within a reasonable time, the same to be removed by the Electric Company from its place of installation as its own property without liability of any kind, and the managers hereby grant a full and free license to the Electric Company, its servants and employes, to then enter upon the premises, and with the necessary assistance and vehicles, to remove said electric lighting plant, and that the Electric Company shall not be responsible for any damages to the premises arising out of, or caused by the removal of such plant, and in case of such removal, the managers shall be released from their obligations to purchase said plant, but said removal and release shall not affect any rental theretofore paid or due on account of said plant. The items furnished for this plant are as follows:

One incandescent dynamo, 1,000 volts; 650 lights, 16 c. p. 35,000 Watts; one exciter dynamo, 110 volts, 1,500 Watts; two bases; two Rheostats; 500 lamps, 16 c. p.; sixty-two lamps, 25 c. p.; ten fifty light transformers; one station ditto; 500 key sockets; sixty-two keyless sockets; one volt meter; two current indicators, 75 amp.; one bank board for street system; one belt; one switch board; two feeder blocks; two lightning arresters; 500 shades; 500 shade holders; sixty-two thirty feet cedar poles; 1,200 feet No. 2 American Circular Loom Company wire; 11,200 feet No. 4 ditto; sixty-two outside fixtures for street lights; one Armington & Sims horizontal automatic cut-off engine, with cylinder thirteen inches in diameter with twelve-inch stroke.

In addition to ordinary repairs to building, furniture, farm and grading implements, the following work has been done:

Built one ice house, 800 tons capacity; built timber and earth dam, 120 feet long for a skating pond; altered old stable to make stalls for twelve horses; built thirty-five feet octagon shelter house in exercise yard for women patients; built twenty-five by sixty frame building for fever ward; built refectory for patients working on cottage sights; built 1,500 feet road fence; put up N. C. pine ceilings in four bath

Hudson River State Hospital—Special Report.

rooms, four lavatories, two slop rooms, and two water-closets in men's department; made fourteen window frames; made and hung twenty-two new sash; put up additional shelving in four clothing rooms; fitted up four boot and shoe rooms; fitted up nine rooms, water-closet and bath room for employés; made and put up seven medicine closets; removed old ice house; extraordinary repairs to coal house and boiler house; made six large flower stands; made twenty-four long settees; fitted up base ball ground; fitted up root cellar; (new floors in bins); put all slate roofs in good order; put fan lights over fourteen doors; framed twenty pictures; hung forty pictures; put up additional shelving in bread room, apothecary shop, store room and center kitchen; made and hung four slat screen doors and three storm sash; made large refrigerator; plastered second story of tenant house; put up hoisting machine for slaughtering; made twelve painters' ladders forty feet long; painted all tin roofs; painted walls of two wards; painted all outside doors; kalsomined walls first floor center building; limed-white all rooms wards A 1, and A 2; lime-white employes' room main building; made pattern for stone crusher pitman; made twenty-four ash settees; made thirty-six wardrobes; made thirty-two bureaus; made thirty-four tables; made thirty-one wash stands; made twenty-four step-ladders; made two book shelves; made one commode; made nine special tables (hard wood); made three special wardrobes, one special wash stand, twelve medicine trays, eight food trays, eight towel racks; made eighty looking-glass frames, and numerous other pieces of small furniture; drained block "A"; renovated old plumbing; drained inside and out of eight new cottages with tile pipe; trenching and laying water pipe for eight new cottages in progress; building two miles of new road in progress.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

Percentage of recoveries on number admitted, twenty-eight and one-half per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

Percentage of recoveries on daily average population, ten per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

Percentage of recoveries on whole number treated, seven per cent.

Hudson River State Hospital — Special Report.

Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged; of those discharged recovered the previous year, how many were admitted prior to October 1, 1892.

Percentage of recoveries on, number discharged, twenty-nine per cent; of those discharged recovered the previous year, four—one man and three women — were readmitted prior to October 1, 1892.

Give percentage of deaths on number admitted.

Percentage of deaths on number admitted, thirty-eight per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on average daily population.

Percentage of deaths on average daily population, thirteen and one-third per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on whole number treated.

Percentage of deaths on whole number treated, nine per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on number discharged.

Percentage of deaths on number discharged, thirty-nine per cent.

Give whole number of inebriates, that is, alcoholic, opium and other "narcotic habitués," discharged during the year, and whether these are classed as "recovered" or "not insane" in your report of discharges.

Of the eighty-five patients discharged recovered, alcoholic abuse was the alleged exciting cause of insanity in thirty-one cases, the form of insanity being acute melancholia in twenty cases, acute mania in nine, chronic mania in one, and dementia primary in one.

The opium habit was the cause in two cases; the form of insanity being acute melancholia in one case, and chronic melancholia in one.

Of the seven patients discharged and classed in the report as not insane, six were cases of inebriety or alcoholism and one was an opium habitué. All not insane patients properly classed as "alcoholic, opium and other narcotic habitués," were discharged as "not insane," and none as "recovered."

Hudson River State Hospital—Special Report.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer.

Joseph M. Cleaveland, superintendent; appointed March 28, 1867; compensation, \$4,500; previous experience, New York Hospital, three years; Utica State Hospital, nine years.

Selwyn A. Russell, first assistant physician, appointed July 11, 1891; compensation, \$3,000; previous experience, house physician in Albany Hospital, Utica State Hospital, four years; general practice since.

Charles H. Langdon, second assistant physician; appointed April 1, 1882; compensation, \$1,500; previous experience, attending physician to New York Dispensary, and general practice three years.

Ralph W. Parsons, third assistant physician, appointed July 17, 1890; compensation, \$1,000; graduated 1890.

Isham G. Harris, fourth assistant physician, appointed November 19, 1891; compensation, \$1,000; previous experience, two years' hospital practice; general practice, three months.

Caroline F. Pease, resident woman physician, appointed November 10, 1890; compensation, \$1,200; previous experience, fifteen months' hospital practice; general practice, twelve years.

D. Porter Lord, steward, appointed December 2, 1885; compensation, \$1,500; previous experience, twenty-three years mercantile life.

Mary E. Gordon, matron, appointed September 6, 1888; compensation, \$1,000; previous experience, two years in general hospital, four years as supervisor in McLean Hospital, Somerville, Massachusetts.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

Give the number of employés, other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation, and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

The whole number of employés other than resident officers is 229, as per following schedule, stating compensation, etc.

Hudson River State Hospital — Special Report.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

OCCUPATION.	Male wages per month.	Number.	Female wages per month.	Number.
Apothecary	\$40 00	1	.....	.....
Storekeeper	60 00	1	.....	.....
Stenographer, typewriter, telegrapher .....	.....	.....	\$40 00	1
Tailor	30 00	1	.....	.....
Seamstress .....	.....	.....	26 00	1
Clothing clerk	24 00	1	.....	.....
Cooks	50 00	2	.....	.....
Cook	40 00	1	40 00	1
Cook .....	.....	.....	25 00	1
Kitchen helper	24 00	1	.....	.....
Kitchen helper	23 00	1	.....	.....
Kitchen helper	19 00	1	.....	.....
Kitchen helper	18 00	1	.....	.....
Kitchen helpers	20 00	3	.....	.....
Butcher	40 00	1	.....	.....
Baker	43 00	1	.....	.....
Assistant	30 00	1	.....	.....
Lauderer	55 00	1	.....	.....
Laundry sorter	26 00	1	.....	.....
Laundress .....	.....	.....	20 00	1
Laundress .....	.....	.....	18 00	1
Laundresses .....	.....	.....	15 00	8
Mattress maker	35 00	1	.....	.....
Accountant	90 00	1	.....	.....
Engineer	85 00	1	.....	.....
Assistant engineer	60 00	1	.....	.....
Firemen	60 00	4	.....	.....
Coal passers	50 00	4	.....	.....
Pump man	57 00	1	.....	.....
Carpenter	100 00	1	.....	.....
Carpenters	55 00	3	.....	.....
Tinsmith	70 00	1	.....	.....
Farmer	45 00	1	.....	.....
Farmers	40 00	2	.....	.....
Teamsters without board	36 00	8	.....	.....
Teamster	25 00	1	.....	.....
Teamster	22 00	1	.....	.....
Teamster	18 00	1	.....	.....
Choreman	35 00	1	.....	.....
Dairyman	25 00	1	.....	.....
Poulterer	10 00	1	.....	.....
Hostler	45 00	1	.....	.....
Stableman	20 00	1	.....	.....
.....	40 00	1	.....	.....
.....	30 00	1	.....	.....

Hudson River State Hospital — Special Report.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS — (*Continued*).

OCCUPATION.	Males wages per month	Number.	Females wages per month.	Number.
Electrician.....	\$70 00	1	.....	.....
Watchmen.....	50 00	3	.....	.....
Attendant.....	31 00	1	.....	.....
Attendant.....	30 00	1	.....	.....
Attendant without board.....	40 00	1	.....	.....
Supervisor.....	33 00	1	.....	.....
Attendants.....	28 00	3	.....	.....
Attendants.....	27 00	4	.....	.....
Attendants.....	25 00	4	.....	.....
Attendants.....	24 00	10	.....	.....
Attendants.....	23 00	10	.....	.....
Attendants.....	22 00	20	.....	.....
Attendants.....	21 00	6	.....	.....
Attendants.....	20 00	5	.....	.....
Attendants.....	19 00	8	.....	.....
Attendants.....	18 00	23	.....	.....
Supervisor.....	.....	.....	\$45 00	1
Attendants.....	.....	.....	20 00	13
Attendant.....	.....	.....	19 00	1
Attendants.....	.....	.....	17 00	12
Attendants.....	.....	.....	16 00	6
Attendants.....	.....	.....	15 00	13
Attendants.....	.....	.....	14 00	16
Attendants.....	.....	.....	13 00	10

2. Give the ratio of employés of all kinds to patients.

The ratio of employés of all kinds to patients is 1 to 3.632.

3. Give the annual per capita cost per patient of all employés.

The annual per capita cost per patient is \$376.259.

4. Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.

The ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients is 1 to 5.938.

5. Give separately the ratio of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

The ratio of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service is: Men, \$18; women, \$13.

Hudson River State Hospital — Special Report.

6. Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

The maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants is: Men, \$28; women, \$20.

7. State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

Previous experience, adaptability to the service, efficiency and, other things being equal, length of service.

8. Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both.

No definite term fixed; usually after from three to six months, if a fair degree of efficiency is shown. Attendants without previous experience are entitled to an advance in wages and where practicable in position.

STAPLE ARTICLES OF SUPPLY.

Give the yearly per capita cost and the average purchase price of the staple articles of supply contained in the following table, as shown by the steward's books.

The yearly per capita cost and the average purchase price of the staple articles of supply are contained in the following table (including farm and garden produce):

ARTICLES.	Consumed during year.	Average purchase price.	Yearly per capita cost.	Total cost.
Apples, barrels	58	\$1.5220	\$0.1041	\$88 33
Melons	1,404	.0791	.1311	111 20
Pineapples	13	.1350	.0020	1 75
Peaches, boxes	10	2.1550	.0254	21 55
Peaches, crates	3	2.3666	.0083	7 10
Peaches, baskets	69	1.056	.0859	72 85
Peaches, quarts	17	.1775	.00353	3 00
Peaches, dozen	5½	.5733	.00371	3 15
Pears, dozen	70½	.5287	.04603	39 04
Pears, baskets	10	.6250	.0073	6 25
Pears, bushels	26	2.0076	.0615	52 20
Cherries, quarts	12	.10	.0014	1 20
Quinces, baskets	2	.50	.00117	1 00
Grapes, pounds	1,372	.0344	.0556	77 93
do boxes	15	.2966	.00524	

Hudson River State Hospital — Special Report.

STAPLE ARTICLES OF SUPPLY — (Continued).

ARTICLES.	Consumed during year.	Average purchase price.	Yearly per capita cost.	Total cost.
Grapes, baskets.....	13	\$0.3192	.00489	\$4 15
Cranberries, bushels...	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	3.53	.0213	18 10
Strawberries, quarts...	511	.0950	.0572	48 58
Huckleberries, pounds...	4,516	.08	.4260	361 28
Berries, quarts.....	165 $\frac{1}{2}$	.1449	.0282	23 96
Lemons, boxes.....	39	4.2025	.1932	163 90
Lemons, dozen.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	.36	.0002	18
Oranges, dozen.....	244 $\frac{1}{2}$	.3823	.1102	93 47
Oranges, boxes.....	1	2.25	.0026	2 25
Bananas, dozen.....	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	.3548	.0579	49 15
Canned fruits, gallons...	442	.7486	.3902	330 92
Fruits, dried, pounds...	1,214	.0531	.07606	64 50
Fruits, dried, bushels...	12	1.50	.0212	18 00
Fruits, dried, boxes....	7	1.9855	.0163	13 90
Potatoes, bushels.....	2,997	.5043	1.7795	1,509 05
Potatoes, barrels.....	128	1.9011	.2869	243 35
Sweet potatoes, bushels...	4 $\frac{5}{8}$	1.80	.00978	8 30
Spinach, bushels.....	15	1.0533	.0186	15 80
Lettuce, bushels.....	233	.60	.1648	139 80
Lettuce, heads.....	1,084	.0309	.0395	33 50
Cauliflower, heads.....	12	.2290	.0032	2 75
Egg plant, heads.....	5	.162	.0009	81
Cabbage, heads.....	9,604	.0404	.4577	388 15
Tomatoes, baskets.....	1	.75	.0008	75
Asparagus, bunches...	356	.5014	.2104	178 50
Cucumbers.....	8	.02	.001	16
Beets.....	435	.0375	.0192	16 35
Beets, barrels.....	40	.65	.0306	26 00
Beans, barrels.....	187	.9973	.2199	186 50
Beans, bushels.....	115	.8282	.1122	95 25
Turnips, bushels.....	169	.5376	.1071	90 86
Squash.....	19	.0947	.0021	1 80
Squash, pounds.....	30 $\frac{3}{4}$	.0458	.0016	1 41
Carrots, barrels.....	93	1.00	.1096	93 00
Carrots, bunches.....	968	.03	.0342	29 04
Corn, dozen.....	2,179	.12	.3083	261 48
Celery, bunches.....	2,200	.10	.2594	220 00
Leeks, bunches.....	36	.02	.0008	72
Onions, bushels.....	75	1.70	.1503	127 50
Onions, top, bushels...	217	1.00	.2558	217 00
Parsley, bunches.....	418	.02	.0098	8 36
Peas, bushels.....	122	.80	.1150	97 60
Peppers, bushels.....	384	.01	.0045	3 84
Radishes, bushels.....	36	.80	.0339	28 80

Hudson River State Hospital—Special Report.

STAPLE ARTICLES OF SUPPLY — (Continued).

ARTICLES.	Consumed during year.	Average purchase price.	Yearly per capita cost.	Total cost.
Radishes, bunches.	413	\$0.02	\$0.0097	\$8 26
Rhubarb, bunches	1,960	.05	.1155	98 00
Vegetables, canned, cans	42	3.0711	.1521	128 99
Vegetables, dried. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meats, fresh, pounds ...	296,541	.0906	31.6890	26,872 35
Meats, salt & smoked, lbs	12,947	.1107	1.7493	1,483 42
Poultry, pounds.	4,449	.1932	1.0140	859 89
Poultry, prs.	295	.9505	.3306	280 42
Fish, fresh, pounds.	18,054	.0764	1.6402	1,390 97
Fish, fresh, pounds.	2,052	.2215	.5453	454 46
Lobster, pounds.	23	.1121	.00304	2 58
Oysters, quarts.	175½	.3258	.0673	57 13
Oysters.	109,950	.0064	.8223	697 36
Oysters, baskets.	12	1.433	.0147	12 50
Clams, baskets.	47,800	.0059	.3296	279 54
Fish, salt, quintel.	5	7.05	.0415	35 25
Fish, salt, cases.	75	19.2745	1.6819	1,426 32
Fish, dried, pounds.	5,400	.0694	.44208	374 88
Flour, wheat, barrels. .	1,331	5.044	7.9164	6,713 15
Flour, graham, barrels.	8	4.745	.0447	37 96
Flour, buckwheat, lbs. .	190	.0516	.0115	9 81
Corn meal, barrels.	59	4.396	.3054	259 05
Corn meal, pounds.	35	.0275	.0011	95
Oat meal, barrels.	121	4.692	.6692	567 55
Rice, pounds.	11,726	.0492	.6803	576 95
Hominy, barrels.	181	1.8324	.3910	331 65
Hominy, cases.	2	2.00	.00047	4 00
Hominy, bags.	38	.1827	.00818	6 94
Other cereals, kegs.	13	3.58	.0548	46 53
Crackers, pounds.	5,901	.0642	.4471	379 15
Butter, pounds.	48,461	.1979	10.1339	9,593 61
Cheese, pounds.	3,971	.1128	.5284	448 13
Milk, gallons.	185,497	.1520	8.3245	7,059 26
Eggs, dozen.	24,191	.2032	5.8095	4,926 31
Tea, pounds.	3,446	.3274	1.3305	1,128 29
Coffee, pounds.	7,946	.2849	2.6703	2,264 42
Sugar, pounds.	52,264	.0412	2.5398	2,153 81
Molasses, gallons.	489	.3808	.2195	186 22
Syrup, gallons.	2,639	.17566	.5466	463 58
Vinegar, gallons.	1,726	.1236	.2515	213 31
Salt, sacks.	15	1.406	.02417	21 10
Salt, jars.	18	.1333	.0028	42
Salt, bushels.	12	.3583	.00507	
Salt, barrels.	20	2.3750	.05601	

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Hudson River State Hospital — Special Report.

STAPLE ARTICLES OF SUPPLY — (Continued).

ARTICLES.	Consumed during year.	Average purchase price.	Yearly per capita cost.	Total cost.
Pepper, pounds.....	308	\$0.1439	\$0.0522	\$44 33
Spices, pounds.....	252	.2314	.0699	59 34
Spices, bottles.....	8	.975	.00919	7 80
Spices, boxes.....	32	.1093	.0041	3 50
Liquors, distilled, gals.	144	2.7395	.4652	394 50
Liquors, vinous, gals..	52	1.2400	.0760	64 50
Liquors, malt, casks...	53½	5.9622	.3726	316 00
Liquors, malt, barrels..	2	8.00	.0188	16 00

NOTE.— In the above table, farm and garden products, with estimate of value of the same, are included.

GENERAL.

1. Give the total and per capita cost of fuel, exclusive of wages, the average purchase price per ton of hard and soft coal; also the number of tons of each consumed.

The total cost of fuel exclusive of wages was \$29,195.29; the yearly per capita cost was \$34.429. Average purchase price per ton of hard coal was \$4.5459. Number of tons, 6,283½; 17,573 pounds charcoal at one cent per pound.

2. Give the total and per capita cost of lighting the institution, exclusive of wages.

Cost of lighting the hospital was, exclusive of wages, \$2,684.18, and the yearly per capita cost was \$3.168.

3. Give the total and per capita cost of clothing.

The total cost of clothing was \$6,721.91; the yearly per capita cost was \$7.9048.

4. Give the yearly per capita cost of bedding.

The yearly per capita cost of bedding was \$3.8848.

5. Give the total and per capita cost of furniture.

The total cost of furniture was \$3,481.78; the yearly per capita cost was \$4.1058.

WASSEL BROS.

Hudson River State Hospital—Special Report.

6. Give the total and per capita cost of salaries of resident officers.

The total salaries of resident officers (including salary of treasurer) was \$15,742.40, and the yearly per capita cost \$18.564.

7. Give the total and per capita cost of wages of all kinds other than officers' salaries.

The total cost of wages and labor of all kinds other than officers' salaries was \$68,087.06, and the yearly per capita cost \$80.285.

8. Give the total and per capita cost of attendants proper, including ward supervisors.

Total cost of attendants proper \$32,434.78. Yearly per capita cost \$38.2485.

9. Give the total and per capita cost of medicines and medical stores and appliances.

Yearly cost of medicines, medical stores, and appliances was \$2,755.72. The yearly per capita cost was \$3.249.

10. Give the total and per capita cost of managers' or trustees' expenses of all kinds.

The total expenses of managers was \$15.75. Yearly per capita cost was .1857.

11. Give the total and per capita cost of miscellaneous and all other items of expense for maintenance not included in the preceding ten items.

The total cost of miscellaneous and all other items of expense for maintenance not included in the previous ten items was \$92,442.92, and the yearly per capita cost \$109.0117.

12. Give the total and per capita cost of maintenance inclusive of officers' salaries, ordinary repairs and every other item of expense which may be properly charged to maintenance account.

The total cost of maintenance inclusive of officers' salaries, ordinary repairs, and every other item of expense which may be properly charged to maintenance account, was \$223,202.74, and the yearly per capita cost was \$263.2107.

Hudson River State Hospital—Special Report.

13. Give the total cost of extraordinary repairs and renewals, additional lands and buildings, or improvements of a special character.

The total cost of extraordinary repairs and renewals was \$4,144.37. Of additional lands was \$6,273. Of new buildings for 288 patients, was \$164,123.93, and for additional water supply, being an improvement of a special character, \$13,214.07.

APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED.

Give an itemized schedule of the appropriations required for 1893, stating briefly the necessity for each item in the schedule.

The managers of the Hudson River State Hospital respectfully request that appropriations be made in the amounts and for the purposes hereinafter specified:

For the purchase of an electric light plant for the eight State-care cottages, in accordance with the contract already embodied in this report, \$7,570.

The buildings occupied by men patients with their 600 inmates, are without adequate protection against fire. At present the only means for meeting this danger are a "chemical fire extinguisher" and pails of water standing at convenient points. At the boiler-house, belonging to these buildings is a Worthington duplex fire pump, twenty by ten, by ten with automatic governor, seven-inch suction and six-inch delivery, guaranteed to throw 10.1½-inch streams 100 feet distant, with 150 feet elevation. This pump is now useless, there being no arrangements for conveying the water to the building.

An approximate cost of the work required to furnish an absolutely protective fire system for these buildings, is as follows:

Two thousand two hundred feet of six-inch pipe, well threaded	\$2,200 00
One thousand seven hundred feet of four inch pipe	900 00
One hundred and twenty feet of three inch pipe	50 00
Necessary valves	850 00
Labor and proper covering	4,000 00
Hose	2,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$10,000 00

Hudson River State Hospital—Special Report.

Another requirement at the men's department is a morgue. This should contain a small reception room where friends might see their dead, another room for the safe-keeping of the remains, and another suitable for making autopsies. The building should be supplied with steam heat, hot and cold water, sinks, fixtures and drainage pipes. The estimated cost of the structure is \$4,000.

In the women's department, the entire plumbing of wards 4 and 8, which is twenty years old, should be renewed, and iron floor beams, brick arches and tile floors replace the present rotting beams and worn out floors of the water-closets and bath-rooms. This would cost about \$6,500.

A suitable horse stable for twelve horses and a wagon-house are greatly needed. The farm horses are now stabled in a small lean-to. About 100 tons of hay and straw must be stacked out of doors, and more storage room for hay is needed. Our vegetable cellar is entirely inadequate and can not hold even the past year's yield of potatoes. For beets, carrots, cabbages, etc., the only resource has been to bury them in the earth. It would require to provide these necessities \$12,000.

For repairs to steam plant and the steam engine	\$2,500 00
For painting inside and outside of all buildings	4,500 00
For furniture	2,000 00

The following renewals and repairs are needed in the women's Department:

Thirty-seven new (lower) sash	\$111 00
Twenty new basement sash and frames	60 00
New floors and bases in twenty-three rooms	575 00
Twelve new doors	84 00
General repairs to windows and door frames	500 00
New dish-closets in four wards	160 00
New dumb-waiters in four wards	160 00

Men's department:

For repairing five arches in dormitory	125 00
New girder in block "C"	40 00
Laying floors in dormitories of "block A, 2" and "block C, 2"	700 00

Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital—Special Report.

A shed is needed for housing coal used in the several kitchens at the men's department, and one at the river for the coal used at the pump work; these two could be built for.....		\$1,000 00
For renewals and repairs to machinery and for a dove-tailing machine, belts, pulleys, etc.....		1,800 00
For the completion of the house for night nurses employed at the men's department		6,000 00
For the purchase of a piano for the women's department and for procuring books and instruments		1,000 00
For reservoir for State-care cottages to complete water-works for the same		10,000 00
For road making and implements therefor, there being about three miles of road to be constructed in connection with the State-care cottages and site for approaches to the same.....		6,000 00
For the purchase of a boiler feed pump for "Fallkill" farm boiler-house, and for an extra boiler.....		2,975 00
For maintenance deficiency appropriation.....		33,739 76
Total		<u>\$114,199 76</u>

It is evident that these estimates neither make provision for the 288 patients to be transferred by the State Commission in Lunacy upon the opening of the eight new State-care cottages, nor do they include the cost of support of the county patients, to be committed to this hospital after January 1, 1893, from the five counties lately added to the Hudson River State Hospital district, viz.: Albany, Greene, Queens, Suffolk and Richmond.

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

State generally the operations of the hospital for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital—Special Report.

Under this head we offer, first of all, a general statistical table, showing the operations as follows :

TABLE No. 1.

Showing movements of population for the year ending September 30, 1892.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining October 1, 1891.....	393	372	765
Admitted during the year	157	182	339
Total number under treatment during year	550	554	1,104
Average daily population.....	418 $\frac{2}{3}$	408 $\frac{1}{3}$	827 $\frac{1}{3}$
Capacity of institution, including new buildings.....	....	....	875 to 900
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered	43	82	125
As not recovered.....	33	23	56
As not insane	1	....	1
Eloped	1	....	1
Died.....	37	30	67
Whole number discharged during the year.....	115	135	250
Remaining September 30, 1892.....	435	419	854

The foregoing table shows the total number of patients treated at this hospital, and the general results attained, and the number on hand at the close of the fiscal year.

During the past twelve months two new buildings have been constructed with funds derived from an appropriation provided for in chapter 91 of the Laws of 1891. This act was for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of chapter 126, Laws of 1890, and it made provision for patients at this institution as follows: "To the Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital, 200." These buildings were not only erected, but they were likewise furnished, and are now occupied to their full capacity by patients who were either transferred from county institutions or sent as public patients from the various counties of this district. Also an addition to the boiler-house was made for the purpose of accommodating the pumps connected with the new artesian well, and the Monhagen lake. The green-houses have been repaired and improved and enlarged; and the same may be said of the ice-house the cow barns, the vegetable cellars, and the cold frames

Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital—Special Report.

Seventeen hundred feet of cast-iron water pipe have been laid from the large city main to the pumps in the pump-house, to increase the water supply in case of necessity. Repairs and additions and improvements have been made by the engineer, and the carpenter and their assistants, throughout the entire establishment. The spray bath, suggested by your honorable Commission, is still in successful and satisfactory use at this hospital. We have three of these baths where we had but one a year and a-half ago.

By the completion of the new buildings, we have enlarged hospital facility, and it affords us pleasure to state that the new hospital rooms seem to be admirably adapted to the work for which they are intended. All the sick, the feeble, the aged and helpless, the suicidal and the excitable and dangerous patients are kept, as far as we have room for them, in hospital wards, where they are constantly watched both night and day, to prevent injury or accident.

We have of late paid especial attention to the diet of our sick and helpless patients, and the following is a copy of a new special diet for hospital patients, which has recently been devised by the medical staff of this institution:

SPECIAL DIET FOR HOSPITAL PATIENTS.

Monday.

Breakfast—Bread and butter, graham mush, cooked with milk, hot or cold milk, coffee, toast.

Dinner—Soup (tomato, pea or vegetable), with small pieces of meat in the soup, rice, toast, hot or cold milk, bread and butter, bread pudding.

Supper—Bread and butter, tea, boiled rice, hot or cold milk, toast.

Tuesday.

Breakfast—Bread and butter, coffee, hominy, hot or cold milk, toast.

Dinner—Barley or rice soup (half stock and half milk), with small cubes of meat added, raw onions, fruit, toast, hot or cold milk.

Supper—Bread and butter, crackers and cheese, toast, sauce, tea, hot or cold milk.

Wednesday.

Breakfast—Bread and butter, cracked wheat, coffee, sausage or eggs, toast, hot or cold milk.

Dinner—Roast beef, boiled rice, bread and gravy, toast, hot or cold milk.

Supper—Bread and butter, toast, sauce, tea, hot or cold milk.

Middletown State Homoeopathic Hospital—Special Report.

Thursday.

Breakfast—Bread and butter, samp, toast, hot or cold milk, coffee.

Dinner—Bean or mock turtle soup, bread and butter, fruit, toast, hot or cold milk.

Supper—Bread and butter, toast, gingerbread, sauce, tea, hot or cold milk.

Friday.

Breakfast—Bread and butter, coffee, rice, toast, hot or cold milk.

Dinner—Fish chowder, with crackers and vegetables, rice, toast, hot or cold milk.

Supper—Bread and butter, tea, stewed oysters, crackers, toast, hot or cold milk.

Saturday.

Breakfast—Bread and butter, coffee, toast, corn meal mush, hot or cold milk.

Dinner—Meat balls or roast pork, baked beans, boiled potatoes, fruit, pickles or salad, toast, hot or cold milk.

Supper—Bread and butter, sauce or berries, tea, rice, corn bread, toast, hot or cold milk.

Sunday.

Breakfast—Bread and butter, sausage (or eggs to those who prefer them), oatmeal, cocoa, toast, hot or cold milk.

Dinner—Roast beef, mashed potatoes, celery or lettuce, boiled onions, rice pudding, toast, hot or cold milk.

Supper—Bread and butter, tea, sauce, cake, toast, hot or cold milk.

Three kinds of bread wheat, rye and graham at each meal.

Eggs, chicken soup, clam bouillon, beef extracts, beef juices, and other concentrated foods, together with preserved fruits and jellies are given, as extra daily diet, when ordered by the physicians.

The methods which we are striving to adopt at this institution are those which should command the services of careful, conscientious, faithful, skillful and thoroughly trained nurses. In addition to the nursing, we seek to afford to each patient an abundant and suitable diet. We have been especially gratified by the results obtained from a liberal use of hot milk for the recuperation of the sick and the conservation of the life forces in the feeble and the aged. In addition to this, we have endeavored to supply our patients with an agreeable variety of grain foods, of vegetables and of fruits; and likewise with a moderate amount of carefully selected meats.

Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital—Special Report.

The new buildings are especially adapted for the ingress of sunlight and fresh air, and for the egress of all noxious and mal odorous atmospheres; hence these conditions and surroundings are favorable to a restoration from bodily disease, and to a renewal of the normal mental operations.

The medication of this institution is after the tenets of Hahnemann, and has always been homœopathic. We are obliged to express, in this cursory review of the general results of the year, our regret that we have been unable to receive for care and treatment here all patients from every part of the State whose friends have expressed for them a desire for the homœopathic mode of treatment. We hope that this is but a temporary disability, and that the original purpose of this institution will soon be re-established and continued in accordance with the purposes and designs of its beneficent and philanthropic founders.*

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

The percentage of recoveries on number admitted was 34.02.

Give percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

The percentage of recoveries on daily average population was 15.11.

Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

The percentage of recoveries on whole number treated was 11.32.

Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged; of those discharged recovered the previous year, how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1892?

The percentages of recoveries on number discharged was 50.00; of those discharged recovered the previous year, six were readmitted prior to October 1, 1892.

Give percentage of deaths on number admitted.

The percentage of deaths on number admitted, was 19.76.

Give percentage of deaths on daily average population.

The percentage of deaths on daily average population was 8.10.

Give percentage of deaths on whole number treated.

The percentage of deaths on whole number treated was 6.06.

* NOTE BY THE COMMISSION.—So far as can be learned every patient who has desired homœopathic treatment has been permitted to obtain it at the Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital.

Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital—Special Report.

Give percentage of deaths on number discharged.

The percentage of deaths on number discharged was 26.80.

Give whole number of inebriates, that is, alcoholic, opium and other "narcotic habitués" discharged during the year, and whether these are classed as "recovered" or "not insane" in your report of discharges.

All the patients who have gained admission to this institution during the past year have been legally committed as insane, and upon certificates which have been accepted, after careful examination by the State Commission in Lunacy.*

We have refused admission to simple cases of alcoholism or opium eating, and have declined to admit any except those who were legally committed as insane.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer.

Selden H. Talcott, M. D., medical superintendent. Date of employment, April 24, 1877. Salary, \$4,500 per annum. Had experience on Ward's Island previous to coming here; was chief of staff of the Homœopathic Hospital; also, had charge for a time of the Soldiers' Home of New York city and of the New York City Asylum for inebriates; had charge of 150 of the male insane, occupying two of the general wards of the hospital—overflow from the city asylum.

George Allen, M. D., first assistant physician. Date of employment, May 1, 1890. Salary, \$3,000 per annum. Previous experience as an assistant physician in the Ward's Island Homœopathic Hospital, New York city, and twelve years of general practice.

C. Spencer Kinney, M. D., second assistant physician. Date of employment, December 1, 1880. Salary, \$2,000 per annum. Had experience in the Homœopathic Hospital on Ward's Island, New York, and also at this hospital. Previous to appointment he performed the duties of second assistant during the illness of Dr. N. Emmons Paine.

Daniel H. Arthur, M. D., third assistant physician. Salary, \$900 per annum. He was employed as an interne at this hospital May 1, 1887, and was appointed third assistant physician December 9, 1888.

Maurice C. Ashley, M. D., fourth assistant physician. Date of employment September 1, 1892. Salary \$900 per year. Previously served seven years in the capacity of nurse, pharmacist, and as a student in a hospital for the insane.

* There was one exception, and the patient was discharged.

Middletown State Homoeopathic Hospital—Special Report.

John Cochran, steward. Date of employment September 1, 1874. Salary, \$2,000. Family lives in the city and is not boarded at the hospital.

U. T. Hayes, treasurer. Salary, \$900 per annum.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

Give the number of employés, other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation, and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

The subjoined table shows the whole number of employés other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation, and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women:

POSITION.	MALE.	
	Number.	Wages per month.
Assistant steward.....	1	\$87 00
Clerk	1	61 00
Clerk	1	46 00
Clerk	1	41 00
Carpenter	1	54 00
Carpenter	1	32 00
Engineer, chief (without board)	1	95 00
Engineer	1	56 00
Firemen	2	45 00
Steamfitter	1	75 00
Messenger	1	23 00
Messenger	1	22 00
Messenger	1	16 00
Messenger	1	9 00
Night-watchman	1	52 00
Night-watchman	1	24 00
Cook	1	100 00
Cook	1	43 00
Kitchen help.....	2	23 00
Kitchen help.....	1	22 00
Kitchen help.....	1	19 00
Kitchen help.....	3	18 00
Kitchen help.....	2	16 00
Kitchen help.....	1	10 00
Baker	1	60 00
Baker	1	30 00
Butcher	1	22 00

Middletown State Homoeopathic Hospital—Special Report.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS — (Continued).

POSITION.	MALE.	
	Number.	Wages per month.
Laundryman	1	\$60 00
Laundryman	1	50 00
Painter, per day (without board).....	1	2 00
Painter, per day (without board).....	1	1 50
Help	2	18 00
Help	1	25 00
Help	2	27 00
Help	1	17 00
Help	1	12 00
Farmer	1	44 00
Farmers	4	20 00
Farmers	2	19 00
Farmer	1	15 00
Outside watch.....	1	25 00
Gardener (without board).....	1	60 00
Gardener (without board).....	1	40 00
Gardener (with board).....	1	18 00
Florist (without board).....	1	70 00
Florist	1	30 00
Florist	1	25 00
Florist	1	15 00
Florist (with board).....	1	15 00
Overseer	1	50 00
Coachman	1	30 00
All work	1	25 00
FEMALE.		
Overseer	1	\$37 00
Secretary	1	44 00
Cooks	2	22 00
Waitress	1	24 00
Waitress	1	21 00
Seamstress	1	26 00
Seamstress	1	19 00
Office girl	1	14 00
Help	1	20 00
Help	1	18 00
Help	1	17 00
Help	1	16 00
Laundry help.....	1	21 00
Laundry help.....	5	10
Laundry help.....	4	

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Middletown State Homoeopathic Hospital—Special Report.

SUB-ORDINATE EMPLOYÉS — (Continued).

POSITION	Male wages per month.	Number.	Female wages per month.	Number.
Supervisors	\$62 00	1	\$50 00	2
Supervisor			36 00	1
Head nurse			52 00	1
Attendant	38 00	1		
Attendants	37 00	3		
Attendants	36 00	3		
Attendants	35 00	1	35 00	5
Attendants	34 00	1	34 00	1
Attendants	33 00	1	31 00	1
Attendants	32 00	2	28 00	2
Attendants	31 00	1	25 00	3
Attendants	30 00	3	24 00	3
Attendants	29 00	2	23 00	1
Attendants	28 00	2	22 00	2
Attendants	27 00	3	21 00	3
Attendants	26 00	6	20 00	9
Attendants	25 00	7	19 00	3
Attendants	24 00	2	18 00	5
Attendants	23 00	1	17 00	3
Attendants	22 00	2	16 00	1
Attendants	21 00	2	15 00	4
Attendants	20 00	5	14 00	5
Attendants	19 00	7	12 00	2
Attendants	18 00	5		

Give the ratio of employés of all kinds to patients.

The ratio of employés of all kinds to patients is 1 to 4.05.

Give the annual per capita cost per patient of all employés.

The annual per capita cost per patient of all employés is \$75.42.

Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients

The ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients is: Day, one to nine; night, one to fifty five.

Give separately the ratio of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service

The ratio of wages paid men and women on entering the service is: Men, eighteen dollars per month; women, twelve dollars per month

Middletown State Homoeopathic Hospital—Special Report.

Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

The maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants is: Men thirty-eight dollars per month; women, thirty-five dollars per month.

State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

The rule is to promote according to capacity, fitness, ability and satisfactory discharge of duty.

Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both.

No definite term is fixed for promotion. Promotion depends on the rapid or slow development of fitness.

STAPLE ARTICLES OF SUPPLY.

Give the yearly per capita cost and the average purchase price of the staple articles of supply contained in the following table, as shown by the steward's books:

ARTICLES.	Consumed during year.	Average purchase price.	Yearly per capita cost.	Total cost.
Fruits, fresh.....	.....	.....	\$1.835	\$1,516 85
Fruits, dried.....	.....	.....	.69	572 30
Vegetables, fresh.....	.....	.....	5.92	4,894 95
Vegetables, canned.....	.....	.....	.18	147 73
Vegetables, dried.....	.....	.....	.13	105 95
Meats, fresh, pounds.....	272,511	\$0.0542	17.87	14,783 83
Meats, salt, pounds.....	2,904	.0438	.15	127 11
Meats, smoked, pounds....	1,072	.1243	.16	133 32
Poultry, pounds.....	4,980	.1494	.899	743 65
Fish, fresh, pounds.....	31,990	.0488	1.90	1,560 56
Fish, salt, pounds.....	2,883	.0692	.24	199 50
Fish, dried, pounds.....	1,647	.0866	.17	142 71
Flour, wheat, barrels.....	1,055½	5.285	6.74	5,577 25
Flour, graham, barrels....	40	4.81	.23	192 50
Flour, rye, barrels.....	25	4.65	.14	116 25
Flour, buckwheat, pounds..	108	.0287	.0037	3 10
Corn meal, pounds.....	3,800	.02	.09	75 00
Oat meal, pounds.....	11,200	.024	.324	268 28
Rice, pounds.....	4,443	.055	.296	247 09
Hominy, pounds.....	10,526	.017	.22	183 15
Other cereals.....	.....	.....	.0725	

Middletown State Homoeopathic Hospital—Special Report.

STAPLE ARTICLES OF SUPPLY — (Continued).

ARTICLES.	Consumed during year.	Average purchase price.	Yearly per capita cost.	Total cost.
Crackers, pounds.....	3,360	\$0.062	\$0.25	\$207 19
Butter, pounds.....	371,110	.2175	9.75	8,071 44
Cheese, pounds.....	4,200	.119	.602	498 56
Milk, gallons.....	103,556½	.1144	14.35	11,865 90
Eggs, dozen.....	17,164	.195	4.081	3,375 32
Tea, pounds.....	2,206	.285	.76	627 98
Coffee, pounds.....	6,843	.276	2.28	1,887 02
Sugar, pounds.....	53,531	.044	2.865	2,370 10
Molasses, gallons.....	254	.377	.116	95 75
Syrup, gallons.....	1,401	.315	.533	441 17
Vinegar, gallons.....	1,528	.149	.274	226 95
Salt, pounds.....	.....	.....	.18	150 13
Pepper, pounds.....	177	.143	.03	25 28
Spices, pounds.....	210	.222	.057	47 69
Liquors, distilled, gallons...	69½	3.352	.28	232 13
Liquors, vinous, gallons....	45	3.874	.21	174 35
Liquors, malt, dozen.....	30	1.096	.04	82 88

NOTE.—In the above table, farm and garden products, with estimate of value of the same, are included.

1. Give the total and per capita cost of fuel, exclusive of wages, the average purchase price per ton of hard and soft coal, also, the number of tons of each consumed.

Total cost (hard coal), \$15,457.80; per capita cost, eighteen dollars and seventy cents; average purchase price, two dollars and sixty-seven and one-half cents; number of tons consumed, 5,776.

2. Give the total and per capita cost of lighting the hospital, exclusive of wages.

Total cost, \$2,129.32; per capita cost, two dollars and fifty-seven cents.

3. Give the total and per capita cost of clothing.

Total cost, \$3,903.37; per capita cost, four dollars and seventy-two cents.

4. Give the total and per capita cost of bedding.

Total cost, \$3,506.51; per capita cost, four dollars and twenty four cents.

Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital—Special Report.

5. Give the total and per capita cost of furniture.

Total cost, \$5,215.71; per capita cost, six dollars and thirty-two cents.

6. Give the total and per capita cost of salaries of resident officers (including salary of treasurer).

Total cost, \$12,850; per capita cost, fifteen dollars and fifty-four cents.

7. Give the total and per capita cost of wages of all kinds other than officers' salaries.

Total cost, \$62,374.24; per capita cost, seventy-five dollars and forty-two cents.

8. Give the total and per capita cost of attendants proper, including ward supervisors.

Total cost, \$32,103.41; per capita cost, thirty-eight dollars and eighty-two cents.

9. Give the total and per capita cost of medicine and medical stores and appliances.

Total cost, \$1,254.63; per capita cost, one dollar and fifty-two cents.

10. Give the total and per capita cost of managers' or trustees' expenses of all kinds.

Total cost, \$101.85; per capita cost, twelve cents.

11. Give the total and per capita cost of miscellaneous and all other items of expense for maintenance not included in the preceding ten items.

Total cost, \$65,563.79; per capita cost, seventy-nine dollars and thirty cents.

12. Give the total and per capita cost of maintenance inclusive of officers' salaries, ordinary repairs and every other item of expense which may be properly charged to maintenance account.

Total cost, \$176,939.11; per capita cost, four dollars and eleven cents.

13. Give the total cost of extraordinary repairs and renewals, additional lands and buildings, or improvements of a special character.

Total cost, \$110,553.19.

Buffalo State Hospital—Special Report.

APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED.

Give an itemized schedule of the appropriations required for 1893, stating briefly the necessity for each item in the schedule.

Addition to salary appropriation.....	\$1,110 00
Additional buildings for patients	75,000 00
House for assistant physicians.....	6,000 00
Dormitory for attendants and help	5,000 00
Addition to cow stable and storage for hay	3,000 00
Addition to piggery	1,000 00
Additional fire-escapes	3,500 00
Addition to electric light.....	2,000 00
Clock for tower in main building.....	1,000 00
Addition to laundry and machinery for same.....	2,500 00
Replacing bedding and furniture in halls	4,000 00
Addition and repairs on heating apparatus in pavilions ..	7,000 00
Farm (additional pasture and tillage)	10,000 00
Artesian well and deep well pump.....	5,000 00
Storage reservoir	5,000 00
Ice pond	2,000 00
Ice-house.....	3,000 00
Spray baths	2,000 00
To enlarge main steam and return pipe.....	1,000 00
Stone floors, pavilions Nos. 1 and 2	1,500 00
Plumbing, pavilion No. 1.....	1,000 00
Fire apparatus	2,000 00
New roof, main building	800 00
New smoke stack, brick.....	2,200 00
New hot water boilers	1,500 00
New machinery for laundry	1,200 00

The aforementioned items are needed to further the best interests of the hospital and its patients.

BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

State generally the operations of the hospital for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings and other import-

Buffalo State Hospital — Special Report.

ant improvements begun or completed during the year, also, any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

There were no new buildings erected upon the grounds of the Buffalo State Hospital during the last fiscal year. There were the following repairs and improvements:

The general repairs to the hospital proper and out-buildings rendered necessary by the decay of time and use, have been kept up and its various structures are now in excellent condition. Changes were made in the cow barn, which increased the number of stalls and improved the light and ventilation. The old boilers were thoroughly inspected and repaired, and a new pump for returning the condense steam from the heating apparatus was placed in position. The loft over the sewing-room was utilized by putting in a window and wainscoting the sides, and now makes a valuable addition for storage. In the laundry, thirty-two new horses were placed in the drying-room. A new greenhouse, one hundred by twenty-five feet, has been erected, and grading and filling were continued during the year. A new stone walk was laid upon the westerly side of the driveway from the center building to the laundry. A work-room was provided in the former brick cow barn eighty by thirty-two feet, by relaying the floor and putting on a steel ceiling. It is well heated and lighted and in every way adapted for the purpose. Here are concentrated all the industries of the hospital, the tailor shop, shoe shop, room for the manufacture of brooms, mattresses, etc. Further efforts have been made to provide facilities for work on the part of patients by furnishing a new carpet loom, a knitting machine and additional sewing machines for the manufacture of underwear.

Additional wards have been painted and decorated, new furniture has been supplied, more pictures placed upon the walls and carpets and rugs of our own manufacture upon the floors. New bath tubs have been placed upon the women's wards and the plumbing has been thoroughly overhauled. Direct radiation has been introduced into the dining-rooms in the new F wards and the chapel has been repainted and decorated. The second story corridor connecting the center with the new ward building has been fitted up with desks and used as a school-room. Plans have been prepared for a nurses' home, and the contract has been let during the present fiscal year. A teacher of physical culture has been engaged to give instruction to the women attendants and patients with encouraging success.

Buffalo State Hospital—Special Report.

The general statistics of the hospital for the year are as follows: There were remaining at the end of the last fiscal year 585 patients; admitted, 350; making a total of 935 under treatment. Of these there were discharged 310, leaving remaining in the hospital September 30, 1892, 625 patients. Of those discharged, 108 were recovered, fifty-seven died, four were inebriates, and two were not insane.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

Percentage of recoveries on number admitted, 30.85.

Give percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

Percentage of recoveries on daily average population, 17.6.

Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

Percentage of recoveries on whole number treated, 11.55.

Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged; of those discharged recovered the previous year; how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1892?

Percentage of recoveries on number discharged, 34.83; number of those discharged recovered the previous year and readmitted prior to October 1, 1892, two.

Give percentage of deaths on number admitted.

Percentage of deaths on number admitted, 16.28.

Give percentage of deaths on daily average population.

Percentage of deaths on daily average population, 9.29.

Give percentage of deaths on whole number treated.

Percentage of deaths on whole number treated, 6.09.

Give percentage of deaths on number discharged.

Percentage of deaths on number discharged, 18.38.

Give whole number of inebriates: that is, alcoholic, opium and other "narcotic habitués" discharged during the year, and whether these are classed as "recovered" or "not insane" in your report of discharges.

Number of inebriates discharged during the year, not classed as recovered, four; not insane, two.

Buffalo State Hospital—Special Report.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer; also, salary of treasurer.

Dr. Judson B. Andrews, superintendent, November, 1880, \$4,000 per annum; thirteen years experience as assistant physician at Utica.

Dr. Arthur W. Hurd, first assistant physician, August, 1885, \$2,000; experience in a general hospital.

Dr. Herman G. Matzinger, second assistant physician, October, 1888, \$1,600; experience in a general hospital.

Dr. Percy Bryant, third assistant physician, February, 1889, \$1,000; experience in a general hospital and one year in New York Asylum for the Insane.

Dr. Eleanor MacAllister, woman physician, September, 1890, \$1,200; six months in Willard State Hospital (resigned October 1, 1892).

Thomas Wilding, steward, \$1,200 per annum, October, 1891; promoted after ten years' service in steward's office.

Florence A. Seeley, matron, \$500, October, 1891; experience three years and nine months as attendant and supervisor.

Elias S. Hawley, treasurer, \$1,200 per annum.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

Give the number of employés, other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation, and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

There are 120 subordinate employés other than resident officers, as follows:

	Men.	Women.	Compensation.
Apothecary	1	.....	\$60 00 without board.
Stenographer .....	.....	1	50 00 without board.
Bookkeeper	1	.....	30 00 with board.
Issuing clerk	1	.....	15 00 with board.
Supervisor	1	.....	50 00 meals only.
Attendant	1	.....	32 00 full board.
Attendants	5	.....	30 00 full board.
Attendants	3	.....	28 00 full board.
Attendants	4	.....	26 00 full board.
Attendants	9	.....	23 00 full board.
.....	4	.....	22 00 full board.

Buffalo State Hospital—Special Report.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS—(Concluded).

	Men.	Women.	Compensation.
Night-watch	1	.....	\$50 00, one midnight meal.
Night-watch	1	.....	38 00, one midnight meal.
Night-watches	2	.....	35 00, one midnight meal.
Night-watch	1	.....	30 00 with full board.
Supervisors .....	.....	2	22 00 with full board.
Attendants .....	.....	3	20 00 with full board.
Attendant .....	.....	1	18 00 with full board.
Attendants .....	.....	7	16 00 with full board.
Attendants .....	.....	10	14 00 with full board.
Attendants .....	.....	3	13 00 with full board.
Night-watches .....	.....	4	20 00 with board.
Dining-room maids .....	.....	8	16 00 meals only.
Dining-room maids .....	.....	6	14 00 meals only.
Seamstress .....	.....	2	35 00 without board.
Tailoress .....	.....	1	18 00 with board.
Cook .....	.....	1	30 00 meals only.
Cook, assistant .....	.....	1	16 00 meals only.
Cook .....	.....	1	20 00 full board.
Kitchen helpers	2	.....	20 00 meals only.
Domestics	4	.....	14 00
Butcher	1	.....	40 00 meals only.
Baker	1	.....	45 00 meals only.
Laundress	1	.....	40 00 without board.
Laundress .....	.....	1	24 00 without board.
Washerwomen .....	.....	2	20 00 without board.
Tailor	1	.....	50 00 without board.
Shoemaker	1	.....	28 00 with board.
Barber	1	.....	28 00 with board.
Engineer	1	.....	75 00 without board.
Fireman	1	.....	53 00 without board.
Fireman	1	.....	45 00 night meals.
Fireman	1	.....	45 00 night meals.
Steamfitter	1	.....	55 00 without board.
Painter	1	.....	52 00 without board.
Carpenters	2	.....	2 25 per day.
Gardener	1	.....	50 00 without board.
Coachman	1	.....	22 00 with board.
Teamster	1	.....	40 00 without board.
Teamster	1	.....	37 00 without board.
Teamsters	2	.....	35 00 without board.
Teamster	1	.....	25 00 with board.
Herdsmen	1	.....	35 00 without board.
Herdsmen	1	.....	25 00 with board.
Laborer	1	.....	35 00 without board.
Office attendant	1	.....	20 00 meals only.

Buffalo State Hospital—Special Report.

Give the ratio of employés of all kinds to patients.

The ratio of employés of all kinds to patients is one to 5.11.

Give the annual per capita cost per patient of all employés.

The annual per capita cost per patient of all employés is \$64.21.

Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.

The ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients is one to 9.9.

(This does not include dining-room maids, of whom there is one on each of the wards of the hospital, fourteen in number. These are on the wards during the day and furnish efficient aid to the attendants, though they are not reckoned as such in the answer to the above question. Including these, the ratio will be one to eight.)

Give separately the ratio of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

The rate of wages paid men attendants on entering the service is twenty-two dollars; to women, thirteen dollars.

Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

The maximum rate of wages paid men attendants is thirty dollars; to women attendants, twenty dollars.

State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

The rule governing the promotion of attendants is ability, quality and length of service. The rule governing the pay of attendants is established by the board of managers as follows: "The wages of men attendants shall be twenty-two dollars per month for the first three months; twenty-three dollars per month for the following nine months; twenty-six dollars per month after passing the first year's examination in the training school; twenty-eight dollars for non-graduates on training school in charge of wards; twenty-eight dollars per month for graduates of the training school not in charge of wards; thirty dollars per month for graduates of training school in charge of wards.

The wages of women attendants shall be thirteen dollars per month for the first three months; fourteen dollars per month for the following nine months; sixteen dollars per month after passing the first examination in the training school; eighteen dollars per month

Buffalo State Hospital—Special Report.

graduates of the training school in charge of wards; eighteen dollars per month for graduates of the training school not in charge of wards; twenty dollars per month for graduates of the training school in charge of wards."

Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both?

The answer to this question is found in the schedule of wages in the above.

STAPLE ARTICLES OF SUPPLY.

Give the yearly per capita cost and the average purchase price of the staple articles of supply contained in the following table, as shown by the steward's books:

ARTICLES.	Consumed during year.	Average purchase price.	Yearly per capita cost.	Total cost.
Fruits, fresh .....	.....	.....	\$1.87	\$1,151 88
Fruits, canned.....	.....	.....	.63	386 68
Fruits, dried, pounds.....	4,692	\$0.076 $\frac{1}{4}$	.58 $\frac{1}{4}$	357 80
Vegetables, fresh .....	.....	.....	1.44 $\frac{1}{2}$	887 78.
Vegetables, canned, dozens..	104	2.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.37	226 21
Vegetables, dried, bushels..	89	1.95	.28 $\frac{1}{2}$	174 10
Meats, fresh, pounds	150,831	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	13.57	8,331 92
Meats, salt, pounds.....	14,262	.076	1.78	1,093 62
Meats, smoked, pounds	14,684	.071	1.70 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,047 28
Meats, canned, pounds.....	4,620	.071	.54	331 25
Poultry, pounds	2,139	.118	.57 $\frac{1}{2}$	353 80
Fish, fresh, pounds.....	12,094	.096	1.90 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,170 42
Fish, salt, pounds	370	.0716	.043	26 50
Fish, dried, pounds	2,920	.09	.43	263 05
Flour, wheat, barrels.....	784	4.55	5.80 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,564 87
Flour, graham, barrels.....	12	4.50	.088	54 00
Flour, rye, barrel	1	4.45	.0072	4 45
Corn meal, pounds.	1,210	.017 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 03
Rolled oats, barrels.....	84	4.66	.638	391 80
Rice, pounds	1,355	.05	.111 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 50
Hominy, barrels	3	4.75	.023 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 25
Other cereals.....	397	.042 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 02
Crackers, pounds.....	4,598	.065	.487	299 00
Butter, pounds	23,779	.24 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.42	5,783 67
Cheese, pounds ..	3,341	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.572	351 34
Milk, gallons	27,933	.16	7.28	4,469 28
Eggs, dozens.....	4,817	.196	1.541	946 22

Buffalo State Hospital—Special Report.

STAPLE ARTICLES OF SUPPLY—(Continued).

ARTICLES.	Consumed during year.	Average purchase price.	Yearly per capita cost.	Total cost.
Tea, pounds.....	\$2,462	\$0.2678	\$1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$659 50
Coffee, pounds.....	4,348	.177	1.25	773 45
Sugar, pounds.....	24,302	.043	1.693	1,040 22
Molasses, barrels.....	10	7.40	.120 $\frac{2}{3}$	74 58
Syrup, gallons.....	2,225	.262	.96 $\frac{1}{2}$	598 08
Vinegar, gallons.....	431	.082	.058	35 48
Salt, barrels.....	35	.80	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 20
Pepper, pounds.....	139	.161	.037	22 45
Spices, pounds.....	61	.20	.02	12 13
Liquors, distilled, gallons ..	62	2.38 $\frac{1}{2}$	.24	147 88
Liquors, vinous, bottles....	16	.95	.024 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 10
Liquors, malt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	\$57.326	\$35,198 29

NOTE.—In the above table farm and garden products, with estimate of the value of the same, are included.

GENERAL.

1. Give the total and per capita cost of fuel, exclusive of wages, the average purchase price per ton of hard and soft coal, also the number of tons of each consumed?

The total cost of fuel for the year is \$6,366.37; the per capita cost \$10.38. The average price per ton of hard coal is \$4.50, of which 44.75 tons were used; soft coal was \$1.85 per ton, of which were consumed 3,347.5 tons.

2. Give the total and per capita cost of lighting the hospital, exclusive of wages.

The total cost of lighting the hospital buildings was \$2,385.86. The per capita cost was \$3.89.

3. Give the total and per capita cost of clothing.

The total cost of clothing for the year was \$4,925.07; the per capita cost was \$8.02.

4. Give the total and per capita cost of bedding.

The total cost of bedding was \$687.46; the per capita cost \$1.11.

Buffalo State Hospital—Special Report.

5. Give the total and per capita cost of furniture.

The total cost of furniture was \$2,021.22; the per capita cost was \$3.29.

6. Give the total and per capita cost of salaries of resident officers (including salary of treasurer).

The total cost of salaries of resident officers, including treasurer was \$12,688.88; the per capita cost was \$20.66.

7. Give the total and per capita cost of wages of all kinds other than officers' salaries.

The total cost of wages of all kinds other than officers' salaries was \$39,411.96; the per capita cost was \$64.20.

8. Give the total and per capita cost of attendants proper including ward supervisors.

The total cost of attendants proper, including the ward supervisors, was \$15,944.92; the per capita cost was \$26.05.

9. Give the total and per capita cost of medicines and medical stores and appliances.

The total cost of medicines, medical stores and appliances was \$1,277.91; the per capita cost was \$2.08.

10. Give the total and per capita cost of managers' or trustees' expenses of all kinds.

The total cost of managers' expenses of all kinds was \$284.82; the per capita cost was \$0.47.

11. Give the total and per capita cost of miscellaneous and all other items of expense for maintenance not included in the preceding ten items.

The total cost of miscellaneous and all other items of expense for maintenance not included in the preceding ten items was \$55,113.97; the per capita cost was \$89.76.

12. Give the total and per capita cost of maintenance inclusive of officers' salaries, ordinary repairs and every other item of expense which may be properly charged to maintenance account.

The total cost of maintenance, inclusive of officers' salaries, ordinary repairs and every other item of expense which may properly be charged to maintenance account was \$125,160.52; yearly per capita cost was \$203.84.

Buffalo State Hospital—Special Report.

13. Give the total cost of extraordinary repairs and renewals, additional lands and buildings, or improvements of a special character.

The total cost of extraordinary repairs, renewals, additional lands, buildings or improvements of a special character, was as follows: Greenhouse, \$731.10; stone sidewalks, \$575.90; for the new ceiling in work room and heating, about \$300.

APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED.

Give an itemized schedule of the appropriations required for 1893, stating briefly the necessity for each item on the schedule.

For erecting a ward building of stone to accommodate 200 patients; for a kitchen and bakery with second story for help; for a corridor connecting kitchen with ward; for an additional boiler for heating new buildings; for furnishing ward building, kitchen and bakery complete, \$263,000.

For installing electric light plant for whole institution, \$17,000.

The reason for the request for appropriation for buildings is the crowded condition of the hospital and the demand for more room. This has been fully explained in the reports of the past and present year to the Legislature.

In addition to the ward building there must be a corridor connecting it with the new kitchen. The latter is imperatively demanded, as we can not accommodate any more patients in our present kitchen, and our bakery is too small to provide for any increase in numbers. For heating the new ward building and the Nurses' Home, for steam for cooking in the new kitchen and for power for electric light, an additional boiler is an absolute necessity. We have included in this request for appropriation the furnishing of the ward building, of the kitchen and the rooms above for help, and for heating and lighting the same. The amount asked is sufficient to cover all these items and make everything complete.

The reasons for asking the appropriations for electric light are, first of all, the greater safety and healthfulness of this mode of lighting, better control and decreased liability to accidents from the destructive tendencies of patients. Last year we asked for \$16,000 for the electric light, but this year we have added an additional thousand for the reason that we are about to take on the Nurses' Home and the new building beside the new ward building.

BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

State generally the operations of the hospital for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

One of the most important undertakings of the year was the construction of the new steam line, which conveys the steam from the boilers at the river through a well-protected iron-pipe, 3,000 feet long, to all the buildings constituting the main hospital plant. This line is carried through an arch of solid masonry throughout its whole length, and is constructed in a thoroughly substantial manner. During the year the two new buildings, provided for by last year's appropriation, were erected, one, a frame cottage at the Phelps farm, and the other a commodious brick structure on the main hospital premises. Accommodations have thus been provided for 142 additional patients. With the appropriation for steel ceilings, six wards, three dining-rooms, three dormitories and several small rooms have been ceiled. In the laundry, extensive additions, repairs and reconstructions have been made with the reappropriation of \$2,800, which had been saved from the original appropriation for the construction of the steam line. At both the home barn and the barn on the Phelps farm, extensive improvements have been made. The silos have been reconstructed and strengthened and are now filled to their utmost capacity with ensilage. The stalls for the horses, the stables for the cattle and the pens for the sheep have been rebuilt and are all provided with cement floors, new feeding troughs and the most improved fastening apparatus for the stock. In the east building, at a comparatively small cost, alterations have been made in the dining-rooms and in the second story which enable us to care for thirty patients more than the building formerly accommodated. The two dining-rooms have been converted into one by the removal of the partitions, and a much more commodious and handsome room is thus obtained. The steward's cottage has been improved by the addition of a veranda on the west side and a kitchen in the rear, making the building more habitable and comfortable. During the year a great deal has been accomplished in the direction of affording the patients congenial and pro-

Binghamton State Hospital — Special Report.

fitable employment with highly satisfactory results. New shops have been organized in the basement of the north building for the sewing and tailoring departments and for the introduction of a variety of useful occupations. An electric motor, for which the current is drawn from the adjacent electric car line, drives five sewing machines to such good purpose that we are enabled to turn out more than double the amount of work with the same number of employes than was formerly done. It is estimated that more than twenty thousand yards of earth have been moved by patients in the excavations about the hospital buildings and in the construction of drives and roadways about the premises. The main thoroughfare leading to the city has been greatly improved and a substantial road constructed along the north side of the north building over which heavy teaming is now done instead of using the driveways on the lawn to their great detriment. In addition to our shop work, repairs and improvements to buildings, a great labor has been accomplished on the farm, in the gardens and on the roadways.

The success attending the use of modern bathing treatment the plunge bath, massage and a variety of other accessories has stimulated us to provide similar advantages for our patients in this hospital and to that end we have constructed a bathing house in the basement of the north building. A plunge bath, thirty-six feet long, fifteen feet wide and five feet deep, holding 20,000 gallons of water has been provided. It can be readily filled from a four-inch supply pipe connected with our main water line and the temperature is regulated to any desired degree by a steam jet which enters the water pipe at a point about six feet from the opening into the bath. An eight-inch vent, properly trapped, allows for the speedy emptying of the bath. In addition to the plunge, we have erected, on the wall at one side, a series of taps from which hose with sprinkling attachments leads off. With the aid of these sprinklers, the patients are quickly and thoroughly bathed, after which they take the plunge in the large bath. This method of bathing has already become very popular and we confidently expect to make use of it for four-fifths of the patients in the hospital.

A marked departure has been made during the year in regard to the degree of personal liberty allowed to patients. Whereas it was formerly the custom to keep the doors of nearly all the wards locked and the windows guarded, we have found it practicable to adopt the plan of having a number of open wards. Guards and screens have been removed from many of the windows, and in the wards of the buildings erected during the past year these protections have been

Binghamton State Hospital—Special Report.

entirely omitted. Throughout the summer, nearly half the patients in the hospital have been permitted to go in and out of doors at will, and it is a source of gratification that we are able to state that in only one or two instances has this privilege been abused, and in no case has harm resulted. We have had but five successful elopements during the year, and in four of these cases the patients escaped from wards where the doors are locked and the windows barred. We are, therefore, prone to believe that, with the greater freedom allowed, the temptation for patients to leave the hospital is largely removed and a much better mental state induced than was possible under the old method of treatment.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

The percentage of recoveries on number admitted was 12.5.

Give percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

The percentage of recoveries on daily average population was 2.2.

Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

The percentage of recoveries on whole number treated was 1.9.

Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged; of those discharged recovered the previous year, how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1892?

The percentage of recoveries on number discharged was 15.4; of those discharged recovered the previous year, two were readmitted prior to October 1, 1892.

Give percentage of deaths on number admitted.

The percentage of deaths on number admitted was forty-two.

Give percentage of deaths on daily average population.

The percentage of deaths on daily average population was 7.6.

Give percentage of deaths on whole number treated.

The percentage of deaths on whole number treated was 6.3.

Give percentage of deaths on number discharged.

The percentage of deaths on number discharged was 51.7.

Give the whole number of inebriates, that is, alcoholic, opium, and other "narcotic habitués" discharged during the year, and

Binghamton State Hospital — Special Report.

whether these are classed as "recovered" or "not insane" in your report of discharges.

There were no inebriates, that is alcoholic, opium and other "narcotic habitués" discharged during the year.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer; also, salary of treasurer.

Charles G. Wagner, M. D., superintendent. Appointed February 8, 1892. Compensation, \$3,500 per annum. Previous experience hospital service in the Presbyterian hospital two years, New York city, and assistant physician at the Utica State hospital seven years.

Dr. Charles C. Eastman, first assistant physician. Appointed October 24, 1881. Compensation, \$1,800 per annum. Was general practitioner for eleven years.

Dr. John F. Fitzgerald, assistant physician. Appointed August, 1886. Compensation, \$1,400 per annum. Hospital service in St. Peter's hospital, Albany, N. Y.

Dr. Arthur M. Collier, assistant physician. Appointed October 1, 1891. Compensation, \$1,200 per annum. Hospital service in New York city.

Dr. William A. White, assistant physician. Appointed April 27, 1892. Compensation, \$900 per annum. Hospital service in Brooklyn and New York city.

Dr. E. Gertrude Crum, woman physician. Appointed October 1, 1890. Compensation, \$1,200 per annum. Hospital service in New York city and general practice in Rochester.

Edwin Evans, steward. Appointed July, 1880. Compensation, \$1,400 per annum.

Mrs. L. S. Smith, matron. Appointed November, 1881. Compensation, \$500 per annum.

Jérôme DeWitt, treasurer. Compensation, \$1,000 per year.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

Give the number of employés, other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women?

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Binghamton State Hospital — Special Report.

The following is the number of employes, other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation, and the number receiving the same compensation.

Number.	OCCUPATION.	Wages and the number receiving the same compensation.						
		\$70	\$50	\$25				
3	Clerks, men	\$70	\$50	\$25				
2	Clerks, women	40	20					
		(3)						
2	Engineers, men	75						
		(1)	(4)	(1)	(1)			
7	Firemen	50	35	30	27			
2	Plumbers, men	40	35					
		(1)	(1)	(3)	(1)	(1)		
6	Carpenters, men	65	55	40	46	35		
1	Farmer, man	50						
3	Farm hands, men	27	25	28				
		(6)	(4)	(1)				
11	Teamsters, men	20	18	16				
2	Stockmen	20	23					
1	Shoemaker, man	50						
1	Storekeeper, man	40						
1	Butcher, man	40						
2	Soap makers, men	39	18					
2	Barn hands, men	28	15					
3	Laundry, men	40	28	16				
		(2)	(2)	(6)				
10	Laundresses	18	15	14				
2	Gardeners, men	50	37					
1	Florist, man	50						
2	Masons, men	50	22					
4	Painters, men	45	25	22	20			
1	Barber, man	45						
2	Bakers, men	70	40					
1	Druggist, man	40						
1	Office boy	10						
5	Kitchen men	32	30	28	20	22		
		(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(5)
20	Kitchen girls	30	20	18	17	16	15	14
		(1)	(4)					
		13	12					
		(1)	(2)					
3	Supervisors, men	50	35					
3	Supervisors, women	22	20					
		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(3)		
6	Night attendants, men	42	40	35	30	25		
		(1)	(4)	(2)	(1)			
8	Night attendants, women ..	28	20	18	16			
1	Blacksmith, man	40						
2	Upholsterers, men	35	25					

Binghamton State Hospital—Special Report.
SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS — (Continued).

Number.	OCCUPATION.	Wages and the number receiving the same compensation.						
		(1)	(18)	(10)	(1)	(1)	(3)	(1)
60	Attendants, men	\$40	\$22	\$24	\$35	\$28	\$23	\$21
		(2)	(3)	(25)				
		20	20	16				
85	Nurses, women	(1)	(4)	(11)	(14)	(15)	(5)	(35)
		20	17	16	15	14	13	12
9	Seamstresses	(1)	(3)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)	
		25	20	17	16	15	12	
1	Usher, woman	23						
		40	20					
2	Clerks, women	(2)	(1)	(1)				
		20	13	12				
4	House girls... ..	(4)						
		12						
4	Dining-room girls.....							
	Total employes....	284						

Give the ratio of employés of all kinds to patients?

The ratio of employés of all kinds to patients was 1 to 4.

Give the annual per capita cost per patient of all employés?

The annual per capita cost per patient of all employés was sixty-three dollars and eighty-five cents.

Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.

The ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients was one to seven.

Give separately the ratio of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

The ratio of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service was: Men, sixteen dollars; women, twelve dollars.

Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

The maximum rate of wages paid men and women :
 Men, thirty-five dollars; women, twenty-two dollars.

Binghamton State Hospital—Special Report.

State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

After six months of service, men attendants are advanced in salary two dollars a month; women, one dollar a month. At the end of a year's service, men are again advanced two dollars a month and women one dollar a month, and thereafter according to the service given.

Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both?

There is no definite term or period, except as stated in the previous answer, at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both.

STAPLE ARTICLES OF SUPPLY.

Give the yearly per capita cost and the average purchase price of the staple articles of supply contained in the following table, as shown by the steward's books:

ARTICLES.	Consumed during year.	Average purchase price.	Yearly per capita cost.	Total cost.
Fruits, fresh .....	.....	.....	\$1 52	\$1,742 50
Fruits, canned, dozens.....	11½	\$2 52	02	27 79
Fruits, dried, pounds.....	4,611	072	29	330 43
Vegetables, fresh.....	.....	.....	7 00	8,003 07
Vegetables, canned, dozens.	42¾	1 99	07	85 95
Vegetables, dried, bushels..	220	2 10	40	461 07
Meats, fresh, pounds	253,541	059	13 24	15,141 48
Meats, salt, pounds.....	16,013	06	84	960 78
Meats, smoked, pounds ...	9,960	089	77	886 44
Meats, canned, pounds.....	10,810	071	68	775 29
Poultry, pounds	2,406	14	30	343 74
Fish, fresh, pounds.....	5,083	053	24	273 79
Fish, salt, pounds.....	12,213	086	93	1,058 50
Flour, wheat, barrels.....	1,939	4 31	7 31	8,360 31
Flour, buckwheat, pounds..	300	02	005	6 25
Corn meal, pounds.....	700	02	01	13 95
Oat meal, pounds.....	13,700	024	29	331 91
Rice, pounds.....	12,745	046	52	594 05
Other cereal, pounds.....	955	05	04	48 66
Crackers, pounds	8,892	061	48	548 84
Butter, pounds	57,660	22	11 09	12,678 08
Cheese, pounds.....	1,713	097	14	166 78

Binghamton State Hospital—Special Report.

STAPLE ARTICLES OF SUPPLY — (*Continued*).

ARTICLES.	Consumed during year.	Average purchase price.	Yearly per capita cost.	Total cost.
Milk, quarts	230,831	\$0 04	\$8 00	\$9,233 24
Eggs, dozen	14,595	196	2 51	2,868 88
Tea, pounds	8,951	224	1 73	1,973 27
Coffee, pounds	14,215	222	2 76	3,156 90
Sugar, pounds	77,794	041	2 82	3,227 15
Molasses, gallons	370	19	06	70 32
Syrup, gallons	2,483	34	73	839 65
Vinegar, gallons	1,819	13	22	251 00
Salt, bushels	384	29	09	106 17
Pepper, pounds	461	14	06	65 70
Spices, pounds	480	18	07	79 66
Liquors, distilled, gallons ..	122	2 30	24	281 03
Liquors, vinous, gallons	86	1 12	08	96 13

NOTE.— In the above table farm and garden products, with estimate of the value of the same, are included.

GENERAL.

(1) Give the total and per capita cost of fuel, exclusive of wages, the average purchase price per ton of hard and soft coal, also the number of tons of each consumed.

Total cost, \$17,901.46; per capita cost, \$15.66; average purchase price, \$1.90; number of tons consumed was 9,422.

(2) Give the total and per capita cost of lighting the hospital, exclusive of wages.

Total cost, \$2,515.12; per capita cost, two dollars and twenty cents.

(3) Give the total and per capita cost of clothing.

Total cost, \$9,379.82; per capita cost, eight dollars and twenty cents.

(4) Give the total and per capita cost of bedding.

Total cost, \$2,571.21; per capita cost, two dollars and twenty-one cents.

(5) Give the total and per capita cost cost of furni

Total cost, \$5,322.11; per capita cost, four dollars
71c.

Binghamton State Hospital—Special Report.

(6) Give the total and per capita cost of salaries of resident officers (including salary of treasurer).

Total cost, \$12,314.03; per capita cost, ten dollars and seventy-seven cents.

(7) Give the total and per capita cost of wages of all kinds other than officers' salaries.

Total cost, \$72,987.89; per capita cost, sixty-three dollars and eighty-five cents.

(8) Give the total and per capita cost of attendants proper, including ward supervisors.

Total cost, \$37,057.24; per capita cost, thirty-two dollars and fifty cents.

(9) Give the total and per capita cost of medicines and medical stores and appliances.

Total cost, \$1,988.41; per capita cost, one dollar and seventy-four cents.

(10) Give the total and per capita cost of managers' or trustees' expenses of all kinds.

Total cost, \$108.65; per capita cost, .09.

(11) Give the total and per capita cost of miscellaneous and all other items of expense for maintenance, not included in the preceding ten items.

Total cost, \$84,775.14; per capita cost, seventy-four dollars and seventeen cents.

(12) Give the total and per capita cost of maintenance, inclusive of officers' salaries, ordinary repairs and every other item of expense which may be properly charged to maintenance account.

Total cost, \$209,863.84; per capita cost, \$183.60.

(13) Give the total cost of extraordinary repairs and renewals, additional lands and buildings, or improvements of a special character.

Total cost, \$94,816.94; per capita cost, eighty-two dollars and ninety-five cents.

Binghamton State Hospital—Special Report.

APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED.

Give an itemized schedule of the appropriations required for 1893, stating briefly the necessity of each item on the schedule.

An electric lighting plant \$25,000 00

Present system of illumination is unsatisfactory, because of the constant danger from fire, poor light, and great consumption of oxygen. A system of electric lighting would be more economical.

An entertainment building 45,000 00

To provide entertainment (a highly important therapeutic agent) for the patients; to furnish facilities for organizing classes of patients for school instruction; a training school for nurses; and rooms in which attendants may find agreeable and proper facilities for utilizing their leisure hours.

Lighting and ventilating main hospital building 8,000 00

To provide more light and better ventilation for our crowded wards.

New bakery 8,000 00

With the rapid growth of the institution for the past few years, the bakery now in use has proved inadequate to meet the demands.

Steam road roller and stone crusher 4,500 00

With our clayey soil, it is highly desirable that our roads should be put in such condition that they will always be serviceable.

Sun room for hospital wards 3,500 00

The inestimable value of sunlight as a therapeutic agent is well recognized, especially among those under confinement.

Coal trestle at water works 3,500 00

To save labor and obviate the necessity of employing patients in a dangerous locality.

Ventilation and improvement of the east building 5,000 00

To provide for the proper change of the air of the wards without greatly altering the temperature.

Binghamton State Hospital—Special Report.

Greenhouse	\$2,500 00
To provide flowering plants for the adornment of the wards.	
Furniture	3,000 00
To add to the comfort of the patients and to the appearance of the wards.	
Steel ceilings	2,000 00
For their economy and appearance.	
Printing press and fixtures	2,000 00
It would prove highly economical, as we are obliged to have a large amount of printing done annually.	
Fencing	1,500 00
As a means of protection, especially from the railroad.	
Painting	2,000 00
To prevent damage that would otherwise result from neglect.	
Reconstruction of wards 5 and 6 for acute insane.....	3,500 00
The treatment of the acute cases is of the greatest importance, and any improvements in their environments would no doubt increase the percentage of our recoveries.	
Protection of river bank	1,000 00
The bank is being washed away by the alternate rising and subsidence of the river during the summer season.	
Additional fire protection.....	900 00
Our great distance from the city department renders it necessary that we should be, in every particular, thoroughly equipped for protection against fire.	
Library, shelving and books.....	800 00
To provide proper reading matter for the patients and also a well-equipped reference library for the use of the medical officers.	
Pathological laboratory and museum appliances.....	600 00
As a means of utilizing the immense amount of material which is presented for study, and to render the physicians in charge of greater service to the patients.	

Binghamton State Hospital—Special Report.

Surgical instruments.....	\$600 00
To meet emergencies which of necessity occasionally arise.	
Stereopticon and slides	400 00
As a not expensive, yet very valuable means of entertaining a large number of patients.	
Photographic apparatus	300 00
As an aid to the keeping of records of cases, and a valuable auxilliary to scientific work generally.	
Automatic time recorder	240 00
As a means of thoroughly regulating the movements of the hospital employes.	
Radiators for central building.....	700 00
The old ones are out of repair; much steam escapes and is damaging to the plaster, etc.	
Galvanized iron sinks	400 00
The present soapstone sinks are insanitary in the extreme.	
New floor in basement of center building.....	400 00
The present floor is decayed and insecure.	
To reimburse the maintenance fund for two hot-water generators, \$900 and \$450, and for an additional hot-water generator.....	1,350 00
That a proper amount of hot water can be depended upon for use in kitchens, bathing patients, etc.	
To reimburse the maintenance fund for boiler repairs, from an unexpended balance of appropriation for repairs to boiler house (chap. 295, Laws of 1890, \$8,000).....	315 53
Engineer's cottage at water works.....	1,500 00
To furnish a residence for the engineer in close proximity to the water works so that he may be at any time easily available.	
For deficiency in maintenance.....	15,000 00

ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

State generally the operations of the hospital for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

At the close of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1891, there were 387 patients (198 men and 189 women). During the year ending September 30, 1892, there were 372 patients admitted (193 men and 179 women). The discharges and deaths for the year numbered 164 (95 men and 69 women). There were remaining at the close of the year 595 (296 men and 299 women).

The observation cottages were organized as early as possible after the appropriation for furniture was available and was occupied by patients during the month of May. The only additional building occupied by patients during the year was a farm-house upon the premises to which six patients were temporarily assigned that assisted in milking, and for the dormitory use of four employes and attendants.

The largest operation of the year was the work of completing the group of buildings known as group three. These buildings consist of a central or administration building, for an assistant physician, supervisors and for offices. A building for nurses and employes with a capacity of fifty. Three ward buildings, containing each three day and night wards, and a separate wing each for baths, water-closets, lavatories, etc.; a building in the center of the group for a large associate dining-hall, with kitchen attached, and connected by either extremity with corridor buildings containing work-rooms and dormitories upon the second story. The capacity of this group is 400 patients and sixty employes, besides the officers' quarters.

A stone arch conduit, 700 feet in length, was built connecting group three with the boiler-house, for steam connections, etc. Through this conduit are carried the steam pipes for heating the buildings and the electric cables for lighting and necessary power. The steam heating of group three is nearly completed. The electric wiring has been done and the cables have been run into the electric station.

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Special Report.

Convalescent cottage east, with a capacity for sixty-eight patients, has been inclosed and is ready for finishing. A horse barn has been built which also contains accommodations for several employés. The superintendent's cottage has been completed and is now occupied.

The sewer outlet has been built into the river at the swiftest shore current, so as to submerge it, and insures not only the speediest disposition of its contents but also prevents any back pressure. The water supply pipe from the river has also been completed in accordance with the provision made for it. A substantial stone culvert has replaced a destroyed bridge on the highway. Progress has been made in improving some of the grounds immediately about the buildings.

The methods of management have been continued as contemplated at the opening of the institution, except that there has been an effort to improve the classification as wards have been added from time to time. Particular effort has been made to emphasize the medical features of the service, and pathological observation has been carried to an unusual extent with the facilities presented, as the records will show. An embarrassment has been met in training attendants with sufficient rapidity and thoroughness for the rapid increase in our population, the experience having proved that those who had left the service of other hospitals did so for some cause that made them undesirable here, hence, our present corps of attendants and nurses are almost wholly new to the work with the exception of the training and experience they have received here. There is an improvement in this respect that seems to be progressive at this time. An effort has been made, thus far without much success, to establish a supervisory service of the several kitchens of an order superior to that ordinarily given by cooks, and more constant than the usual official supervision. It is believed that if it can be properly instituted, it will lead to a greater efficiency of service, the best possible preparation and distribution of diet, and economy reducing the wastage to a minimum degree.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give percentage of recoveries on number admitted,

Percentage of recoveries on number admitted, men, 26 per cent; women, 21 per cent; total 24 per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

Percentage of recoveries on daily average population 16 per cent; women, 15 per cent; total 16 per cent.

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Special Report.

Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

Percentage of recoveries on whole number treated, men, 10 per cent; women, 10 per cent; total 10 per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged; of those discharged recovered the previous year, how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1892?

Percentage of recoveries on number discharged, men, 42 per cent; women, 54 per cent; total 47 per cent; of those discharged recovered the previous year one man and three women were readmitted prior to October 1, 1892.

Give percentage of deaths on number admitted.

Percentage of deaths on number admitted, men, 12 per cent; women, 11 per cent; total 11 per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on daily average population.

Percentage of deaths on daily average population, men, 9 per cent; women, 8 per cent; total 8.5 per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on whole number treated.

Percentage of death on whole number treated, men, 5 per cent; women, 5 per cent; total 5 per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on number discharged.

Percentage of deaths on number discharged, men, 24 per cent; women, 27.5 per cent; total 25 per cent.

Give whole number of inebriates, that is, alcoholic, opium and other "narcotic habitués" discharged during the year, and whether these are classed as "recovered" or "not insane," in your report of discharges.

Number of inebriates discharged during the year was one man and he was classed in the report of discharges as "not insane."

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank and date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer; also salary of treasurer.

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Special Report.

Medical Superintendent.—P. M. Wise, employed February 1, 1890. Salary, \$5,000 per annum. Experience previous to present appointment in institutions for the insane. Was twelve years as assistant physician and five years as medical superintendent of the Willard State Hospital (then the Willard Asylum for the Insane).

First Assistant Physician.—J. Montgomery Mosher, employed October 1, 1890. Salary, \$1,800 per annum. Previous experience ten months as apothecary in the Utica State Hospital; one year as clinical assistant, and one and one-half years as assistant physician in the Willard State Hospital.

Second Assistant Physician.—Robert G. Cook, employed August 1, 1891. Salary, \$1,500 per annum. Previous experience, one and a half years in Roosevelt hospital, medical division; three months as clinical assistant, and three months as acting resident physician of Brigham Hall.

Fourth Assistant Physician.—J. A. Barnette, employed December 15, 1890. Salary, \$1,200 per annum. Previous asylum experience, clinical assistant at Utica State Hospital.

Woman Assistant Physician.—Caroline L. Bristol, employed August 15, 1891. Salary, \$1,200. Previous experience, one year in New England Hospital for Women.

Steward.—William C. Hall, employed November 15, 1890. Salary, \$1,200 per annum. Previous experience, in transportation business twenty years; in mercantile business two years, in coal trade five years, American consul at Prescott, Ont., for four years.

Treasurer.—Did not receive any salary during last fiscal year.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

Give the number of employés, other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation, and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

1. (The following data are from the records for September 30, 1892.)

MEN.	Per month.
Two engineers, at.....	\$50 00
Two engineers, at.....	45 00
One fireman, at.....	40 00
Three firemen, at.....	30 00
Two supervisors, at.....	00
Two carpenters, at.....	

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Special Report.

	Per month.
One painter, at.....	\$35 00
Two painters, at.....	22 00
One apothecary, at.....	40 00
One storekeeper, at.....	30 00
One meat cutter, at.....	20 00
One laundryman, at.....	50 00
One laundryman, at.....	25 00
One barn overseer, without board, at.....	45 00
One farm overseer, without board, at.....	35 00
One expressman, at.....	23 00
Seven teamsters, at.....	20 00
One stableman, at.....	20 00
Two steam tenders, at.....	20 00
Two porters, at.....	16 00
One bell boy, at.....	15 00
One book-keeper, at.....	42 00
One pipe fitter, at.....	50 00
One baker, at.....	42 00
One clinical assistant, at.....	40 00
Five kitchen helpers, at.....	20 00
One gardener, at.....	27 00
Four attendants, at.....	18 00
Fourteen attendants, at.....	20 00
Five attendants, at.....	21 00
Ten attendants, at.....	22 00
Four attendants, at.....	23 00
Six attendants, at.....	25 00
Three attendants, at.....	26 00
One night watch, at.....	25 00

WOMEN.

One stenographer, at.....	30 00
One supervisor, at.....	30 00
One housekeeper, at.....	30 00
One housekeeper, at.....	20 00
One steamstress, at.....	16 00
One clothing-room attendant, at.....	18 00
One cook, at.....	30 00
One cook, at.....	25 00
One cook, at.....	16 00
Two cooks, at.....	14 00

St. Lawrence State Hospital — Special Report.

	Per month.
Three laundresses, at	\$14 00
Two domestics, at.....	12 00
Nine domestics, at.....	10 00
Thirteen dining-room attendants, at.....	10 00
Six attendants, at	12 00
Twelve attendants, at.....	14 00
Seven attendants, at	15 00
Twelve attendants, at.....	16 00
Three attendants, at.....	17 00
Six attendants, at	18 00
Two attendants, at.....	20 00

2. Give the ratio of employes of all kinds to patients.

One to three and one-half.

3. Give the annual per capita cost per patient of all employes.

Seventy-five dollars and fifty-three cents.

4. Give the ratio of attendants, exclusively occupied on the wards, to patients.

Men, one to six and one-half; women, one to six. This does not include dining room attendants.

5. Give separately the ratio of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

Men, eighteen dollars per month during trial period (not exceeding three months); twenty dollars per month when employed. Women, twelve dollars per month during trial period; fourteen dollars per month when employed.

6. Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

The maximum rate of wages is thus far men, twenty-seven dollars per month; women, twenty dollars per month. (As the service matures the maximum rate will increase.)

7. State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

The rule in the employment of men attendants is to pay eighteen dollars per month during trial — from one to three or twenty dollars per month when employed; twenty-one dollars at the

St. Lawrence State Hospital — Special Report.

end of six months, unless previously promoted, and twenty-two dollars at the end of a year. If promotion in rank does not occur, the same ratio of increase to continue during the succeeding year. The same relative increase is the rule in the employment of women attendants, beginning at twelve dollars per month for the trial period, fourteen dollars when employed, fifteen dollars at six months, etc.

8. Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both?

None other than stated above, it being an additional rule that faithfulness and efficiency are marks for promotion over time service, and that members of the training school are favored, other conditions being equal.

STAPLE ARTICLES OF SUPPLY.

Give the yearly per capita cost and the average purchase price of the staple articles of supply contained in the following table, as shown by the steward's books.

The following is the yearly per capita cost and the average purchase price of the staple articles of supply, as shown by the steward's books for the year ending September 30, 1892:

ARTICLES.	Consumed during year.	Average purchase price.	Yearly per capita cost.	Total cost.
Apples, bushels.....	807	\$0.469	.....	\$378 60
Berries, quarts.....	1,706	.0805	.....	137 26
Bananas, dozens.....	172	.25	.....	43 00
Currants, quarts.....	50	.10	.....	5 00
Grapes, pounds.....	735	.0228	.....	16 75
Lemons, number.....	6,200	.015	.....	103 00
Melons, number.....	80	.30	.....	24 00
Oranges, number.....	1,616	.0341	.....	55 12
Peaches, baskets.....	38	1.383	.....	52 55
Pears, barrels.....	5	5.10	.....	25 50
Total fresh fruits.....	.....	.....	1.74	846 78
Fruit, dried, pounds.....	18,938	.072	2.81	1,363 65
Fruit, canned, dozens.....	43	2.20	.19	94 50
Potatoes, bushels.....	2,524	.643	3.343	1,624 69
Vegetables, green.....	.....	.....	4.971	2,416 62
Vegetables, canned, dozens	38	1.18	.0925	45 00
Meats, fresh, pounds.....	149,645	.062	19.066	9,266 23

St. Lawrence State Hospital — Special Report.

STAPL ARTICLES OF SUPPLY—(Continued).

ARTICLES.	Consumed during year.	Average purchase price	Yearly per capita cost.	Total cost.
Meats, smoked, pounds . . .	\$20,697	\$0.094	\$4.032	\$1,960 08
Meats, salt, pounds	14,948	.04	1.218	592 01
Poultry, pounds	1,876	.167	.6458	313 89
Fish, fresh, pounds	7,498	.071	1.10	535 93
Oysters, gallons	112	1.165	.27	130 47
Fish, dried, pounds	870	.0574	.013	50 01
Fish, salt, pounds	12,948	.0667	1.343	653 60
Flour, wheat, barrels	615	4.816	6.094	2,961 92
Flour, graham, pounds	160	.035	.0115	5 60
Flour, buckwheat, pounds . . .	1,422	.03	.0378	42 66
Corn meal, pounds	1,200	.0128	.0316	15 40
Oat meal, barrels	22	5.00	.226	110 00
Rice, pounds	4,358	.0527	.472	229 68
Hominy, pounds	1,920	.0328	.13	63 05
Other cereals, pounds	900	.0341	.0633	30 84
Crackers, pounds	2,447	.06	.3021	146 82
Butter, pounds	23,795	.209	10.234	4,973 97
Cheese, pounds	916	.1127	.21	103 23
Milk, gallons	36,501	.68	6.00	2,914 98
Eggs, dozens	9,409	.172	3.33	1,618 37
Tea, pounds	4,951	.2128	2.1685	1,053 92
Coffee, pounds	5,044	.185	1.92	932 87
Sugar, pounds	51,997	.0439	4.673	2,282 88
Molasses, gallons	103	.252	.0534	25 96
Syrup, gallons	1,495	.23	.7062	343 32
Vinegar, gallons	605	.13	.1617	78 62
Salt, pounds	9,800	.0043	.0866	42 10
Pepper, pounds	260	.1154	.07	30 00
Spices, pounds	350	.20	.1426	69 33
Liquors, distilled, gallons . .	142	2.12	.619	300 95
Liquors, vinous, gallons . . .	88	.662	.1016	49 41
Liquors, malt, gallons	75	.50	.077	37 50
Total				\$39,197 67

NOTE.—Farm and garden products are included in the above, the value of the same being estimated.

GENERAL.

1. Give the total and per capita cost of fuel, exclusive of wages, the average price per ton of hard and soft coal, also the number of tons of each consumed.

Total cost of fuel, exclusive of wages, \$18,979.32; p cost,
thirty-nine dollars and five cents (this includes all fuel hts

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Special Report.

and water supply, in fact all fuels of every kind consumed upon the place for whatever purpose). The average price per net ton of bituminous coal delivered in the coal sheds, was three dollars and fifty-five cents. The average price per gross ton of anthracite coal delivered, was five dollars and one cent. There were 4,452 net tons of bituminous coal and 629 gross tons of anthracite coal consumed.

2. Give the total and per capita cost of lighting the hospital, exclusive of wages.

The total cost of lighting, exclusive of wages, as well as can be estimated, was \$1,946.32, and the per capita cost four dollars.

3. Give the total and per capita cost of clothing.

Total cost of clothing was \$5,901.96; yearly per capita cost, twelve dollars and fourteen cents. (The transfers during the summer had not yet received their clothing supply within the year. The rate for the present year will be higher.)

4. Give the total and per capita cost of bedding.

Total cost of bedding, \$3,192.04; annual per capita cost, six dollars and fifty-seven cents.

Give the total and per capita cost of furniture.

The total cost of furniture, \$906.10; annual per capita cost, one dollar and eighty-six cents.

6. Give the total and per capita cost of salaries of resident officers (including salary of treasurer).

Total cost of salaries of resident officers, \$11,900; annual per capita cost, twenty-four dollars and forty-nine cents.

7. Give the total and per capita cost of wages of all kinds other than officers' salaries.

Total cost of wages of all kinds other than officers' salaries, \$36,707.48; annual per capita cost, seventy-five dollars and fifty-three cents.

8. Give the total and per capita cost of attendants proper, including ward supervisors.

Total cost for attendants proper, including supervisors, for the year, was \$21,095.52; annual per capita cost, forty-three dollars and forty-one cents.

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Special Report.

9. Give the total and per capita cost of medicines and medical stores and appliances.

Total cost of medicines, medical supplies (including liquors) and appliances, \$1,773.39; annual per capita cost, three dollars and sixty-five cents.

10. Give the total and per capita cost of managers' or trustees' expenses of all kinds.

Total cost of managers' expenses during the year, including salary of "clerk of the board of managers" (\$1,200), was \$1,686.50, and less salary of clerk, \$486.50; annual per capita cost, including salary of clerk, three dollars and forty-seven cents and less salary of clerk, one dollar.

11. Give the total and per capita cost of miscellaneous and all other items of expense for maintenance not included in the preceding ten items.

Total cost of miscellaneous (\$2,179.46) and all other expenses not included in the preceding ten items, \$10,771.12; annual per capita cost, \$22.16.

12. Give the total and per capita cost of maintenance inclusive of officers' salaries, ordinary repairs, and every other item of expense which may be properly charged to the maintenance account.

Total cost of maintenance, inclusive of ordinary repairs, additions and improvements charged to maintenance and officers' salaries, \$130,615.93; annual per capita cost, \$269.36.

13. Give the total cost of extraordinary repairs and renewals additional lands and buildings, or improvements of a special character.

Total cost of additional buildings, improvements, etc., properly coming within the fiscal year, must be estimated from the treasurer's report of amount expended within the year, which is \$254,879.27.

APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED.

Give an itemized schedule of the appropriations required for 1893, stating briefly the necessity for each item of the schedule:

The following is an itemized schedule of the appropriation and desirable for 1893, with a brief statement of the necessity

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Special Report.

item of the appropriation desired. All estimates for construction are made by the architect, I. G. Perry.

(1) For furnishing and equipping group No. 3, \$28,000.

This includes all kitchen equipment, electric light fixtures, furniture for administration building, and all furniture, etc., for a total of 480 persons, which is a per capita cost of \$58.

(2) For furnishing and equipping convalescent cottage east, \$4,500.

(3) For the general fund, \$30,000. This is for heating group No. 3 and convalescent cottage east during the winter of 1892-3 and for the expense of organizing and preparing the several new buildings, and to maintain them until an income is derived from patients maintained therein, thereby creating a deficiency for maintenance. The above three items should be included in a separate bill and become a law early in the session. Group No. 3 will be ready for furniture in February. We cannot order furniture until authorized, and it will take from two to three months to obtain it; it will then take from one to two months to place it and prepare the building properly for patients. If we have to wait for the usual course of the supply bill, it will be late in the year before the accommodations will be available.

(4) Finishing convalescent cottage east, \$49,449.75. This cottage is now inclosed and ready for finishing, and finishing might progress if the appropriation was available. It might, with propriety, be included in the above class.

(5) Inclosing convalescent cottage west \$59,167.50. Inclosing two one-story pavilions for disturbed patients, \$40,162.50.

Inclosing two connecting corridors, \$5,407.50. The above will erect the buildings of the central hospital as designed, and are needed in order to permit the proper classification of patients. I refer, in connection with these items, to the report of the medical superintendent to the board of managers.

(6) Inclosing recreation building, \$56,280. This building is very much needed. In order to vacate the day room, we are now using in a limited way, the patients have to be placed in dormitories, leading to conditions that would not be approved by the Commission, as they are not by the resident authorities. We are practically prohibited, under existing conditions, from having that variety of entertainment that is available, with a place devoted to such purposes. The plans include an amusement hall, a gymnasium, a natatorium, a lecture room, to be used for all purposes of didactic teaching as well as for clinics for the training school for nurses, and to carry into effect the recent recommendations of the Commission relative to the clinical teaching of insanity in

St. Lawrence State Hospital — Special Report.

hospitals, in a proper way. It would be desirable to have the Commission review the plans and suggest, if possible, a simplification of the plans or elevations and a reduction of the expense, but the necessity of the building in some form is patent.

(7) Inclosing and finishing employés' building, \$69,667.50. The absolute necessity for this building must be unquestioned. We are placing our nurses in patients' rooms, and lodging some employés off the grounds. The building (in two sections) accommodates 100 persons. It would almost increase to this extent accommodations for patients, by relieving the wards of attendants. Then the mixing of the sexes, that is now quite unavoidable and is extremely undesirable, would be avoided. It is necessary for proper discipline and oversight of employés. Our present promiscuous supervision would be replaced by method that is now constantly thwarted.

(8) Employés' cottages, \$5,250. These are five simple cottages for married persons who are valuable, and who desire to remain upon the place. The rental they will bring in deduction of wages will more than cover the interest on the amount expended.

(9) Ventilating ducts for attics of central and infirmary groups, \$9,975. At present the ventilating flues open in common in the attics. The tendency is to reverse draughts. The intent is to connect the individual flues into trunks leading to the stacks, and thus insure positive currents, and ventilation.

(10) Concreting basement floors of central group, infirmary group, and group No. 3, \$10,500.

At present the basement floors are sand and dirt. A bottom should be put in, that can be kept absolutely clean and the walls covered with whitewash to establish aseptic conditions. The fine dirt now filters through into the wards whatever the care exercised.

(11) Screens to basement windows, central group, \$367.50.

(12) Window screens (guards) for group No. 3, \$1,470. These are chiefly for the second story, it not being deemed necessary to screen the windows of the first story except in the single rooms.

(13) Addition to boiler house, \$6,825. This is to furnish housing for the two additional boilers that are absolutely necessary to furnish heat and light to the buildings now in course of completion.

(14) Two additional boilers, \$4,200. Without them group No. 3 cannot be administered.

(15) Building for work shops and hose house adjoining boiler house, \$19,950. We now have no room to conduct the various occupations that are recognized as desirable for the insane. We are ab-

St. Lawrence State Hospital—Special Report.

mence mat, brush and broom making, upon the wards, but do not believe that this is wholly safe or desirable. With this building our difficulties in this matter would disappear.

(16) Conduit, piping and motor for laundry, \$9,135. This is to extend steam pipes from the general system to the laundry and to use electricity as a motor, and dispense with our isolated steam plant. It would reduce laundry expenses 18 per cent of the cost of the change annually, and give us needed room.

(17) Laundry machinery, \$2,310. This is absolutely necessary to furnish laundry facilities for our increased number of patients.

(18) Additional electric light plant, \$16,800. Our present capacity is fully taxed and to administer the additional buildings and to light them, this is necessary.

(19) Ice house and cold storage, \$5,250. We have at present no storage, and it is desirable to have a place to properly store meat, butter and eggs. It is estimated that the reduction of expense attending the use of such a building will represent annually 15 per cent of the cost of construction and at the same time facilitate and improve means and methods of the supply department.

(20) Vegetable and root cellar, \$8,400. This is quite necessary to properly keep our vegetables and roots that now either have to be buried or put in basements of occupied houses. Estimating on the results of the past two years in the destruction of roots, potatoes, cabbage and other vegetables, over what should have occurred in a proper place of keeping, there would be an annual saving equivalent to 14 per cent on investment.

(21) Propagating houses, \$3,150. We have an excellent garden, but no adequate means to get plants started sufficiently early for successful planting. This is more necessary here than in a milder climate.

(22) Duplicate pumps for water supply, \$5,250. This is absolutely necessary, and if the want is not supplied the probabilities are that we will be devoid of water when it is a necessity for the preservation of the buildings.

(23) Roads, grading, drainage and planting, \$25,000. At some seasons of the year our roads are almost impassable. Grading, drainage and planting are all necessary and should not be deferred, as time is required in addition to expenditure to gain needed results. If the whole appropriation that seems desirable is not granted, a portion of it should be.

Rochester State Hospital—Special Report.

(24) Stock and utensils, \$3,500. This estimate should be larger, but it may suffice for actual necessities in the purchase of cows, horses, wagons, etc.

(25) Books and instruments, \$500. Our last appropriation was not sufficient to get the outfit for our purposes and this small amount is needed to execute our purpose in full.

ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

State generally the operations of the hospital for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, wards 4 and 6 have been remodeled and refurnished; eighty acres of farm land and three cottages for attendants have been rented; a boiler-house, semi-detached closets and fire-escapes have been in process of erection; excavations for additional buildings have also been made and plans prepared; hospital methods of management have been continued during the year; extraordinary efforts have been made to furnish appropriate daily employment and recreation for each patient. The results are manifest in the improved condition of those for whom recovery is improbable, as well as of those who have been able to return to their homes.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

The percentage of recoveries on number admitted was 17.7.

Give percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

The percentage of recoveries on daily average population was 5.8.

Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

The percentage of recoveries on whole number treated was 4.4.

Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged; of those discharged recovered the previous year, how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1892?

Rochester State Hospital — Special Report.

The percentage of recoveries on number discharged was 24.6; of those discharged recovered the previous year, none were readmitted prior to October 1, 1892.

Give percentage of deaths on number admitted.

The percentage of deaths on number admitted was 28.2.

Give percentage of deaths on daily average population.

The percentage of deaths on daily average population was 9.1.

Give percentage of deaths on whole number treated.

The percentage of deaths on whole number treated was 5.2.

Give percentage of deaths on number discharged.

The percentage of deaths on number discharged was 39.3.

Give whole number of inebriates, that is, alcoholic, opium and other "narcotic habitués" discharged during the year, and whether these are classed as "recovered" or "not insane" in your report of discharges.

None of the patients discharged during the year were inebriates.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank and date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer; also, salary of treasurer.

Eugene H. Howard, M. D., medical superintendent, appointed July 1, 1891. Salary, \$4,000. Previous experience, six years superintendent, five years in general practice and two years in a general hospital.

Ezra B. Potter, M. D., first assistant physician, appointed July 1, 1891. Salary, \$2,000. Previous experience, eight years as first assistant physician and ten years in general practice.

Robert M. Elliott, M. D., second assistant physician, appointed July 1, 1891. Salary, \$1,200. Previous experience, one year as second assistant physician and three months in a general hospital.

Evaline P. Ballantine, M. D., woman physician. Salary, \$1,200. Appointed July 1, 1891. Previous experience, fourteen years in general practice.

Willis S. Remington, steward, appointed July 1, 1891. Salary, \$1,500. Previous experience, four years in wholesale grocery, six years farmer and two years book-keeper.

Rochester State Hospital — Special Report.

Mary E. May, matron, appointed July 1, 1891. Salary, \$600. Previous experience, eighteen months matron and two years in a training school for nurses.

Frederic P. Allen, treasurer. Salary, \$600.

1. SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

Give the number of employés, other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation, and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

Whole number of employés other than resident officers and chaplains was seventy-six.

The capacity in which employed is:

	Male.	Female.	Per month.
Farmer	1	.....	\$35 00
Engineer	1	.....	30 00
Fireman	1	.....	22 00
Baker	1	.....	30 00
Tailor	1	.....	30 00
Clerk .....	.....	1	20 00
Accountant	1	.....	25 00
Supervisor	1	.....	35 00
Supervisor .....	.....	1	25 00
Carpenter	1	.....	30 00
Painter	1	.....	30 00
Storekeeper	1	.....	28 00
Teamster	1	.....	25 00
Teamster	1	.....	22 00
Cooks .....	.....	2	22 00
Cook .....	.....	1	20 00
Laundress .....	.....	2	20 00
Housemaid .....	.....	1	16 00
Housemaid .....	.....	1	12 00
Attendants	3	.....	30 00
Attendant	1	.....	20 00
Attendants	5	.....	28 00
Attendants	9	.....	26 00
Attendants	3	.....	23 00
Attendants	2	9	20 00
Attendants .....	.....	18	18 00
Attendants .....	.....	.....	.....

There are two chaplains employed, who each receive

Rochester State Hospital — Special Report.

(2.) Give the ratio of employés of all kinds to patients.

The ratio of employés of all kinds to patients was one to five.

(3.) Give the annual per capita cost per patient of all employés.

The annual per capita cost per patient of all employés was \$50.56.

(4.) Give the ratio of attendants, exclusively occupied on the wards, to patients.

The ratio of attendants, exclusively occupied on the wards, to patients was one to nine.

(5.) Give separately the ratio of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

Men attendants were paid twenty-two dollars per month on entering the service, while women attendants were paid fifteen dollars per month on entering the service.

(6.) Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

The maximum wages paid men attendants was thirty dollars per month, while the maximum wages paid women attendants was twenty-two dollars per month.

(7.) State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

Attendants are promoted in rank and pay, first, at the close of three months' service, one dollar each; second, at the close of the following nine months' service upon passing the first year's examination in the training school, men three dollars a month and women two dollars a month; third, upon graduation from the training school, or (not having graduated) being placed in charge of wards two dollars each; fourth, being in charge of wards, and having graduated from the training school, two dollars each.

(8.) Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both?

For long and faithful service an increase in the pay per month may be provided in special cases. The definite terms, at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in pay and rank, are stated in the preceding paragraph.

Rochester State Hospital — Special Report.

STAPLE ARTICLES OF SUPPLY.

Give the yearly per capita cost and the average purchase price of the staple articles of supply contained in the following table, as shown by the steward's books:

ARTICLES.	Consumed during year.	Average purchase price.	Yearly per capita cost.	Total cost.
Fruits, apples, bushels...	474 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$0.4609	.....	\$218 70
Fruits, berries, quarts...	1,080	.0980	.....	105 93
Fruits, oranges, boxes...	20	3.095	.....	61 90
Fruits, grapes, pounds...	1,501	.0406	.....	61 13
Fruits, lemons, boxes...	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	4.98	.....	38 18
Fruits, melons.....	146	.2167	.....	31 65
Fruits, peaches, baskets..	21	1.0738	.....	22 55
Fruits, pears, bushels....	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	.8604	.....	9 25
Fruits, fresh.....	.....	.....	\$1.4417	549 29
Fruits, dried, pounds....	2,428	.0725	.4621	176 07
Vegetables, potatoes, bu..	2,550	.50	.....	1,275 00
Vegetables, squash, lbs..	5,000	.125	.....	62 50
Vegetables, cabbage, hds.	7,000	.02	.....	140 00
Vegetables, onions, bu...	50	.75	.....	37 50
Vegetables, beets, bu....	250	.25	.....	62 50
Vegetables, tomatoes, bu.	100	.75	.....	75 00
Vegetables, parsnips, bu..	150	.35	.....	52 50
Vegetables, carrots, bu...	300	.20	.....	60 00
Vegetables, celery, bchs..	4,000	.02	.....	80 00
Vegetables, vg. oyst'rs, bu	20	.75	.....	15 00
Vegetables, cucumb'rs, bu	10	.50	.....	5 00
Vegetables, lettuce, bchs.	500	.01	.....	5 00
Vegetables, green c'rn, doz	700	.05	.....	35 00
Vegetables, rutabagas, bu	400	.20	.....	80 00
Vegetables, fresh.....	.....	.....	5.6721	2,161 07
Vegetables, canned, qts..	924	.0723	.1754	66 86
Meat, fresh, pounds.....	71,434	.0642	12.0436	4,588 62
Meat, salt, pounds.....	12,416	.0593	1.9338	736 81
Meat, smoked, pounds...	4,328	.1134	1.2889	491 10
Meat, poultry, pounds...	2,466	.1618	1.0478	3,999 24
Fish, fresh, pounds.....	9,853	.0895	2.3168	882 71
Fish, salt, barrel.....	1	24.00	.0629	24 00
Fish, dried, boxes.....	4,339	1.0693	.7896	300 84
Flour, wheat, barrels....	616	5.0871	8.2249	3,133 70
Flour, graham, pounds..	396	.0230	.0239	9 13
Flour, buckwheat, pounds.	172	.0348	.0157	6 00
Corn meal, barrels.....	23	3.6543	.2206	84 05
Oat meal, barrels.....	18	5.097	.2408	91 75
Rice, pounds.....	3,188	.0563	.4717	9 61
Crackers, pounds.....	1,907	.0628	.3141	92

Rochester State Hospital—Special Report.

STAPLE ARTICLES OF SUPPLY—(Continued).

ARTICLES.	Consumed during year.	Average purchase price.	Yearly per capita cost.	Total cost.
Butter, pounds	10,415	\$0.2555	\$6.9858	\$2,661 59
Cheese, pounds	2,285	.1110	.6658	253 70
Milk, gallons	18,436 $\frac{1}{4}$	.1574	7.6190	2,902 86
Eggs, dozens	3,595	.1927	1.8181	692 71
Tea, pounds	2,704	.2230	1.5833	6,033 25
Coffee, pounds	4,676	.2027	2.4878	947 87
Sugar, pounds	29,908	.0462	3.6280	1,382 27
Molasses, gallons	351	.3956	.3645	138 89
Syrup, gallons	480	.2751	.3466	132 08
Vinegar, gallons	891	.1395	.3263	124 33
Salt, barrels	20	1.4775	.0775	29 55
Pepper, pounds	180	.1573	.0743	28 33
Spices, pounds	267	.1614	.1131	43 11
Liquors, distilled, gallons.	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	3.4780	.2396	91 30
Total . . . . .	.....	.....	\$63.0765	\$23,856 58

NOTE.—In the above table farm and garden products, with estimate of value of same, are included.

1. Give the total and per capita cost of fuel, exclusive of wages, the average purchase price per ton of hard and soft coal also the number of tons of each consumed.

The total cost of fuel for the year, exclusive of wages was \$2,261.11. The per capita cost for the year was \$5.9246. The average purchase price per ton of hard coal was \$3.8605. The average purchase price per ton of soft coal was \$2.50. The number of tons of hard coal for the year was 526.14. The number of tons of soft coal for the year was 91.28.

2. Give the total and per capita cost of lighting the hospital, exclusive of wages.

The total cost of lighting for the year, exclusive of wages, was \$1,481.18. The per capita cost for the year was \$3.881.

3. Give the total and per capita cost of clothing.

The total cost of clothing for the year was \$4,828.97. The per capita cost for the year was \$12.6529.

Rochester State Hospital — Special Report.

4. Give the total and per capita cost of bedding.

The total cost of bedding for the year was \$2,731.27. The per capita cost for the year was \$7.1565.

5. Give the total and per capita cost of furniture.

The total cost of furniture for the year was \$4,225.09. The per capita cost for the year was \$11.0705.

6. Give the total and per capita cost of salaries of resident officers (including salary of treasurer).

The total cost of salaries of resident officers (including treasurer) for the year was \$11,049.88. The per capita cost for the year was \$28.9529.

7. Give the total and per capita cost of wages of all kinds other than officers' salaries.

The total cost of wages of all kinds, other than officers' salaries for the year was \$19,266.47. The per capita cost for the year was \$50.4820.

8. Give the total and per capita cost of attendants proper, including ward supervisors.

The total cost of attendants proper including ward supervisors, for the year was \$11,240.25. The per capita cost for the year was \$29.5019.

9. Give the total and per capita cost of medicines and medical stores and appliances.

The total cost of medicines, medical stores and appliances for the year was \$585.80. The per capita cost for the year was \$1.535.

10. Give the total and per capita cost of managers' or trustees' expenses of all kinds.

The total cost of managers' or trustees' expenses of all kinds for the year was \$168.70. The per capita cost for the year was \$0.442.

11. Give the total and per capita cost of miscellaneous and all other items of expense for maintenance, not included in the preceding ten items.

The total cost of miscellaneous and all other items of expense for maintenance, not included in the preceding ten items for the year, was \$38,607.29. The per capita cost for the year was \$101.1588.

12. Give the total and per capita cost of maintenance inclusive of officers' salaries, ordinary repairs, and every

Rochester State Hospital—Special Report.

item of expense which may be properly charged to maintenance account.

The total cost of maintenance, inclusive of officers' salaries, ordinary repairs and every other item of expense for the year was \$85,205.76. The per capita cost for the year was \$223.2562.

APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED.

Give an itemized schedule of the appropriations required for 1893, stating briefly the necessity for each item in the schedule.

The following is a schedule of the appropriations required for 1893, followed by a brief statement of the necessity for each item in the schedule:

(1) Renovation of wards 3, 5 and 8	\$7,785 00
(2) Furniture for wards 3, 5 and 8.....	3,125 00
(3) Furnishings for administrative building.....	4,950 00
(4) Farm buildings, stock and improvements	19,840 00
(5) Cooking apparatus and refrigerator	6,659 00
(6) Laundry machinery.....	2,400 00
(7) Greenhouse	1,200 00
(8) Power for electric light.....	4,800 00
(9) Sewer	8,400 00
(10) Maintenance	10,000 00
Total	<u>\$69,159 00</u>

(1) Wards 3 and 8 have been in constant use for many years. They are in a condition of advanced decay and their further repair impracticable. Ward 5 has always been used as an administrative department and requires remodeling for the use of patients.

(2) New furniture for these wards is necessary, to equip them for the use of women patients.

(3) The furnishings of the old administrative department are entirely inadequate for the new one.

(4) This item is necessary because the buildings are not now surrounded by appropriate grounds, and the farm is not equipped with buildings or stock. The old stable is within a few feet of the new buildings for male patients.

(5) The old kitchen furniture is entirely inadequate for hospital purposes.

State Asylum for Insane Criminals — Special Report.

(6) The present laundry equipment is unequal to the demands of the hospital.

(7) There is no greenhouse, and the desirability of flowers and plants for the patients is the reason for this item.

(8) The buildings are completely wired for a system of electric light and suitable power to generate the same would be economical and add to the safety and comfort of the patients.

(9) Surface drainage for so many people has proved, in this section, impracticable and dangerous. A new trunk sewer makes relief practicable. This amount is needed to enable the hospital to pay its share of a branch sewer to connect therewith.

(10) This addition to the maintenance account is necessitated by a large proportion of low-rate patients in a hospital insufficiently supplied with farm lands. The same amount has been found necessary for several years past.

STATE ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

State generally the operations of the hospital for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also, any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

The most important event of the year in connection with the State Asylum for Insane Criminals, has been the abandonment of the old asylum building at Auburn, and the occupying of the new asylum at Matteawan. The transfer took place during the latter part of April, 1892, the first carload of patients leaving Auburn at that time. Five days were occupied in the removal. The date of the formal opening of this new institution was April twenty-fifth, as upon that date its first patients were received and cared for. The old buildings at Auburn, which had been occupied since February 2, 1859, were wholly abandoned as a place of residence for patients; and have, up to this time, been in charge of a custodian.

The work connected with the new institution at Matteawan has been largely in the way of finishing minor details connected with the buildings, as follows:

State Asylum for Insane Criminals — Special Report.

A broad flight of bluestone steps has been completed to the front entrance leading to the administration building; three similar flights have been erected in the *porte-cochere* and sixteen flights of wooden steps built to various outside entrances. Cost of all, \$3,435.65.

Owing to a deficiency in water, which occurred in the previous year, an effort has been made during the past summer to add to the sources of our water supply. An experimental well of the oil type was, in pursuance to this object, sunk to a depth of 2,360 feet. This well is capable of yielding per day 25,000 gallons of pure and wholesome water. Cost \$10,376.14.

During the summer we have been actively engaged in grading about the institution, and in the building of roads in the immediate vicinity of the buildings. We have also removed a large amount of earth. Total expenditure, \$7,244.24.

In order to insure a better protection from fire, a six-inch main of heavy iron pipe has been laid completely around the building, and twelve hydrants distributed along its length. Hose brackets have been placed in position throughout the various wards, upon which 1,600 feet of two-inch hose have been connected in various lengths, so that every ward is supplied in the event of fire. Total expenditure, \$4,117.18.

The large steam-pipes in the boiler-room and their various branches, have been covered with a non-conducting substance as a heat-saving measure. We have expended in this direction, \$4,275.42.

One large pneumatic time regulator with supplementary dials throughout the various wards, has been placed in position. Nine hundred ninety-nine dollars.

These foregoing matters comprise the chief events of the year, and are fully set forth in the annual report, a copy of which has been transmitted to your office.

The above figures represent cost to date, January 1, 1893.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

The percentage of recoveries on number admitted was 15.34.

Give percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

The percentage of recoveries on daily average population was 9.02.

Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

The percentage of recoveries on whole number treated was 6.23.

State Asylum for Insane Criminals — Special Report.

Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged ; of those discharged recovered the previous year, how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1892?

The percentage of recoveries on number discharged was 46.30; of those discharged recovered the previous year, five were readmitted prior to October 1, 1892.

Give the percentage of deaths on number admitted.

The percentage of deaths on number admitted was 6.14.

Give percentage of deaths on daily average population.

The percentage of deaths on daily average population was 3.61.

Give percentage of deaths on whole number treated.

The percentage of deaths on whole number treated was 2.49.

Give percentage of deaths on number discharged.

The percentage of deaths on number discharged was 18.52.

Give whole number of inebriates, that is, alcoholic, opium and other "narcotic habitués" discharged during the year, and whether these are classed as "recovered" or "not insane" in your report of discharges.

The number of inebriates discharged during the year was none. One man, on admission from the prison, was discharged as "not insane," being a mailingerer.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer ; also salary of treasurer.

State Asylum for Insane Criminals — Special Report.

	Per month.
One laundress, per day	\$0 75
Two laundresses, per day	70
One laundress (without lodging) per day	1 00
One cook (female)	17 00
One waitress	14 00
One housemaid	14 00
One housemaid	13 00

Give the ratio of employés of all kinds to patients.

The ratio of employés of all kinds to patients was one to five.

Give the annual per capita cost per patient of all employés.

The annual cost per capita of all employés was \$61.78.

Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.

The ratio to patients of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards was one to eight and one-half.

Give separately the ratio of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

The wages paid men on entering the service are \$18 a month. We have no established ratio of wages paid to women attendants, as no new ones have been employed in recent years, all having had previous experience in the asylum. We have, however, in the past paid inexperienced beginners commencing wages of \$15.

Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

The maximum wages paid men attendants is \$33; women attendants \$25.

State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

The rule governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants is as follows:

Men are employed for one month as a trial month at \$18. At the end of that time, if they conclude to remain, their wages are raised to

State Asylum for Insane Criminals — Special Report.

\$20 per month. This ratio continues for about six months, when their wages are raised to \$22. Future changes depend upon efficiency and service.

Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both?

The question is answered in the answer to the previous question.

STAPLE ARTICLES OF SUPPLY.

Give the yearly per capita cost and the average purchase price of the staple articles of supply contained in the following table, as shown by the steward's books:

The following table shows the yearly per capita cost and the average purchase price of the staple articles of supply mentioned therein:

ARTICLES.	Consumed during year.	Average purchase price.	Yearly per capita cost.	Total cost.
Dried fruit, pounds.....	2,311	\$0.0560+	\$0.4675	\$129 62
Fresh fruit, boxes.....	5	4.00	.0721	20 00
Fresh fruit, bushels.....	234	.485+	.4097	113 60
Fresh vegetables, heads..	1,968	.035+	.2508	69 50
Fresh vegetables, bushels.	1,924	.4675	3.2444	899 50
Canned vegetables, dozs.	46	1.116+	.1852	51 35
Dried vegetables, bushels.	111½	1.941+	.7806	216 43
Fresh meats, pounds.....	66,613	.0704+	15.6663	4,343 66
Salted meats, pounds....	124	10.781+	4.8221	11,337 00
Smoked meats, pounds...	3,562	.0792	1.0179	282 25
Poultry, pounds.....	827	.1206+	.3595	99 78
Salted fish, qtls.....	28	7.107	.7177	199 00
Fresh fish, pounds.....	2,876	.065	.6790	188 28
Flour, wheat, barrels....	494	5.165	9.2037	2,551 83
Flour, graham, pounds..	2,100	.0241+	.1947	54 00
Meal, corn, pounds.....	2,500	.0185	.1668	46 26
Meal, oat, barrels.....	9	6.216½	.2017	55 95
Hominy, barrels.....	7	4.75	.1199	33 25
Rice, pounds.....	1,226	.0622	.2751	76 28
Crackers, pounds.....	665	.068+	.1644	50 00
Cheese, pounds.....	870	.093+	.2952	255 00
Butter, pounds.....	14,716	.2008+	10.6632	156 00

State Asylum for Insane Criminals — Special Report.

STAPLE ARTICLES OF SUPPLY — (Continued).

ARTICLES.	Consumed during year.	Average purchase price.	Yearly per capita cost.	Total cost.
Eggs, dozens	4,050	\$0.1937	\$2.8244	\$783.20
Milk, gallons	8,200	.1523+	4.5408	1,259 00
Tea, pounds	1,460	.2334+	1.2290	340 76
Coffee, pounds	1,819	.2091+	1.3724	380 52
Molasses, gallons	258	.2972+	.2785	76 69
Syrup, gallons	376	.3145+	.4266	118 25
Sugar, pounds	29,360	.0438	4.6432	1,287 38
Vinegar, gallons	572	.1392+	.2872	79 73
Salt, barrels	9	1.00	.0324	9 00
Salt, bags	14	.75	.0378	10 50
Pepper, pounds	163	.1446+	.0850	23 58
Spices, pounds	135	.217+	.1060	29 40
Wine, gallons	48	.8687+	.1504	41 70
Liquors, gallons	50	2.028+	.3657	101 45
Alcohol, gallons	5	2.50	.0450	12 50
Total .....	.....	.....	\$66.3819	\$18,405 10

Table showing farm and garden products for the year ending September 30, 1892.

FARM PRODUCTS.

ARTICLES.	Produced during year.	Average price.	Total value.
Corn, bushels	500	\$0.25	\$125 00
Corn fodder, tons	6	15.00	90 00
Cornstalks, bundles	1,800	.03	54 00
Hay, tons	15	15.00	225 00
Mangel wurzel, bushels	100	.25	25 00
Milk, gallons	3,548	.15	531 45
Oats, bushels	511	.46	235 06
Rye, bushels	48	.50	24 00
Straw, tons	12	15.00	180 00
Total .....	.....	.....	\$1,489 51

State Asylum for Insane Criminals — Special Report.

GARDEN PRODUCTS.

ARTICLES.	Produced during year.	Average price.	Total value.
Beans, green, bushels.....	21	\$0.40	\$8.40
Beet greens, bushels.....	78	.80	46.80
Beets (blood) bushels.....	320	.40	128.00
Cabbage, heads.....	7,071	.03	353.55
Carrots, bushels.....	135	.40	54.00
Cauliflower, heads.....	646	.06	38.76
Celery, heads.....	5,000	.03	150.00
Corn (sweet), dozen ears.....	894	.12	107.28
Cucumbers.....	11,210	.005	56.05
Lettuce, heads.....	2,863	.02	57.26
Muskmelons.....	1,534	.08	122.72
Onions (dry), bushels.....	41	.75	30.75
Onions (green), bushels.....	10	.50	5.00
Peas, bushels.....	50½	.75	37.875
Potatoes, bushels.....	303	.60	181.80
Radishes, bunches.....	2,822	.02	56.44
Raspberries, quarts.....	128	.08	10.24
Rhubarb, pounds.....	125	.02	2.50
Spinach, pounds.....	2,802	.03	84.06
Squash (summer), pounds.....	592	.02	11.84
Squash (winter), pounds.....	2,156	.02	43.12
Strawberries, quarts.....	1,088	.08	87.04
Tomatoes, bushels.....	114½	.60	68.60
Turnips (sweet), bushels.....	150	.30	45.60
Turnips (white), bushels.....	257	.30	77.10
			\$1,864.125
			1,489.51
Total.....			\$3,353.635

GENERAL.

1. Give the total and per capita cost of fuel, exclusive of wages, the average purchase price per ton of hard and soft coal, also the number of each consumed.

The total cost of fuel consumed for the year, exclusive of wages was \$5,412.16; the average purchase price per ton of hard grate coal was \$4.55. This price includes its delivery in the boiler house. On track at Newburgh, the price of hard grate coal to us was \$3.40; on Groveville siding, whence it is hauled by teams, it was \$4.0

State Asylum for Insane Criminals—Special Report.

price of stove coal delivered in bin at asylum was \$5.75. On cars at Groveville siding, \$5.25. The price per ton of soft coal delivered in the boiler house at Auburn was \$2.90 per ton. The price of soft coal delivered on the side track at Auburn, whence it was hauled by teams was \$2.65. The price of stove coal delivered at Auburn was \$4.40. The estimated number of tons of hard grate coal consumed is 625 tons. The number of tons of stove coal 110. The estimated number of tons of soft coal consumed is 695 tons. Up to April twenty-fifth, the date of our removal from Auburn, we were burning soft coal. Since our arrival here, we have used hard coal. We would say in explanation of the price of coal for steaming purposes, that we confine our coal strictly to the grade known as grate coal. Concerning the question of coal, I would say that all dealers now make the price to us at Newburgh. Our contract was made before the present combination in anthracite coal, and is forty-five cents per ton less than the present price at Newburgh. Owing to the present combination, it is impossible to make contracts through competition in the market, as the prices in all the various companies are the same and there is no underbidding.

2. Give the total and per capita cost of lighting the hospital, exclusive of wages.

The total cost of lighting while at Auburn was \$719.83. The per capita cost was at the rate of \$3.49. Since our removal to the new asylum, we have used the electric light. We operate from the same plant that is used to heat the building and have no means of knowing the amount of coal consumed to furnish power, which is the principal item of cost.

3. Give the total and per capita cost of clothing.

Owing to the fact that much of the material used in bedding, such as sheeting and tickings are likewise used in linings and as material for overalls, shoe-lining, etc., it has always been our custom to keep the two accounts together, and therefore we can not definitely separate them. The total yearly cost, therefore, of clothing and bedding was \$3,325.81, and the per capita cost of clothing and bedding was \$11.99.

4. Give the total and per capita cost of furniture.

The total yearly cost of furniture was \$515.34; the per capita cost was \$1.86.

State Asylum for Insane Criminals — Special Report.

5. Give the total and per capita cost of salaries of resident officers (including salary of treasurer).

The total yearly cost of salaries of resident officers, including the salary of treasurer, was \$6,325; the per capita cost was \$22.81.

6. Give the total and per capita cost of wages of all kinds, other than officers' salaries.

The total yearly cost of wages of all kinds, other than officers' salaries, was \$17,134.67; the per capita cost was \$61.80.

7. Give the total and per capita cost of attendants proper, including ward supervisors.

The total yearly cost of attendants proper, including ward supervisors, was \$10,277.05; the per capita cost was \$37.03.

8. Give the total and per capita cost of medicines and medical stores and appliances.

The total yearly cost of medicines, medical stores and appliances was \$672.84; the per capita cost was \$24.32.

9. Give the total and per capita cost of managers' or trustees' trustees' expenses of all kinds.

The total yearly cost of managers' expenses of all kinds was nothing. Such expenditures belong to the prison department and are not chargeable here.

10. Give the total and per capita cost of miscellaneous and all other items of expense for maintenance, not included in the preceding ten items.

The total cost of miscellaneous and all other items of expense for maintenance, not included in the preceding ten items, was \$27,565.86; the per capita cost was \$99.42.

11. Give the total and per capita cost of maintenance inclusive of officers' salaries, ordinary repairs and every other item of expense which may be properly charged to maintenance account.

The total yearly cost of maintenance, including officers' salaries and every other item of expense (which includes the entire disbursement of this institution aside from special appropriations, was \$61 per capita cost was \$222.04.

State Asylum for Insane Criminals — Special Report.

12. Give the total cost of extraordinary repairs and renewals, additional lands and buildings, or improvements of a special character.

The total cost of extraordinary repairs and renewals, improvements of a special character, by which I mean all items provided for by special appropriations, and which I have given in detail in the appendix to the annual report submitted to your office was \$79,001.59.

APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED.

Give an itemized schedule of the appropriations required for 1893, stating briefly the necessity for each item on the schedule.

Horse barn, farm wagon and tool-storage house	\$8,280 71
Farm buildings for cow-house, granary, hay silo and young stock.....	12,456 92
Carriage house and stable.....	5,416 55
Building for root cellar and storage of vegetables and fruit.....	4,907 25
Pavilion in airing court	2,181 14
Plumbing, water supply, etc., for above buildings.....	3,886 00
Completing and furnishing chapel and amusement hall..	2,000 00
Addition to boiler-house for storing additional fuel.....	6,000 00
Draining cold-air boxes and basement of buildings	3,000 00
Walk in airing courts.....	400 00
Cementing basement.....	10,000 00
Feed water-heater and connections.....	1,500 00
Pointing main chimney-stack, lightning-rod and ladder for same	1,000 00
Stone for roads.....	1,500 00
Grading and roads.....	15,000 00
Farm scales, farm drainage and superintendence.....	6,000 00
Furnishing for 200 additional patients.....	12,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$95,528 57</u>

GENERAL REVIEW.

Operations of State Hospital System.

MEDICAL SERVICE.

INSTITUTIONS.	Number of physicians.	Number of patients to each phy- sician.	Annual per capita cost of medical service.
Utica State Hospital	6	139	\$12.79+
Willard State Hospital	8	257	6.50
Hudson River State Hospital	6	141	14.38
Buffalo State Hospital	5	123	15.96
Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital ..	5	165	13.66
Binghamton State Hospital	6	190	8.74
St. Lawrence State Hospital	5	97	22.01
Rochester State Hospital	4	95	22.04
State Asylum for Insane Criminals	3	92	21.30
Total	48	.....	.....
Average .....	....	129.9	\$15.26

EMPLOYÉES.

INSTITUTIONS.	Total number of employés.	Ratio of all employés to patients.	Ratio of attendants to patients.	Annual per capita cost of all employés.
Utica State Hospital	192	1-4.00	1- 8.00	\$74.89
Willard State Hospital	428	1-4.00	1-10.00	53.00
Hudson River State Hospital	229	1-3.63	1- 5.39	80.28
Buffalo State Hospital	120	1-5.11	1- 9.9	64.21
Middletown State Homœo- pathic Hospital	147	1-4.05	1- 8.+	75.42
Binghamton State Hospital.	284	1-4.00	1- 7	63.85
St. Lawrence State Hospital.	177	1-3.5	1- 6.+	75.53
Rochester State Hospital...	76	1-5	1- 9	50.56
State Asylum for Insane Criminals.	70	1-5	1- 8.5	61.80
Total	1,723	.....	.....	.....
Average	191	1-4.25		

Operations of State Hospital System.

FUEL.

INSTITUTIONS.	Total annual cost.	Annual per capita cost.
Utica State Hospital.	\$10,614 83	\$13.09
Willard State Hospital.	21,360 31	10.35
Hudson River State Hospital.	29,195 29	34.429
Buffalo State Hospital.	6,368 37	10.38
Middletown State Homoeopathic Hospital. ...	15,457 80	18.70
Binghamton State Hospital.	17,901 46	15.66
St. Lawrence State Hospital.	18,979 32	39.05
Rochester State Hospital.	2,261 11	5.9246
State Asylum for Insane Criminals.	412 16	4.55
Average.	\$13,616 51	\$16.90+

LIGHTS.

INSTITUTIONS.	Total cost.	Annual per capita cost.
Utica State Hospital.	\$2,699 74	\$3.329
Willard State Hospital.	25,315 67	12.27
Hudson River State Hospital.	2,684 18	3.168
Buffalo State Hospital.	2,385 86	3.89
Middletown State Homoeopathic Hospital. ...	2,129 32	2.57
Binghamton State Hospital.	2,515 12	2.20
St. Lawrence State Hospital.	1,946 32	4.00
Rochester State Hospital.	1,481 18	3.861
State Asylum for Insane Criminals.	719 83	3.49
Average.	\$4,653 02	\$4.31

Operations of State Hospital System.

RECOVERIES.

INSTITUTIONS.	On number admitted.	On average daily popula- tion.	On whole number treated.	On number discharged.
Utica State Hospital.....	25.50	10.72	7.74	30.41
Willard State Hospital	7	1.50	1.2+	8
Hudson River State Hospital...	28.50	10	7	29
Buffalo State Hospital.....	30.85	17.60	11.55	34.83
Middletown State Hom. Hospital	34.02	15.11	11.32	50
Binghamton State Hospital.....	12.50	2.20	1.90	15.40
St. Lawrence State Hospital....	24	16	10	47
Rochester State Hospital.....	17.70	5.80	4.40	24.60
State Asylum for Insane Crimin'ls	15.34	9.02	6.23	6.23
Average	21.71	9.77	6.81	27.27

DEATHS.

INSTITUTIONS.	On number admitted.	On average daily popu- lation.	On whole number treated.	On num- ber dis- charged.
Utica State Hospital	23.18	9.86	7.12	27.96
Willard State Hospital	43	9	7.6+	48
Hudson River State Hospital.....	38	13.33+	9	39
Buffalo State Hospital.....	16.28	9.29	6.09	18.38
Middletown State Homœopathic Hos- pital	19.76	8.10	6.06	26.80
Binghamton State Hospital	42	6	6.30.	51.70
St. Lawrence State Hospital.....	11	8.5	5	25
Rochester State Hospital	28.2	9.1	5.2	39.3
State asylum for Insane Criminals ..	6.14	3.61	2.49	18.52
Average	25.28	8.53	6.09	32.51

STATEMENT

Showing average purchase price and annual per capita cost of staple articles of consumption in the State hospitals during the year ending September 30, 1892.

ARTICLES.	UTICA STATE HOSPITAL.		HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL.		BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL.		MIDDLETOWN STATE HOSPITAL.		WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.	
	Average purchase price.	Annual per capita cost.	Average purchase price.	Annual per capita cost.	Average purchase price.	Annual per capita cost.	Average purchase price.	Annual per capita cost.	Average purchase price.	Annual per capita cost.
Fresh meats, per pound	\$0.068	\$13.95	\$0.0906	\$31.66	\$0.05½	\$13.57	\$0.0543	\$17.87	\$0.068	\$17.14
Poultry .....	.11	.27	.1983	1.01	.118	.57½	.1494	.899	.121	.431
Wheat flour, per barrel	4.50	6.35	5.04	7.91	4.55	6.80	5.39	6.74	4.81	6.83
Butter .....	.22½	11.30	.1979	10.18	.24½	9.42	.3176	9.75	.187	6.89
Cheese .....	.10½	4.66	.1188	5.84	.10½	.572	.119	4.68	.098	3.74
Milk, gallons .....	.16	12.09	.1590	8.82	.16	7.28	.114	14.35	.16	7.30
Eggs .....	.175	1.83	.2092	5.80	.196	1.64	.19½	4.08	.177	1.73
Tea .....	.25	1.339	.3274	1.88	.2678	1.07½	.28½	2.76	.312	1.14
Coffee .....	.16½	1.69	.2849	2.67	.177	1.25	.276	2.38	.188	1.75
Sugar .....	.04½	2.32	.0412	2.53	.043	1.69	.044	2.86	.089	2.61
Liquors, distilled, per gallon	2.59	.886	2.739	.4639	2.89½	.34	3.35	.35	1.92	.316

Articles of consumption — (Concluded).

ARTICLES.	BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL.		ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL.		ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL.		STATE ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS.	
	Average purchase price.	Annual per capita cost.	Average purchase price.	Annual per capita cost.	Average purchase price.	Annual per capita cost.	Average purchase price.	Annual per capita cost.
Fresh meats, per pound	\$0.059	\$13.24	\$0.062	\$19.06	\$0.0642	\$12.04	\$0.07	\$15.66
Poultry .....	.14	.30	.167	64.58	.1618	1.04	.1206	.3506
Wheat flour, per barrel	4.31	7.31	4.81	6.09	5.06	8.22	5.16	9.30
Butter .....	.23	11.09	.399	10.23	.555	6.96	.30	10.66
Cheese .....	.097	.14	.1137	.21	.1110	65.58	.098	.3063
Milk, gallons .....	.16	8.00	.04	6.00	.1274	7.61	.1523	4.54
Eggs .....	.196	2.51	.173	3.33	.1927	1.81	.1937	2.83
Tea .....	.224	1.73	.2188	2.16	.3260	1.56	.234	1.23
Coffee .....	.222	2.76	.185	1.92	.3027	3.48	.2021	1.87
Gas .....	.041	2.82	.0489	4.67	.0462	3.62	.0488	4.64
Heated, per gallon	2.30	.34	2.12	.619	3.47	.2386	2.02	.3657

The above table is compiled from special reports to the State Commission in Lunacy.

CHAPTER 2.

ANNUAL REPORT ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL.

The Rochester State Hospital is the last of the State Hospitals in point of time of establishment, and the Legislature departed from the principle which had been adhered to before the organization of the State Commission in Lunacy, by providing that it should report directly to the Commission instead of directly to the law-making power. This innovation the Commission believes to be in the interest of the State and one which will tend to bring about a more harmonious and coherent system than now exists, that is to say, a system which has a centralized supervision and is responsible to it, instead of a system made up of several independent parts, each of which is substantially responsible to itself alone.

The Legislature having required that the annual report of the Rochester State Hospital be incorporated in the report of the Commission, it is herewith reproduced as a separate chapter :

STATE OF NEW YORK—ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL.

MANAGERS.

FREDERICK COOK.....	Rochester, N. Y.
JAMES VICK.....	Rochester, N. Y.
WILLIAM MILLER.....	Rochester, N. Y.
GEORGE RAINES.....	Rochester, N. Y.
LEONARD BURRITT.....	Spencerport, N. Y.
LEVI J. DE LAND.....	Fairport, N. Y.
JANE E. ROCHESTER.....	Rochester, N. Y.
PERLEYETTE H. GRAHAM.....	Rochester, N. Y.
THOMAS A. O'HARE.....	Rochester, N. Y.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

FREDERICK COOK.....	President.
E. H. HOWARD.....	Secretary.
F. P. ALLEN.....	Treasurer.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

EUGENE H. HOWARD, M. D.....	Medical Superintendent.
EZRA B. POTTER, M. D.....	First Assistant Physician.
ROBERT M. ELLIOTT, M. D.....	Second Assistant Physician.

Rochester State Hospital — Annual Report.

EVALINE P. BALLINTINE, M. D. . . .	Woman Physician.
WILLIS S. REMINGTON.	Steward.
MARY E. MAY.	Matron.

To the State Commission in Lunacy:

The managers of the Rochester State Hospital respectfully submit the following report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, transmitting therewith the reports of the treasurer and the medical superintendent:

By the latter it will be seen that 124 patients have been admitted during the year and that the daily average population has been 381. The discharges, including twenty-two recoveries and thirty-five deaths, were eighty-nine. The number remaining September 30, 1892, was 401. The increase of population for the year was thirty-five.

The treasurer's report shows the amount of expenditures for the year to be \$85,205.76. The vouchers filed with the Comptroller, show in detail these expenditures. They have been audited by the executive committee and entered on the financial records at the hospital.

The managers have visited the hospital frequently during the year. At these visits they have carefully inspected the several departments, and have become familiar with the attendance and care given the patients and the various industries in which they engage. They have ordered the various improvements that have been made in the wards and grounds, and have observed how these improvements have contributed to the comfort and enjoyment of the patients.

Wards 4 and 6 have been remodeled and refurnished. New furniture has also been added in the other wards, which has not only improved their appearance but has materially increased the comfort of the occupants. Desirable changes have also been made in the service of the dining-rooms.

The training school for nurses and attendants, has been conducted in a satisfactory manner. The wards and other portions of the hospital have been kept in a cleanly and orderly condition. The entertainments have been varied and frequent, and the average attendance of patients is

Rochester State Hospital — Annual Report.

Eighty acres of farm land have been added to the hospital grounds, by rental, and out-door life of the patients has been encouraged. More apparatus for fire protection has been added and distributed in such a manner as to insure its usefulness. Excavations for the new buildings are being made by the patients, and the industrial departments have been increased and made more efficient.

It is confidently expected that the crowding of the patients which has prevailed during the past year, will continue but for a short time. With this exception, we cordially commend the general condition of the hospital. The requirements of the rules and regulations have been intelligently enforced and our confidence in the resident officers has been increased by our observation of their methods of management and treatment.

The problem of providing proper sewage for the hospital has now been solved. Surveys and estimates have been made and the most feasible route for a sewer from this section of the city of Rochester has been ascertained. The sewage now finds an outlet into a small stream and pollutes it, to the damage of the property through which it passes.

The last Legislature made appropriations for the erection of new buildings. Plans and specifications for this work have been prepared by J. Foster Warner, architect, and the work will be completed as soon as practicable.

It will then be necessary to make additions to the kitchen and laundry apparatus; to furnish the administrative building; to provide power for the electric light; to renovate and furnish three wards in the present building, one of which is now used for administrative purposes; also to provide suitable farm buildings and stock.

It is not necessary to detail arguments in favor of these requirements of the hospital. The expense of them has been carefully estimated and the managers are fully in accord with the superintendent, that these appropriations are absolutely necessary. They are recapitulated in the following table:

Renovation of wards 3, 5 and 8.....	\$7,785 00
Furniture for wards 3, 5 and 8.....	3,125 00
Furnishings for administrative building	4,950 00

Rochester State Hospital — Annual Report

Farm buildings, stock and improvements.....	\$19,840 00
Cooking apparatus and refrigerator.....	6,659 00
Laundry machinery.....	2,400 00
Green house	1,200 00
Power for electric light	4,800 00
Sewer.....	8,400 00
Maintenance.	10,000 00
Total	<u>\$69,159 00</u>

We feel it our duty to urge the necessity of each item and to ask these appropriations, knowing them to be demanded by the condition of this hospital.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed.)

FREDERICK COOK,

President.

JANE E. ROCHESTER.

GEORGE RAINES.

THOMAS A. O'HARE.

PERLEYETTE H. GRAHAM.

L. BURRITT.

WILLIAM MILLER.

LEVI J. DE LAND.

JAMES VICK.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

To the Board of Managers:

The treasurer respectfully submits the following summary of the receipts and expenditures of the Rochester State Hospital for the year ending September 30, 1892.

RECEIPTS.

From the State Treasurer on account of the appropriation of \$50,000, chapter 335, Laws of 1891	\$25,000 00
From the State Treasurer for maintenance, chapter 356, Laws of 1892	10,000 00
From county patients.....	

Rochester State Hospital — Annual Report.

From private patients.....	\$3,301 19
From State Board of Charities.....	1,635 91
From the steward for farm produce, old material, etc., sold by him	1,066 07
	<hr/>
	\$97,280 06
	<hr/>

EXPENDITURES.

This statement includes expenditures for the month of September, 1892, amounting to \$6,668.82, which were paid by the Treasurer, October 25, 1892.

For wages and officers' salaries	\$30,316 35
For provisions and stores.....	26,629 96
For ordinary repairs.....	5,364 22
For farm and grounds	3,557 19
For clothing.....	4,828 97
For furniture and bedding.....	6,956 39
For books and stationery.....	648 27
For fuel and light.....	3,742 29
For medical supplies.....	585 80
For miscellaneous expenses.....	2,576 32
	<hr/>
	\$85,205 76
For amount due Treasurer Allen, October 1, 1891.....	6,486 23
Balance to new account, October 29, 1892	5,588 07
	<hr/>
	\$97,280 06
	<hr/>

Respectfully submitted.

FREDERIC P. ALLEN,

Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Board of Managers:

The Superintendent of the Rochester State Hospital, in compliance with the statute relating to its organization, makes the following report of its operations for the year ending September 30, 1892, together with recommendations for such improvements

Rochester State Hospital — Annual Report.

as appear to be necessary to continue the hospital upon a working basis.

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were 366 patients in the hospital, of whom 173 were men and 193 women. During the year 124 patients were admitted. The daily average population of the hospital was 381.

In addition to thirty-five deaths, fifty-four patients have been discharged during the year, of whom twenty-two had recovered.

At the close of the fiscal year there remained in the hospital 401 patients, of whom 185 were men and 216 were women.

When the new buildings are completed, for the erection of which appropriations were made by the last Legislature, the hospital will no longer suffer from insufficient capacity.

It is confidently expected that these buildings will be erected during the coming summer.

The excavating is being done by the male patients and is nearly completed.

Important improvements have been perfected during the past year. Two wards in the female department have been renovated and refurnished.

The great majority of the patients in this hospital have suffered a long time from their malady and are often feeble and very listless. It is interesting to report that a large proportion (over seventy-one per cent) are daily employed in industrial classes, under the guidance of the attendants as instructors and companions. Their derangement is modified by these attempts at efficiency in steady, interesting and intelligent labor. The routine work of the hospital and farm, together with a variety of trades, is performed by the patients under this industrial and educational system. The great benefit to the patients, emanating from this system, cannot be too frequently noted.

The training school for nurses and attendants has been conducted in a thorough and systematic manner. All those having the care of patients, on the wards and in the industrial departments, are required to be members of the school.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge, for our patients, the voluntary musical and literary entertainments which have been fr

Rochester State Hospital — Annual Report.

furnished by interested friends of the hospital; also, the liberal donations of reading matter to our library.

During the coming year it will be necessary to renovate wards 3, 5 and 8, to put them in proper condition to care for patients, in conjunction with the new buildings. This will cost \$7,785.

New furniture will also be needed for these wards, the cost of which will be \$3,125.

Additional furniture for the administrative building is a necessity. It will require an appropriation of \$4,950.

The location of the stables where horses are kept, being in proximity to a portion of the new buildings, is a decided disadvantage both to the health and comfort of the patients. The land occupied by this barn should be converted into a lawn, and together with about three acres of adjacent land, surrounded by a suitable fence.

To insure an abundance of milk of good quality for the use of this institution, we urge the purchase of cows and the erection of suitable barns for their accommodation.

The swine, kept for the purpose of consuming the waste material from the kitchens, are now in the field about 100 rods distant from the institution buildings, and have no shelter, other than cheaply constructed sheds, that are not suitable to the economical care of these animals. A piggery should be erected.

The farm land should be underdrained to make it more productive.

The estimated cost of these buildings and improvements for the farm and grounds is \$19,840.

The kitchen furniture is old and entirely inadequate for hospital purposes. A refrigerator should also be constructed in connection with the kitchen. To supply suitable cooking apparatus and a refrigerator, \$6,659 will be needed.

The laundry has not sufficient capacity* for the requirements of the hospital. The present equipment should be increased by additional machinery to the amount of \$2,400.

A green-house is much desired, and would make practicable a supply of plants and flowers for the wards. It could be constructed for \$1,200.

Rochester State Hospital—Annual Report.

After a complete examination by the city surveyor, of every outlet for the sewage from this section of the city, it has been estimated that the apportioned cost to the hospital for the construction of a suitable sewer will be \$8,400, and I would suggest that an appropriation for this amount be asked for.

As noted in the last annual report, the buildings are wired for an incandescent system of electric lighting. Suitable power to generate the light is wanting; \$4,800 is needed for this purpose.

The necessities of this hospital are such and the proportion of low-rate patients so great, that a proper grade of care can not be sustained on the regular income. Ten thousand dollars is needed to reinforce the maintenance account.

It is a matter for congratulation that during the past year, on account of a visit from the Governor and other State Officials, the regular visits of the State Commission in Lunacy and the untiring interest in its affairs manifested by the members of the board of managers, its needs are better known and will be met intelligently.

Respectfully submitted.

E. H. HOWARD,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE STEWARD.

The steward makes the following report of the productions of the farm and garden :

Four hundred and fourteen bushels of early potatoes, at sixty cents	\$248 40
One thousand six hundred and eighty-four bushels of late potatoes, at fifty cents	842 00
Thirty-nine bushels of beet greens, at twenty cents.....	17 80
One thousand five hundred and twenty-five bunches of early onions, at five cents	76 25
Two hundred and twenty-five bushels of late onions, at seventy-five cents.....	
Seventy-six dozen early squash, at twenty cents.....	
Two and one-half tons late squash, at \$25.....	

Rochester State Hospital — Annual Report.

Fifteen bunches of rhubarb, at ten cents	\$1 50
One hundred and twenty-three bushels of green peas, at seventy-five cents	92 25
Two hundred and fifty quarts of strawberries, at eight cents	20 00
Forty-four bushels string beans, at \$1.....	44 00
Five hundred and twenty-five heads of early cabbage, at six cents	31 50
Seven thousand heads of late cabbage, at two cents....	140 00
Eighty-nine dozen of early cucumbers, at twelve cents ..	10 68
One hundred dozen of pickle cucumbers, at eight cents.,	8 00
Eight hundred and thirteen dozen of early corn, at ten cents	81 30
One hundred and six dozen of late corn, at five cents....	5 30
Two thousand seven hundred and sixty-five bunches lettuce, at two cents.....	55 30
Two hundred and ten bunches of radishes, at four cents..	8 40
Fifty pounds of cherries, at four cents.....	2 00
Five hundred pumpkins, at five cents.....	25 00
Two hundred and twenty-five bushels of tomatoes, at fifty- five cents.....	123 75
Fifty bushels of tomatoes (green), at twenty cents.....	10 00
One hundred and fifty bushels of parsnips, at thirty-five cents.....	52 50
Three hundred bushels of carrots, at twenty-five cents...	75 00
Four thousand head celery, at three cents.....	120 00
Four hundred bushels of rutabagas, at twenty cents.....	80 00
One and one-half bushels of red peppers, at \$2.....	3 00
Twenty bushels of vegetable oysters, at seventy-five cents.....	15 00
Twenty bushels of apples, at forty cents.....	8 00
Three hundred and fifty bushels of oats, at forty-one cents	143 50
Ninety bushels of rye, at sixty-seven cents.....	60 30
Fifty bushels of beans, at \$1.85.....	92 50
Sixteen tons straw, at \$8.	128 00
Twenty-five tons of hay, at \$14.....	350 00

\$3,217 68

Rochester State Hospital — Annual Report.

Value of stock on hand September 30, 1892.

Eight horses, at \$125.....	\$1,000 00
Eight brood sows, at \$10.....	80 00
Thirty-four young pigs, at \$2.	68 00
One male hog, at \$10.....	10 00
Thirty-one shoats, at \$5.....	155 00
Twenty fat hogs, at \$14.50.....	290 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,603 00
	<hr/>
Total	<u>\$4,820 68</u>

REPORT OF THE MATRON.

The matron reports the following list of articles made and repaired in the female department :

Aprons.....	2,457
Aprons, laundry.....	4
Aprons, kitchen, for men.....	325
Aprons, bakery.....	62
Aprons, with waist.....	57
Attendants' aprons.....	336
Attendants' caps.....	354
Attendants' pillow cases.....	101
Aprons for shoemaker.....	4
Bandages, yards of material.....	410
Burial robes.....	18
Bean bags.....	14
Bureau covers.....	58
Baby clothes, pieces.....	36
Chemises.....	570
Combination suits.....	9
Comfortables.....	1
Clothes bags.....	35
Curtains.....	24
Caps for day.....	12
Cushions.....	7
Coats for entertainment.....	
Dresses.....	
Dresses, strong.....	

Rochester State Hospital — Annual Report.

Drawers, pairs of.....	576
Dressing jackets.....	3
Doilies.....	54
Dressing gowns.....	2
Feather bed ticks.....	3
Holders.....	273
Handkerchief bandages.....	21
Jacket for street wear.....	1
Lambrequins.....	80
Meat cloths.....	3
Night dresses.....	120
Night shirts.....	16
Pillow slips.....	1,248
Pill w ticks.....	268
Protection sheets.....	4
Ruffles.....	60
Skirts.....	766
Skirts, strong.....	3
Shirts.....	236
Sheets.....	855
Scarf ties.....	1,022
Suspenders, pairs of.....	126
Slumber rugs.....	4
Shoes, canvas, pairs of.....	15
Towels.....	1,644
Table cloths.....	185
Tie-down sheets.....	4
Underwaists.....	165
Miscellaneous articles.....	65
	<hr/>
	13,547
	<hr/>
Articles mended.....	48,620
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REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR.

The supervisor reports the following list of articles made and repaired in the male department.

Bedsteads.....	44
Black boards.....	1
Coats.....	65

State Care of the Insane,	
Cupboards.....	5
Clothes bars.....	1
Corn marker.....	1
Door screens.....	8
Ironing boards.....	12
Molding boards.....	6
Mortar boards.....	6
Picture frames.....	40
Shoes, pairs of.....	10
Saw horses.....	6
Stone boat.....	1
Snow plow.....	1
Stepladders.....	3
Shoemakers' bench.....	1
Trowsers.....	95
Towel racks.....	24
Tables.....	8
Tea chest.....	1
Trays.....	48
Vests.....	38
Work benches.....	2
Window screens.....	48
Miscellaneous.....	13
Total.....	488
Articles repaired.....	6,016

CHAPTER 3.

STATE CARE OF THE INSANE.

In its last report, 1891, pages 283-299, the Commission reviewed at considerable length the subject of State care of the insane from its inception in 1836, and it has little to add to the general views then expressed.

The wisdom of the act of 1890 providing that all of the dependent insane shall be cared for exclusively by the State, with the exception of three exempted counties—one of which Monroe, has since become a part of the State system—has been amply demonstrated. The buildings required to be erected on the grounds of the present State hospitals by the supply

State Care of the Insane.

of 1891, which made an appropriation therefor of \$454,850, are now so nearly completed that there can be no question of the feasibility and advisability of filing the certificate required to be made, namely, that ample accommodations for all of the dependent insane have been provided, whereby it will result that from the first of October next following the filing of the certificate, the State shall assume the entire cost of maintenance of the dependent insane in all the State hospitals.

The Commission is gratified to be able to state that the erection and equipment of the buildings for which provision was made by the act of 1891 will be finally completed within the limit of the appropriation therefor, and those that are already completed and occupied demonstrate, if demonstration were needed, that the sum provided was ample. Indeed, such of these buildings as are now in use are considered to be among those best adapted to the care of the insane, while they display features of architectural excellence as well as utility; their erection at so moderate a cost and their satisfactory character show conclusively that the era of huge, high-storied and needlessly expensive structures for the accommodation of the States' insane has ended.

When the certificate, required as a precedent to the complete fulfillment of the State Care Act of 1890, shall have been made, as it must be in the near future, then the question of responsibility for proper administration of the great trust involved in the disbursement of so large a sum of money as must be directly appropriated by the Legislature for the support of the State hospitals—a sum amounting, in round numbers, to more than one and one-half million dollars annually—becomes one of a most serious nature, and one which must be squarely and completely met.

It would hardly seem to admit of question that the present haphazard and irresponsible methods should not be continued. As the system now exists, the expenditure of the enormous sums of money required for the maintenance of the State hospitals is practically under no proper supervision or control of a central authority, there being no effective limit to expenditures except such as may be imposed by the will or caprice of local boards of trustees or managers who are practically beyond the immediate control or reach of the general officers of the State.

State Care of the Insane.

In previous reports the Commission has expressed its views in no uncertain way in regard to this subject. Moreover, the ideas to which it subscribed had previously in a general manner been set forth, from time to time, in special reports by committees of the Legislature and by the Comptroller. These views the Commission now desires to reiterate.

In its report of 1890, the Commission recommended, among other things, page 162, "that all the moneys received by the State hospitals from whatever source, be paid into the State treasury within thirty days, and that a general appropriation for the maintenance and ordinary repairs of State hospitals be annually made by the Legislature, payable on itemized and approved monthly estimates, and that all staple articles of supply be purchased on contracts to be approved by the Comptroller."

While the Commission would adhere to the general scheme of responsibility indicated in the foregoing, it believes that a modification would be desirable, and that the method now followed in the administration of the prisons of the State would be preferable, namely, that all supplies be purchased upon monthly estimates, said estimates to be approved by the Commission as to the price to be paid, the amount and quality of articles to be purchased and the number and compensation of employés to be provided.

The Commission has for a considerable time had under advisement and consideration a bill which, if adopted by the Legislature, would give practical effect to its views on the subject, and which has been prepared on the lines laid down in the prison law as revised by the Legislature in 1889; it is here presented as follows :

"AN ACT to appropriate money for the care, medical treatment, clothing, support and transportation to state hospitals of the insane poor under the provisions of chapter one hundred and twenty-six of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. There shall be imposed for the fiscal year beginning on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and nin on each dollar of real and personal property of this state

State Care of the Insane.

taxation, for the care, medical treatment, clothing, support and transportation of the insane poor to state hospitals, the payment of officers' salaries, the payment of employés' wages and ordinary and incidental repairs in state hospitals, a tax of one-third of a mill, which tax shall be assessed, levied and collected by the annual assessment and collection of taxes of that year in the manner prescribed by law, and shall be paid by the several county treasurers into the treasury of this state to be held by the treasurer for application to the purposes herein specified. But of the sums herein appropriated, no money shall be paid out except in the manner hereinafter provided.

§ 2. The medical superintendent of each of the state hospitals shall, on or before the fifteenth day of each month, make duplicate estimates in minute detail of the expenses for the insane poor who may be in the hospital of which he is such superintendent during the succeeding month, and shall submit one such estimate to the state commission in lunacy, a duplicate being retained by the hospital. The commission may revise said estimate either as to quantity of supplies or prices to be paid therefore, and shall certify that it has carefully examined the same and that the articles contained in said estimate, or in said estimate as so revised by it, as the case may be, are actually required for the use of the hospital, and the commission shall thereupon present the said estimate and certificate to the comptroller. After the revision of said estimate has been made by the commission, the comptroller shall authorize the said medical superintendent to make his draft on the treasurer for the sum thus certified, or any part thereof, which amount shall be paid on the warrant of the comptroller; and it shall not be lawful for such medical superintendent, or the steward or any other officer of the state hospital named in said warrant, to make purchases in behalf of the state unless such purchases have been included in the estimate as presented to and approved by the commission.

§ 3. The medical superintendent of each state hospital shall deposit at least once in each week, to the credit of the hospital and for the use thereof, in such bank or banks as may be designated by the comptroller, all the moneys received by him as such medical superintendent, and shall send to the comptroller and to the commission a statement showing the amount so received and deposited and from whom and for what received, and the dates on which such deposits were made. Such statement of deposit shall be certified by the proper officer of the bank receiving such deposit or deposits. The medical superintendent shall also verify by his affidavit that the sum so deposited is all the money received by him from whatever source of

State Care of the Insane.

hospital income and up to the time of the last deposit appearing on such statement. Any bank in which such a deposit shall be made, shall before receiving such deposit file a bond with the comptroller of the state for his approval for such sum as he may deem necessary.

§ 4. The medical superintendent of each state hospital, shall on or before the fifth day of each month make to the comptroller and to the commission a full and perfect statement of all the receipts and expenditures, specifying the items thereof, for the hospital under his charge for the last preceding month which shall be accompanied by the necessary vouchers regularly rendered according to their respective dates, with some short designation thereon of the consideration of payment evidenced by the vouchers and the amount of the vouchers carried out in figures. If any voucher or vouchers are found to be objectionable, the comptroller shall enter his dissent on the particular voucher, and return it to the medical superintendent furnishing the same who shall cause it to be immediately corrected and returned. Every month such statement shall be verified by the affidavit of the medical superintendent thereunto annexed as follows: I,, medical superintendent of the state hospital, do solemnly swear that I have deposited in the bank designated by law for such purpose, all the moneys received by me on account of the hospital during the last month; and I do further swear that the foregoing is a true abstract of all the moneys received and expenditures made by me or under my direction as said medical superintendent during the month ending on the day of, 18.., and that the goods and other articles therein specified were purchased and received by me or under my direction at the hospital of which I am in charge, and that neither I nor any person in my behalf had any pecuniary or other interest in the articles purchased; that I received no pecuniary or other benefit therefrom in the way of commissions, percentage, deductions or presents, or in any other manner whatever, directly or indirectly, nor any promises of future payments, presents or benefits, or to any persons for me, either directly or indirectly. The affidavits of the steward shall likewise be appended thereto, certifying that the articles contained in such bill were received at the hospital; that they conformed in all respects to the invoice of goods received and ordered by him both in quality and quantity. An affidavit of the treasurer of said hospital shall likewise be appended as follows: I,, treasurer of the state hospital, do solemnly swear that I have deposited in the bank designated by law for such purpose, all the moneys received by me on account

State Care of the Insane.

hospital during the last month, and I further swear that the foregoing is a true abstract of all the moneys received and expenditures made by me as treasurer during the month ending on the day of, 18...

§ 5. The bills for the necessary and reasonable expenses incurred in the transportation of the insane poor to state hospitals, including services of women attendants for women patients, after such bills have been approved by the state commission in lunacy, shall be paid by the treasurer of the state on the warrant of the comptroller.

§ 6. The state commission in lunacy is hereby authorized and directed to return such inmates of state hospitals supported by the state as may be found to be aliens or residents of other states to the countries or states to which they may belong, and is authorized and directed to expend so much of the appropriation made by this act as may be necessary for the purpose, subject to the approval of the comptroller.

§ 7. The state commission in lunacy is also authorized and directed to appoint not to exceed two agents, whose duty it shall be to secure from relatives and friends who may be liable therefor or who may be willing to assume the cost of support of any such inmates of state hospitals as are on the records of the institution as being supported by the state, reimbursement in whole or in part of the moneys thus expended. The compensation of each of said agents shall be one thousand dollars per year and the necessary traveling and other incidental expenses incurred by him, to be approved by the comptroller.

§ 8. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

§ 9. This act shall take effect on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three."

The Commission believes that were this bill enacted to inaugurate the full system of State care of the insane, a great and beneficial reform, far exceeding in scope and effect any single financial reform which the State government has accomplished within the past half century, will have been begun.

A few years ago, the cry of administrative reform was loudly raised in behalf of an improvement of the financial system of the State prisons. Great and glaring abuses, nay, frauds, had been found to be so numerous as to justify, on the part of the people of the State, the deepest indignation, which was speedily followed by the overthrow of the old system, and by the estab-

State Care of the Insane.

lishment of a responsible executive head and a financial system that renders the continued existence of abuses of the kind referred to well nigh impossible.

Negligence, waste and extravagance, while not legally criminal, so far as punishment is concerned, are morally quite as reprehensible. The people of the State are entitled to see that the portion of their hard earnings taken from them by taxation, shall be properly expended, and that the unfortunate, to whose care it is devoted, shall receive whatever benefit may justly be obtained from a sufficient but a carefully guarded expenditure.

The Commission most earnestly trusts that the foregoing bill may speedily be enacted into a statute, and that the great reform of State care for substantially all of the dependent insane, may be confirmed and established through a properly organized and comprehensive financial system. The Commission now has the general supervision of the insane of the State in all the institutions, both public and private; and it would seem to be fitting and proper that the administration of this further trust should be confided to its hands. Of course, the system itself, not the individuals who happen to be its administrators, is the paramount thing to be looked to, since it is plain that while any system, however admirable, may fall into improper and unworthy hands, yet, as a rule, better results will be attained from a good system, even if inadequately carried out, than from the accident of good and competent officials, without system or without power to enforce responsibility.

The sum required to care for the great number of insane in the State who are dependent for support upon public taxation, has been most carefully estimated by the Commission. From these estimates it is believed that the whole number of the insane in the State hospitals on September 30, 1894, the end of the first fiscal year during which the support of the insane will be provided for by State taxation, if the certificate as to sufficient accommodations be filed, will fall somewhat below 9,000. It must be borne in mind, however, that the increase during the year is progressive; that is, if the increase for the year show¹⁻² 300, the average number to be provided for for the whole year will be 150. This fact should be taken into consideration in estimating the sum required to care for

State Care of the Insane.

The probable income from so-called private patients has likewise been carefully estimated; also that to be received from certain patients who have been supported by counties but whose friends reimburse the counties, they not being able to pay directly to the State hospitals by reason of the action of the trustees in fixing for private cases a minimum rate beyond the reach of those who can afford to pay the bare cost of maintenance. Taking these facts into consideration, the Commission is prepared to state that it believes a tax of one-third of a mill upon the taxable property of the State, real and personal, will yield a sufficient revenue together with the sums to be derived from patients who are supported by friends or relatives, to maintain the whole State hospital system for the year beginning October 1, 1893.

In the preparation of the bill, which has been incorporated in this chapter, the Commission has made provision for the appointment of two agents whose duty it will be to secure from those who are liable, also from those who even though not liable may be willing, payment to the State for the cost of support of insane relatives or friends as well as to procure the removal of patients who are non-residents of the State.

This duty of securing the repayment of the cost of maintenance of certain of the insane from those who are liable for their support has been in some cases not performed at all while in others it has been indifferently performed. Whatever sums have come from this source have been received as the result of sporadic efforts of superintendents of the poor who have been "reimbursed" by friends, relatives or committees of certain of the insane for whose support they were unable to pay directly into the treasuries of the State hospitals. It may confidently be asserted that, in a large number of instances, people who are able to pay and are legally liable for the support of relatives have wholly evaded this just obligation, and thus wrongfully imposed upon the counties; and it is also clear that however imperfectly this work has been performed in the past, the superintendents of the poor will cease to have any interest in the matter after the insane shall have become a State charge. Therefore, the necessity of the State's taking hold of the matter through its own agents is clearly apparent. It is believed that

Appropriations for State Hospitals.

two competent agents could properly perform the work to be done in this direction, and that the amounts heretofore received by reimbursements to counties will be exceeded by the sums which will be obtained by the State. While those who are liable but whose means are small should not be unduly burdened in the care of their insane relatives, on the other hand, people of abundant means should not be permitted to shirk their just obligations at the expense of the public at large.

While it is expected that the sums required for the maintenance of the insane will be materially reduced by reason of the collection of sums due from relatives and friends, there is another indirect method of reducing the cost of support of the State hospitals, namely, by the prompt removal of those dependent insane who are not properly chargeable upon the State and who are residents of other States or countries. The Commission believes that the duty of removing such insane should devolve upon it, and in the bill proposed it is provided that the agents above referred to shall perform the additional work of removing such cases to the States and countries of which they are legal residents.

CHAPTER 4.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR STATE HOSPITALS.

In the consideration of the subject of necessary appropriations for the State hospitals, the Commission has determined to lay before the Legislature the needs of the State hospitals as submitted by the local boards of these institutions, setting forth all the items asked for, together with the reasons given for each, merely for the consideration of the Legislature, and without committing itself to any of these items. In determining the necessity of the amounts asked for, it is obvious that personal explanation and argument will be required, and, therefore, the Commission, if the Legislature desires it, is prepared to appear before the proper committees and explain the necessity or otherwise of the several sums which have been asked for.

The items asked for by the State hospitals are confined to special appropriations and do not include officers' salaries, which

Appropriations for State Hospitals.

are limited by statute, nor maintenance which, it is expected, will be included in a general appropriation for maintenance after the State care act shall go into full effect on October first next.

The views of the commission relative to the sum which will be required for the maintenance of the insane, namely, for the care, medical treatment, clothing support and transportation of the insane poor to State hospitals, the payment of officers' salaries, the payment of employes' wages and ordinary repairs and renewals in State hospitals, are treated respectively under the heads of State care of the insane (see page 137) and transportation of the insane (see page 154).

In relation to accommodations for the insane made necessary by the annual net increase in their number, the Commission would most respectfully call particular attention to the provisions of section 10 of chapter 12^s of the Laws of 1890, which provides as follows:

"The state commission in lunacy, whenever it shall deem it necessary and expedient, by reason of overcrowding, or in order to prevent the same, shall, in its annual report to the governor, recommend the erection of such additional buildings on the grounds of any or all state asylums then existing, as shall, in the judgment of said commission, provide sufficient accommodations for the immediate prospective wants of the insane of this state; or, if said commission deem it more expedient, it shall recommend the establishment of another state asylum or asylums in such state as in its judgment will best meet the requirements of part of the pauper and indigent insane."

The objects for which special appropriations are asked by the State hospitals are generally stated with the amounts required, but the detailed reasons for each item will be found in the special reports of these institutions, to which page references will hereafter be made.

It should also be borne in mind that as to a considerable proportion of these items, the Commission would not advise their allowance, for the reason that it does not believe them actually necessary. It simply presents the items for the consideration of the Legislature, and its opinions as to their necessity are quite distinct and apart from the statements made and furnished by the local boards of managers of the several hospitals. While

Appropriations for State Hospitals.

due economy should be exercised in making appropriations for repairs to buildings and equipment, it need hardly be pointed out that the constant deterioration of buildings and furniture used by the insane, as compared with buildings and furniture used for other purposes, is very great. Indeed, it has been aptly said that a considerable proportion of the inmates of insane hospitals are a constant wrecking party as regards destruction of the walls and wood-work, furniture, fixtures, etc. Some pains have been taken to secure estimates from competent sources as to what sum or percentage of the cost of such buildings would be annually required to keep them and their equipment in a proper state of repair. The information which the Commission has obtained in relation to this subject is to the effect that the deterioration of buildings annually amounts to approximately two per cent of their cost, while that of furniture amounts to about sixteen per cent; in other words, to keep the buildings, furniture and fixtures in a proper state of repair, appropriations to the extent thus stated must annually be made.

The estimated value of the plants of the several State hospitals to September 30, 1892, when the present fiscal year ended exclusive of furniture, is \$10,148,513, while that of furniture to the same date amounted to \$803,598. Therefore, estimating the percentage of wear and tear equal to two per cent on plant, we have the sum of \$202,970.26, while sixteen per cent on the furniture and fixtures amounts to \$128,575.68, or a total of \$331,545.94. While many other elements may properly enter into the consideration of this subject, it is believed that these figures fairly represent the sums which should be appropriated each year to keep the State hospital buildings and their fixtures and furniture in a proper state of repair. Of course, this does not take into account the element of enlargements to meet the demands of an ever-increasing population, nor that of extraordinary repairs, improvements and betterments generally, which are rendered necessary from time to time in the steady march of improvement in the methods of caring for and treating the insane.

The average net increase of the insane, outside of the counties of New York and Kings, and exclusive of the private asylums, has amounted, in recent years, to about 200 per annum.

Appropriations for State Hospitals.

Therefore, it will be necessary to annually provide additional accommodations for about this number, in order that accommodations shall keep pace with the demand for them, and that the hospitals shall not become seriously overcrowded.

The failure of the last Legislature to enact the bill for the conversion of the State Asylum for Insane Criminals at Auburn into a State hospital for the insane, whereby comfortable accommodations for 250 patients would have been rendered immediately available at a merely nominal cost, together with the failure of the proposed appropriation for enlarging the Buffalo State Hospital, which would have provided additional accommodation for 200 patients, has resulted in a deficiency of about 440 beds; but with the increased accommodations secured under the appropriation of \$454,850 to carry out the State Care Act and those provided for under previous appropriations, it is confidently expected that not more than 400 additional beds will be required to provide suitable accommodations in State hospitals for all of the dependent insane outside of New York and Kings counties, and this, too, without overcrowding. Thus it will be seen that 400 additional beds are actually required to meet the present and prospective requirements of the insane to October 1, 1894.

The cost of these additional accommodations will depend altogether upon their location and the style of buildings to be erected. For example, if the St. Lawrence State Hospital is to be completed, according to the present plans, and the needed accommodations provided at that institution, that will require one standard as regards cost; if the Buffalo State Hospital is to be enlarged, as contemplated, to the extent of 200 additional beds, that will require another standard; whereas, if additional buildings are to be erected on the grounds of the other State hospitals, on the scale of cost for construction and equipment as prescribed by the State Care Act, then still another standard will be required.

The State Care Act provided for the erection of additional buildings for the dependent insane on the grounds of the present State hospitals, at a maximum cost, including furniture and fix

Appropriations for State Hospitals.

tures, of \$550 per capita. If the standard required by the State Care Act be adopted in providing for the actual increase of 440 patients, then the necessary appropriation for this purpose need not exceed \$242,000.

APPROPRIATIONS ASKED FOR BY STATE HOSPITALS.

UTICA STATE HOSPITAL.

Land	\$62,000 00
Quarters for attendants and house for superintendent...	25,000 00
New shops and storerooms.....	4,538 00
Fences	4,961 00
Walks	1,600 00
Dynamo	600 00
Approach to assembly hall.....	400 00
Silo.....	2,000 00
Oven	1,800 00
Limestone	450 00
Painting	3,600 00
Greenhouse	1,000 00
Fire protection.....	1,245 00
Fire-proof ceilings.....	1,000 00
New tin roof for center.....	4,142 50
New piggery	2,135 75
New windows and floors	7,666 00
Printing press.....	900 00
Telephone exchange	921 00
Cold storage warehouse	200 00
Repairs to ice house	1,200 00
Total	<u>\$127,357 25</u>

(For reasons, see special report Utica State Hospital, pp. 17-22.)

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL.

Land	\$10,000 00
Fire protection.....	19,000 00
Morgue	4,000 00
Renewals and repairs, wards 4 and 8, women's department,	6,500 00
Horse stable and wagon house.....	12,000 00
Repairs to steam plant and steam engine.....	2,500 00
Painting	4,500 00

Appropriations for State Hospitals.

Furniture	\$2,000 00
Renewals and repairs, women's department.....	1,650 00
Renewals and repairs, men's department.....	865 00
Coal sheds.....	1,000 00
Renewals and repairs to machinery.....	1,900 00
Buildings.....	
Electric light plant for State care cottages.....	7,570 00
Piano and books and instruments.....	1,000 00
Reservoir	10,000 00
Roadmaking and implements	6,000 00
Boiler feed pump and extra boiler.....	2,975 00
Deficiency in maintenance.....	33,739 76
Total	<u>\$124,199 76</u>

(For reasons, see special report Hudson River State Hospital, pages 52, 53, 54.)

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.

Extension of electric light plant	\$17,500 00
Fire escapes	2,000 00
Steel ceilings	2,500 00
Furniture and repairs.....	5,000 00
Repairs to Group No. 2.....	6,000 00
Engine house and fire apparatus.....	5,600 00
Additions to east barn.....	1,600 00
Apartments for employés.....	3,400 00
Fire proof vault.....	3,000 00
New boilers	1,500 00
Tile floor.....	450 00
Gate posts and gates.....	1,024 00
Machinery in carpenter and tailor shops.....	650 00
Cement	2,000 00
Total	<u>\$52,224 00</u>

(For reasons, see special report Willard State Hospital, pages 35, 36.)

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

Addition to salary appropriation	\$1,100 00
Additional buildings for patients.....	75,000 00
House for assistant physician	6,000 00

Appropriations for State Hospitals.

Dormitory for attendants and help	\$5,000 00
Addition to cow stable and storage for hay	3,000 00
Addition to piggery	1,000 00
Additional fire escapes	3,500 00
Addition to electric light	2,000 00
Clock for tower in main building	1,000 00
Addition to laundry and machinery for same	2,500 00
Replacing bedding and furniture in halls	4,000 00
Addition and repairs on heating apparatus in pavilions ..	7,000 00
Farm (additional pasture and tillage)	10,000 00
Artesian well and deep well pump	5,000 00
Storage reservoir	5,000 00
Ice pond	2,000 00
Ice house	3,000 00
Spray baths	2,000 00
To enlarge main steam and return pipes	1,000 00
Stone floors, pavilions 1 and 2	1,500 00
Plumbing, pavilion 1	1,000 00
Fire apparatus	2,000 00
New roof, main building	800 00
New smokestack, brick	2,200 00
New hot water boilers	1,500 00
New machinery for laundry	1,200 00
Total	<u>\$149,300 00</u>

(For reasons, see special report Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital, page 66.)

BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL.

For erecting ward building of stone to accommodate 200 patients; for a kitchen and bakery, with second story for help; for a corridor connecting kitchen with ward; for an additional boiler for heating new buildings; for furnishing ward building, kitchen and bakery complete	\$263,000 00
Electric light plant	17,000 00
Total	<u>\$280,000 00</u>

(For reasons, see special report Buffalo State Hospital, page 75)

Appropriations for State Hospitals.

BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL.

Electric light plant.....	\$25,000 00
Entertainment hall.....	45,000 00
Lighting and ventilating main hospital building.....	8,000 00
New bakery.....	8,000 00
Steam road roller and stone crusher.....	4,500 00
Sun room for hospital wards.....	3,500 00
Coal trestle at water works.....	3,500 00
Engineer's cottage at pumping station.....	1,500 00
Ventilation of east building.....	5,000 00
Greenhouse.....	2,500 00
Furniture.....	3,000 00
Steel ceilings.....	2,000 00
Printing press.....	2,000 00
Fencing.....	1,500 00
Painting.....	2,000 00
Reconstruction of wards for acute insane.....	3,500 00
Protection for river bank.....	1,000 00
Fire protection.....	900 00
Library shelving and books.....	800 00
Photographic apparatus.....	300 00
Pathological laboratory and museum.....	600 00
Surgical instruments.....	600 00
Stereopticon.....	400 00
Automatic time recorder.....	240 00
Radiators for heating the central buildings.....	700 00
Galvanized iron sinks.....	400 00
New floor for basement of center building.....	400 00
Hot water generators.....	1,350 00
Reappropriation (repair of boiler house).....	315 53
Deficiency in maintenance.....	15,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$143,503 53</u>

(For reasons, see special report Binghamton State Hospital, pages 85, 86, 87.)

ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL.

For furnishing and equipping group No. 3.....	\$28,000 00
For furnishing and equipping convalescent cottage, east,	4,500 00
For the general fund.....	30,000 00
Finishing convalescent cottage, east.....	49,449 75
Inclosing convalescent cottage, west.....	59,167 50
Inclosing two one-story pavilions for disturbed patients..	40,162 50

Appropriations for State Hospitals.

Inclosing two connecting corridors.....	\$5,407 50
Inclosing recreation building.....	56,280 00
Inclosing and finishing employes building.....	69,667 50
Employes' cottage.....	5,250 00
Ventilating ducts for attics of central and infirmary groups	9,975 00
Concreting basement floors of central group, infirmary group and group No. 3.....	10,500 00
Screens to basement windows, central group.....	367 50
Window screens (guards) for group No. 3	1,470 00
Addition to boiler house.....	6,825 00
Two additional boilers.....	4,200 00
Building for workshops and hose house.....	19,950 00
Conduit, piping and motor for laundry.....	9,135 00
Laundry machinery.....	2,310 00
Additional electric light plant.....	16,800 00
Ice house and cold storage.....	5,250 00
Vegetable and root cellar.....	8,400 00
Propagating house.....	3,150 00
Duplicate pumps for water supply.....	5,250 00
Roads, grading, drainage and planting.....	25,000 00
Stock and utensils.....	3,500 00
Books and instruments.....	500 00
Total.....	<u>\$480,467 25</u>

(For reasons, see special report St. Lawrence State Hospital, pages 97, 98, 99, 100.)

ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL.

Renovation of wards 3, 5 and 8.....	\$7,785 00
Furniture for wards 3, 5 and 8.....	3,125 00
Furnishings for administrative building.....	4,950 00
Farm buildings, stock and improvements.....	19,840 00
Cooking apparatus and refrigerator.....	6,659 00
Laundry machinery.....	2,400 00
Greenhouse	1,200 00
Power for electric light.....	4,800 00
Sewer.....	8,400 00
Maintenance, deficiency.....	10,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$69,159 00</u>

(For reasons, see special report Rochester State Hospital, pages 108, 109.)

Transportation of the Insane.

RECAPITULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR STATE HOSPITALS.

Utica State Hospital.....	\$127,357 25
Hudson River State Hospital	124,199 76
Willard State Hospital.....	52,224 00
Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital.....	149,300 00
Buffalo State Hospital	280,000 00
Binghamton State Hospital.....	143,503 53
St. Lawrence State Hospital	480,467 25
Rochester State Hospital.....	69,159 00
Grand total.....	<u>\$1,426,210 79</u>

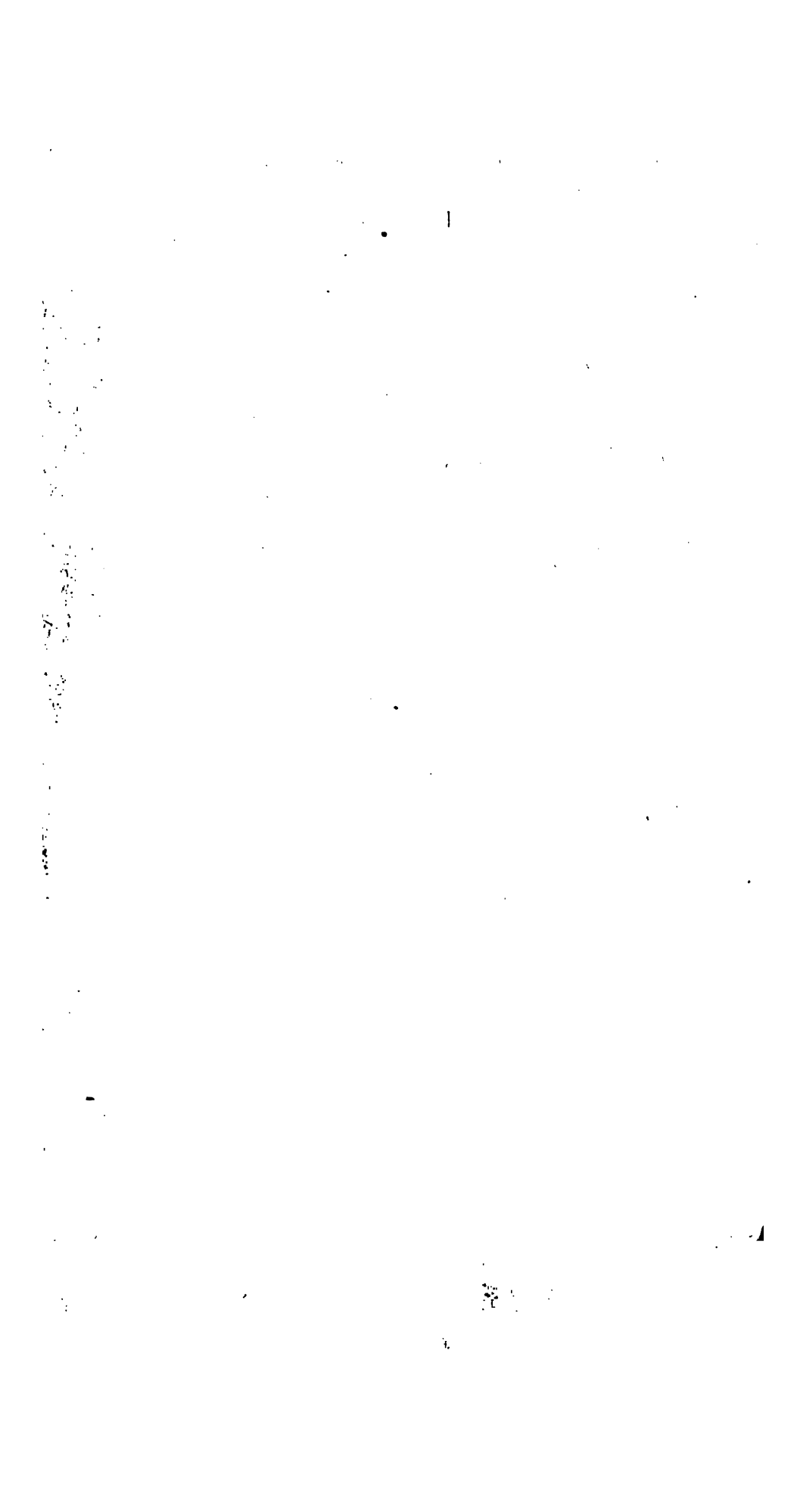
CHAPTER 5.

TRANSPORTATION OF THE INSANE.

The removal of the insane from their homes to State hospitals has been attended by many difficulties. At present the dependent insane are usually removed to State hospitals by the superintendents of the poor, and since the passage of the State Care Act of 1890 the State has paid the expenses of such removal. The act also provides that the president of the State Commission in Lunacy may, in his discretion, require the State hospitals to send trained attendants for patients when about to be removed upon their original commitment. The Commission believes that the time has arrived when this feature of the law should be carried into effect. Experience in this regard during the two years that the State Care Act has been in operation shows clearly the evils of the present system. While under an opinion of the Attorney-General, nothing but actual and necessary expenses can properly be charged to the State, still evidences are not wanting that many, though perhaps not punishable, frauds are constantly being perpetrated. The petty fraud of buying mileage tickets at two cents per mile and charging the full rate to the State is an instance in point. Wherever this has been detected the allowance for railroad fare has been promptly cut down; but the cost of transportation of the insane, large as it is and constantly presenting, as it does, a temptation to make the removal of an insane person to a State hospital the occasion of a

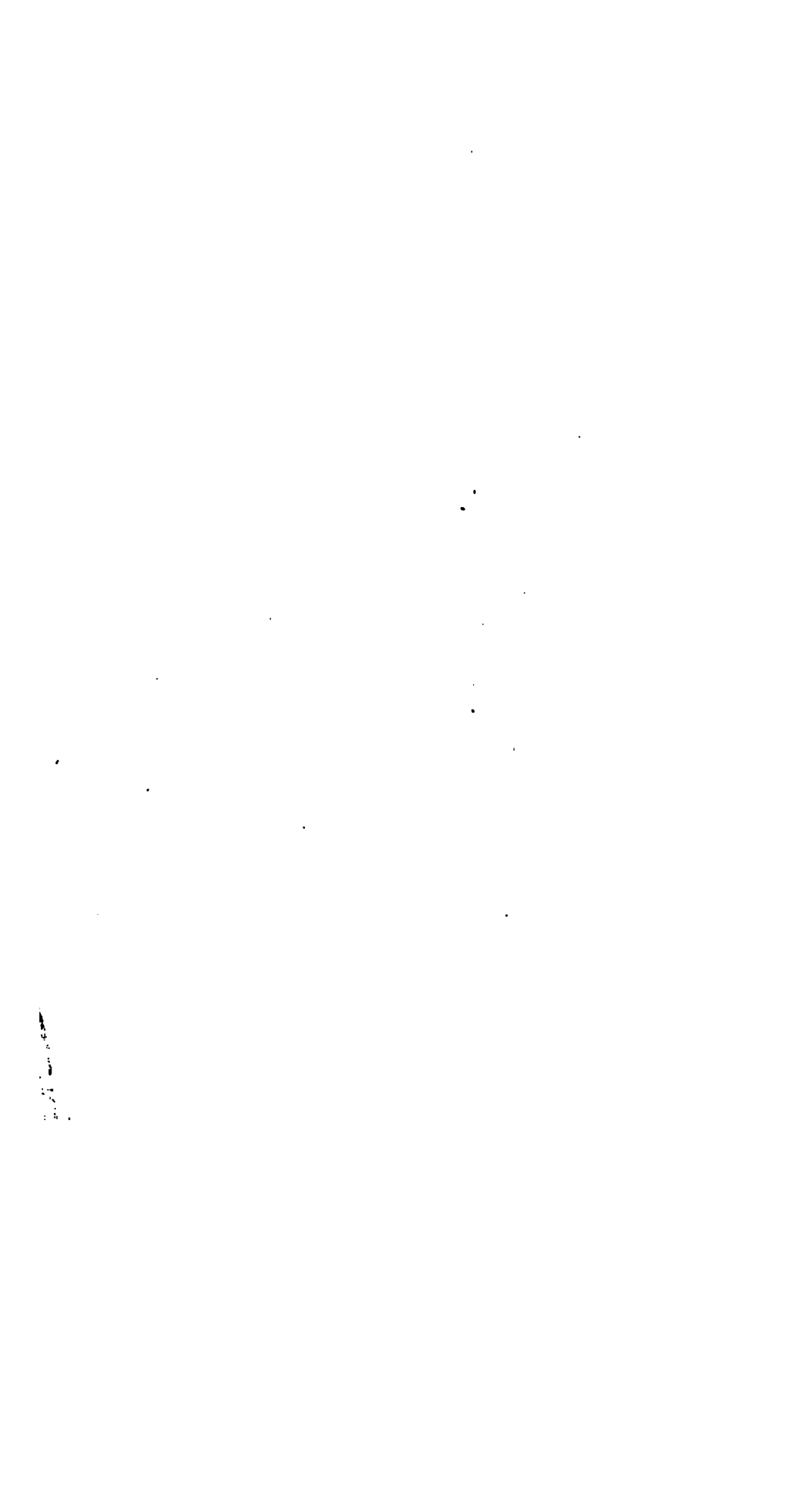
Transportation of the Insane.

holiday excursion, is not so serious a matter as the treatment which these dependent insane, despite all precautions of the Commission to the contrary, receive. The regulations of the Commission provide that mechanical restraint shall not be used except when prescribed by a physician; that patients shall be provided with new and suitable clothing, and that they be in a condition of bodily cleanliness. Many of these regulations are frequently violated, and there being no practicable method of punishing public officers who defy the laws of the State in this manner, it is believed that the only remedy for such wrongs is to provide for the removal of the insane from their homes by trained officers of the State hospitals. Therefore, the Commission has determined that motives of humanity and economy both require the early adoption of this method of removal, and it proposes to inaugurate the method on or before the going into full effect of the State Care Act.



PART II.

EXEMPTED COUNTY SYSTEM.



CHAPTER 6.

Special Reports—City and County Asylums.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Commission in its report to the Legislature for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1891, introduced the feature of incorporating therein special reports of superintendents embodying the general features of management of the State hospitals. Being convinced of the great practical value of such information regarding the daily life and methods of management of institutions for the insane, it has been decided to extend this feature of its report so as to include the exempted county and private asylum systems. The reasons for this course will readily appear by a reference to the preamble to the review of State hospitals, chapter 1.

NEW YORK CITY ASYLUMS.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

State generally the operations of the institution under your charge for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

A commission appointed by his honor, the mayor, Hugh J. Grant, and consisting of Hon. Elbridge T. Gerry, Hon. Franklin Edson, Hon. Oscar S. Straus, Hon. E. P. Barker and Hon. William Lummis, devoted considerable time to an examination of the city asylums and their needs and methods, with an especial view to advising whether the asyl

New York City Asylums.

should be relegated to the care of the State or retained by the city, and if the latter, what should be done to bring them to a proper state of efficiency.

As a result of the investigations and conclusions reached by this Commission and of representations made by other officials and official bodies, it was determined that the city should retain the charge of its insane, that the half of Ward's island then owned by the Commissioners of Emigration, with the buildings thereon, should be acquired by the city, and that \$500,000 should be expended in renovating these buildings and erecting others on Ward's island and at Central Islip. That the patients might not only be better housed, and with less overcrowding, but better cared for. It was also proposed that a larger weekly sum per capita should be appropriated for their maintenance, and that the appropriation should be made specific, so that it could not be diverted as in former years, to other uses. To these propositions the Legislature and the Board of Apportionment of the city gave effect, and the emigration property has been acquired and the buildings and alterations are in progress. When completed, they will provide for 450 patients more in new buildings at Central Islip, with new dining-rooms, stables, kitchen, ice-house, and the necessary increase in steam heating, laundry and kitchen plant, as well as for electric lighting and for a telephone circuit. Upon Ward's island new buildings and refitting of old will provide for some 850 patients and for quarters for the resident medical officers, and also for a new electric light plant, and for repairing and refurnishing the steam-heating, cooking and washing apparatus, stables, etc. Without waiting for the more costly repairing and building, which is to be paid for out of the \$500,000 raised by the sale of city bonds, under act of the Legislature, such of the emigration buildings as could be put in order under existing appropriations were occupied immediately upon their surrender, and 300 patients were sent there. These were taken from those parts of the Blackwell's, Ward's and Hart's islands where the pressure of overcrowding was most felt, and two of the condemned barracks on the last-named island were destroyed.

Though not yet given formal adoption or indorsement, concensus of opinion of those most interested seems to point to a definitive scheme for the care of the city's insane in the future. This scheme contemplates the devotion of Ward's island and of the city farm on Long Island to the occupation of the insane exclusively, and with their concentration there the abandonment, for the present purpose, at least, of the asylums on Blackwell's and Hart's islands. The completion of this

New York City Asylums — Special Report.

plan, if it is definitely adopted, will require an additional expenditure of about another half million.

Minor building and kindred operations at the other city asylums during the year may be summarized as follows:

At Blackwell's island, a two-story brick pavilion was completed in early spring and occupied by 100 patients. A similar pavilion is now approaching completion.

At Hart's island the great desideratum, an abundant supply of fresh water, has at length been supplied. The Mount Vernon Water Company, under contract with the city, laid mains under water from City Island, connecting with a fully equipped plant, simultaneously laid upon the island; the water was turned on in March, 1892; and the old wells, from which only foul and brackish water could be obtained, were abandoned. The service has thus far been satisfactory, the pressure being, upon the average, four times as great as upon the other islands where the Croton water is used, and the water being of good quality.

At the city farm no new buildings have been erected, but the overcrowding was so much less oppressive, and the sanitary conditions so much better, that forty female patients were transferred there late in September, twenty each from the Blackwell's and Hart's islands asylums. Besides relieving the overcrowding of the latter, this transfer rendered the city farm patients independent of those in the other asylums in the matter of sewing, mending, laundry work, etc., which only women could properly perform. Theretofore such work had to be sent up to the other asylums or to the workhouse, and returned at considerable expense and with delays and dissatisfaction. Now the Central Islip asylum can perform all such necessary work for itself.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

.1043.

Give percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

.0298.

Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

.0225.

Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged; of those discharged recovered the previous year, how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1892?

.1360; 15 were readmitted.

New York City Asylums — Special Report.

Give percentage of deaths on number admitted.

.3699.

Give percentage of deaths on daily average population.

.1056.

Give percentage of deaths on whole number treated.

.0799.

Give percentage of deaths on number discharged.

.4855.

Give the whole number of inebriates, that is, alcoholic, opium and other "narcotic habitués" discharged during the year, and whether these are classed as "recovered" or "not insane" in your report of discharges.

No report under this head.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer.

A. E. Macdonald, LL. B., M. D., general superintendent. Date of employment, March 1, 1886. Salary, \$3,500. Previous experience, four months as clinical assistant at Bloomingdale asylum, New York city; eighteen months as house physician, New York city hospital for epileptics and paralytics; three years as chief of staff, New York city hospital, Blackwell's island; twelve years as medical superintendent, New York city asylum for the insane, Ward's island.

Emmet C. Dent, M. D., medical superintendent. Date of employment, January 1, 1887. Salary, \$2,000. Previous experience, four years as assistant physician; three years and seven months as acting medical superintendent at New York City Asylum for Insane, Blackwell's island.

William Austin Macy, M. D., medical superintendent. Date of employment, June 1, 1890. Salary, \$2,000. Previous experience, one year at private practice; one year at Alms House and Work House Hospitals, Blackwell's island, New York city; two months at Colored Home and Hospital, Sixty-fifth street, New York city; two years as assistant physician at New York City Asylums for Insane; eight months as acting assistant medical superintendent and three months as acting medical superintendent at New York City Asylum for Insane, Ward's island.

New York City Asylums — Special Report.

George A. Smith, M. D., acting medical superintendent. Date of employment, May 1, 1892. Salary, \$1,200. Previous experience, seven years as first assistant physician and three years as assistant medical superintendent.

Herman C. Evarts, M. D., physician in charge. Date of employment, February 2, 1889. Salary, \$1,200. Previous experience, one year as resident physician at Albany City Hospital; three years and nine months at private practice; three months as assistant physician and nine months as assistant medical superintendent at New York City Asylum for Insane, Blackwell's island; three years assistant physician at Friend's Asylum, Frankford, Pa.; four years as assistant physician at Sanford Hall, Flushing, L. I.; one year and six months as surgeon with Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company; nine months as assistant physician at Kings County Asylum, Flatbush, N. Y.

Hoell Tyler, M. D., assistant medical superintendent. Date of employment, January 17, 1888. Salary, \$1,200. Previous experience, five years as assistant physician at New York City Asylum for Insane, Blackwell's island; one year and four months as assistant physician at Iowa Hospital for the Insane, Independence, Iowa.

L. C. Adamson, M. D., assistant medical superintendent. Date of employment, June 1, 1890. Salary, \$1,200. Previous experience, two years and six months as assistant physician at Brigham Hall, Canandaigua, N. Y.; one year and six months as assistant physician at New York City Asylum for Insane, Blackwell's island.

J. T. W. Rowe, M. D., assistant physician. Date of employment, May 6, 1885. Salary, \$1,000. Previous experience, none.

George O. Caldwell, M. D., assistant physician. Date of employment, February, 1887. Salary, \$850. Previous experience, six months at Work House and Alms House, New York city.

Alexander J. Primrose, M. D., assistant physician. Date of employment, April 2, 1888. Salary, \$1,000. Previous experience, eighteen months' general hospital service at charity hospital, Blackwell's island, New York city.

George W. Kunz, M. D., assistant physician. Date of employment, April 25, 1888. Salary, \$900. Previous experience, six months as ambulance surgeon, Bellevue Hospital, New York city; sixteen months at work-house and alms-house hospitals, New York city.

Archibald Campbell, M. D., assistant physician. Date of employment, April 25, 1888. Salary, \$1,100. Previous experience, thirteen months as assistant physician at Kings County General Hospital, Flatbush; three years and four months as assistant physician at K

New York City Asylums — Special Report.

Lunatic Asylum, Flatbush, L. I.; six months as assistant physician at New York State Asylum for Insane Criminals; seven years' dispensary practice in Brooklyn, ten years at private practice.

Louis C. Pettit, M. D., assistant physician. Date of employment, March 28, 1889. Salary, \$1,000. Previous experience, six years at private practice.

John A. Leader, M. D., assistant physician. Date of employment, July 15, 1889. Salary, \$900. Previous experience, none.

H. L. Stebbins, M. D., assistant physician. Date of employment, September 15, 1889. Salary, \$900. Previous experience, five years at private practice.

D. S. Spellman, M. D., assistant physician. Date of employment, November 4, 1889. Salary, \$800. Previous experience, five months as assistant physician at City Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland.

Charles W. Gardiner, M. D., assistant physician. Date of employment, January 3, 1889. Salary, \$400. Previous experience, none.

Charles F. Applegate, M. D., assistant physician. Date of employment, March 28, 1890. Salary, \$700. Previous experience, none.

Martin B. Heyman, M. D., assistant physician. Date of employment, March 28, 1890. Salary, \$600. Previous experience, one year as ambulance surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, New York city.

Lyman A. Cheney, M. D., assistant physician. Date of employment, May 5, 1890. Salary, \$800. Previous experience, two years at private practice.

Hugh H. McKay, M. D., assistant physician. Date of employment, October 8, 1890. Salary, \$700. Previous experience, three months at Paterson, New Jersey, General Hospital.

Alice M. Farnham, M. D., assistant physician. Date of employment, August, 1890. Salary, \$600. Previous experience, eight months as assistant physician at Willard State Hospital, New York.

William B. Moseley, M. D., assistant physician. Date of employment, November 24, 1890. Salary, \$700. Previous experience, none.

Louise G. Rabinovitch, M. D., assistant physician. Date of employment, May 15, 1890. Salary, \$600. Previous experience, two years at city hospitals in Paris; nine months in Maternity Hospital, Philadelphia, Penn.; fifteen months as resident physician at Philadelphia Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Willet S. Brown, M. D., assistant physician. Date of employment, August, 10, 1891. Salary, \$500. Previous experience, none.

Joseph B. Graham, M. D., assistant physician. Date of employment, August 10, 1891. Salary, \$300. Previous experience, two years in United

New York City Asylums — Special Report.

States Government service, Indian reservation; one year general hospital service.

Norman L. Drake, M. D., assistant physician. Date of employment, November 25, 1891. Salary, \$400. Previous experience, four months private practice; one month as ambulance surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, New York city.

Francis M. Phillips, M. D., assistant physician. Date of employment, March 17, 1892. Salary, \$300. Previous experience, one year at private practice.

John W. Wheat, M. D., assistant physician. Date of employment, April 4, 1892. Salary, \$300. Previous experience, one year and six months at Garfield Hospital, Washington, D. C.; one year at private practice.

John M. Moore, M. D., assistant physician. Date of employment, April 4, 1892. Salary, \$300. Previous experience, none.

George B. Campbell, M. D., assistant physician. Date of employment, May 13, 1892. Salary, \$300. Previous experience, none.

James W. Marshall, M. D., assistant physician. Date of employment, June 1, 1892. Salary, \$300. Previous experience, three months at Chambers Street Hospital and Broome Street Midwifery, New York city.

Edward A. Hatton, M. D., assistant physician. Date of employment, June 20, 1892. Salary, \$300. Previous experience, none.

Charles T. Parrish, M. D., assistant physician. Date of employment, June 20, 1892. Salary, \$300. Previous experience, one year as assistant physician at Mount Sinai Hospital, New York city.

Horatio G. Gobson, M. D., assistant physician. Date of employment, June 29, 1892. Salary, \$300. Previous experience, eight months at Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, New York city.

Charles E. Riggs, M. D., assistant physician. Date of employment, June 29, 1892. Salary, \$300. Previous experience, none.

Ashley Scoville, M. D., assistant physician. Date of employment, August 24, 1892. Salary, \$300. Previous experience, four years at New York City Asylum for Insane, Ward's island; one year at Milwaukee Asylum, Wisconsin; eighteen months at Vermont State Asylum for the Insane, Waterbury, Vermont.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

(1.) Give the number of employés, other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation, and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

New York City Asylums — Special Report.

NUMBER.		CAPACITY IN WHICH EMPLOYED.	Compensation (each, yearly).
Men.	Women.		
1	Engineer.....	\$1,000
1	Skilled laborer (engineer)	1,000
1	Farmer	1,000
2	Engineers	900
1	Assistant engineer.....	900
1	Steward	900
1	Skilled mechanic	900
1	Steamfitter	800
1	Stableman	780
1	Carpenter	750
2	Cooks	750
1	Gardener	720
1	Cook	700
1	Assistant engineer.....	600
1	Fireman	600
1	Assistant stableman	600
1	Gasman.....	600
1	Cook	600
1	Baker	600
1	Mechanic attendant	600
1	Second farmer	540
1	Fireman	540
1	Detailed attendant	540
1	Mechanic attendant	540
1	Night watchman.....	525
2	Apothecaries	500
2	Firemen	500
.....	2	Supervisors.....	500
2	Assistant cooks	500
.....	1	Matron	500
1	Supervisor	480
5	Attendants	480
1	Steamfitter	480
1	Detailed attendant	480
2	Chaplains	450
1	Cook	450
1	Apothecary	450
37	Attendants	420
1	Head attendant.....	420
2	Detailed attendants	420
1	Mechanic attendant	420
1	Assistant cook.....	400
1	Chaplain	400
87	Attendants	360
.....	1	Attendant.....	360
.....	2	Supervisors.....	360

New York City Asylums — Special Report.

NUMBER.		CAPACITY IN WHICH EMPLOYED.	Compensation (each, yearly).
Men.	Women.		
14	.....	Firemen	\$360
.....	6	Supervisors	300
173	.....	Attendants	300
.....	4	Attendants	300
.....	4	Attendants	264
.....	98	Attendants	240
1	.....	Gateman	240
.....	189	Attendants	216
.....	1	Domestic	216
2	.....	Attendants	200
.....	4	Domestics	192
.....	6	Domestics	168
.....	1	Domestic	144
6	.....	Messengers	120
4	.....	Messengers	60
1	.....	Boatman	60
Totals 376 men, 319 women.			

Give the ratio of employes of all kinds to patients.

Six hundred and ninety-five to 5,767, or one to eight.

Give the annual per capita cost per patient of all employes.

Thirty-five dollars eighty-two $\frac{27}{100}$ cents.

Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.

Five hundred and fourteen to 5,767, or one to eleven.

Give separately the ratio of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

Men attendants, \$300; women attendants, \$216 per annum.

Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

Men attendants, \$600; women attendants, \$360 per annum.

State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

Is there any definite term or period, at the end faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion or pay, or both?

New York City Asylums — Special Report.

All attendants are appointed "on probation;" male at twenty-five dollars, female at eighteen dollars a month. After four months' service they must pass a civil service examination before the municipal examiners, or they are dropped from the roll. If successful, they are placed in line of promotion, and that depends both upon length and quality of service. All may count upon promotion after a year's good service: male to thirty dollars, female to twenty dollars, and some do not have to wait so long, if they show especial fitness. Beyond that, promotions to head attendantships, special details (clerks, etc.), and assignments as "mechanic attendants" are made as occasion requires, and carry with them wages of thirty-five and forty dollars a month or more.

GENERAL.

(1.) Give the total and per capita cost of fuel, exclusive of wages, the average purchase price per ton of hard and soft coal, also, the number of tons of each consumed.

Total cost of fuel, exclusive of wages, \$51,543.44.

Per capita cost of fuel, exclusive of wages, \$924.54.

Average purchase price per ton of hard coal, \$3.64.

Average purchase price per ton of soft coal, \$3.87.

Number of tons of hard coal consumed, 13,887.

Number of tons of soft coal consumed, \$266.

(2.) Give the total and per capita cost of lighting the institution, exclusive of wages.

Total cost, \$6,831.24; per capita cost, \$1.2253.

(3.) Give the yearly and per capita cost of clothing.

Yearly cost, \$44,664.07; per capita cost, \$8.0115.

(4.) Give the yearly and per capita cost of bedding.

Yearly cost, \$17,843.98; per capita cost, \$3.2007.

(5.) Give the yearly per capita and total cost of furniture.

Yearly per capita cost, thirty-one dollars and twenty-three cents; total cost, \$1,740.86.

(6.) Give the yearly per capita and total cost of salaries of resident officers.

Yearly per capita cost, \$5.5180; total cost, \$30,762.99.

(7.) Give the yearly per capita and total cost of wages of all other kinds than officers' salaries.

Yearly per capita cost, \$35.8227; total cost, \$199,711.62.

Kings County Asylums — Special Report.

(8.) Give the yearly per capita and total cost of attendants proper, including ward supervisors.

Yearly per capita cost, \$29.1862; total cost, \$162,713.17.

(9.) Give the yearly per capita and total cost of medicines and medical stores and appliances.

Yearly per capita cost, ninety-eight dollars and five cents; total cost, \$5,466.59.

(10.) Give the yearly per capita and total cost of miscellaneous and all other items of expense for maintenance, not included in the preceding nine items.

Yearly per capita cost, \$74.9757; total cost, \$417,989.87.

(11.) Give the yearly per capita and total cost of maintenance, inclusive of officers' salaries, ordinary repairs and every other item of expense which may be properly charged to maintenance account.

Yearly per capita cost, \$132.24; total cost \$737,251.82.

(12.) Give the total cost of extraordinary repairs and renewals, additional lands and buildings, or improvements of a special character.

\$12,118.05.

KINGS COUNTY ASYLUMS.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

State generally the operations of the institution under your charge for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

On the county farm, Kings Park, L. I., the following work was completed by the board of supervisors, and turned over to this board, viz.:

Six boilers, cost \$4,122.66.

Water heater and connections, cost \$4,093.16.

Boiler-house, cost \$2,300.

Kings County Asylum — Special Report.

There are at present in course of construction at Kings park, four large brick buildings designed to house 150 patients each.

A new system of direct steam heating was introduced at the Flatbush Asylum, necessitating the erection of a new boiler-house, the installation of four new boilers, three in main building and one in the annex, at an expense of \$35,000.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

17.83.

Give percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

4.33.

Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

3.56.

Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged.

23.67.

Of those discharged recovered the previous year, how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1892?

12.

Give percentage of deaths on number admitted.

42.68.

Give percentage of deaths on daily average population.

10.38.

Give percentage of deaths on whole number treated.

8.69.

Give percentage of deaths on number discharged.

56.64.

Give whole number of inebriates, that is, alcoholic, opium and other "narcotic habitués" discharged during the year, and whether these are classed as "recovered" or "not insane" in your report of discharges.

Six alcoholics were discharged as "recovered."

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer.

William E. Sylvester, superintendent insane department. September 1, 1892. Compensation, \$2,500 per year.

Kings County Asylums — Special Report.

John L. Macumber, physician in charge, Kings Park. October 1, 1886. Compensation, \$1,500 per year.

Oliver M. Dewing, assistant physician in charge, Kings Park. December 11, 1889. Compensation, \$750 per year. Six months previous experience as assistant physician at Ward's island.

Ira O. Tracy, first assistant physician. July 28, 1890. Compensation, \$900 per year. Previous experience, six months at Ward's island as assistant physician.

Philip P. Carlon, second assistant physician. July 25, 1890. Compensation, \$600 per year.

Fred M. Nehrbas, third assistant physician. April 6, 1892. Compensation \$450 per year.

George O'Hanlon, fourth assistant physician. September 13, 1892. Compensation, \$450 per year. Nine months previous experience in Baltimore City Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, as interne; one year in Willard State Hospital as clinical assistant.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

(1.) Give the number of employés, other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation, and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

Males, 249, females 153, total 402.

Kings County Asylums — Special Report.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

SERVICE.	Rate.	Number employed.	Men.	Women.
Attendants, per month	\$12 00	22	.....	22
Attendants, per month	14 00	24	.....	24
Attendants, per month	15 00	4	.....	4
Attendants, per month	16 00	15	.....	15
Attendants, per month	17 00	12	.....	12
Attendants, per month	18 00	75	38	37
Attendants, per month	20 00	39	30	9
Attendants, per month	21 00	3	3	.....
Attendants, per month	22 00	17	17	.....
Attendants, per month	23 00	6	6	.....
Attendants, per month	24 00	12	12	.....
Attendants, per month	25 00	41	41	.....
Attendants, per month	27 00	13	13	.....
Total .....	.....	283	160	123
Butcher, per month	\$27 00	1	1	.....
Baker, per month	\$40 00	1	1	.....
Baker, per month	30 00	1	1	.....
Total .....	.....	2	2	.....
Chaplain, per month	\$25 00	1	1	.....
Carpenter, per month	\$50 00	1	1	.....
Carpenter's assistant, per month	25 00	1	1	.....
Carpenter's assistant, per month	24 00	1	1	.....
Total .....	.....	3	3	.....
Clerks, per month	\$25 00	2	.....	2
Cook, per month	\$45 00	1	1	.....
Cook, per month	40 00	1	1	.....
Cook, per month	27 00	1	1	.....
Cooks, per month	18 00	2	.....	2
Cook, per month	16 00	1	.....	1
Cook, per month	14 00	1	.....	1
Total .....	.....	7	3	4

Kings County Asylums — Special Report.
SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS — (Continued).

SERVICE.	Rate.	Number employed.	Men.	Women.
Drivers, per month	\$30 00	7	7	.....
Druggist, per month.....	\$40 00	1	1	.....
Farm hands, per month.....	\$35 00	5	5	.....
Farmer, per month.....	\$50 00	1	1	.....
Gateman, per month	\$25 00	2	2	.....
Gateman, per month	18 00	1	1	.....
Total .....	.....	3	3	.....
Gardeners, per month	\$25 00	2	2	.....
Gardener, per month.....	20 00	1	1	.....
Total .....	.....	3	3	.....
Kitchen help, per month.....	\$25 00	1	1	.....
Kitchen help, per month.....	24 00	2	2	.....
Kitchen help, per month.....	22 00	1	1	.....
Kitchen help, per month.....	20 00	1	1	.....
Total .....	.....	5	5	.....
Laundress, per month	\$22 00	1	.....	1
Laundress, per month	18 00	1	.....	1
Laundresses, per month	17 00	3	.....	3
Laundress, per month	16 00	1	.....	1
Laundress, per month	15 00	1	.....	1
Total .....	.....	7	.....	7
Matron, per month.....	\$40 00	1	.....	1
Night watchmen, per month	\$35 00	2	2	.....
Night watchman, per month	25 00	1	1	.....
Total .....	.....	3	3	.....
Printer, per month.....	\$50 00	1	1	.....

Kings County Asylums — Special Report.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

SERVICE.	Rate.	Number employed.	Men.	Women.
Attendants, per month	\$12 00	22	.....	22
Attendants, per month	14 00	24	.....	24
Attendants, per month	15 00	4	.....	4
Attendants, per month	16 00	15	.....	15
Attendants, per month	17 00	12	.....	12
Attendants, per month	18 00	75	38	37
Attendants, per month	20 00	39	30	9
Attendants, per month	21 00	3	3	.....
Attendants, per month	22 00	17	17	.....
Attendants, per month	23 00	6	6	.....
Attendants, per month	24 00	12	12	.....
Attendants, per month	25 00	41	41	.....
Attendants, per month	27 00	13	13	.....
Total .....	.....	283	160	123
Butcher, per month	\$27 00	1	1	.....
Baker, per month	\$40 00	1	1	.....
Baker, per month	30 00	1	1	.....
Total .....	.....	2	2	.....
Chaplain, per month	\$25 00	1	1	.....
Carpenter, per month	\$50 00	1	1	.....
Carpenter's assistant, per month	25 00	1	1	.....
Carpenter's assistant, per month	24 00	1	1	.....
Total .....	.....	3	3	.....
Clerks, per month	\$25 00	2	.....	2
Cook, per month	\$45 00	1	1	.....
Cook, per month	40 00	1	1	.....
Cook, per month	27 00	1	1	.....
Cooks, per month	18 00	2	.....	2
Cook, per month	10 00	1	.....	1
Cook, per month	14 00	1	.....	1
Total .....	.....	7	3	4

Kings County Asylums — Special Report.
SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS — (*Continued*).

SERVICE.	Rate.	Number employed.	Men.	Women.
Drivers, per month	\$30 00	7	7	.....
Druggist, per month.....	\$40 00	1	1	.....
Farm hands, per month.....	\$35 00	5	5	.....
Farmer, per month.....	\$50 00	1	1	.....
Gateman, per month	\$25 00	2	2	.....
Gateman, per month	18 00	1	1	.....
Total .....	.....	3	3	.....
Gardeners, per month	\$25 00	2	2	.....
Gardener, per month.....	20 00	1	1	.....
Total .....	.....	3	3	.....
Kitchen help, per month.....	\$25 00	1	1	.....
Kitchen help, per month.....	24 00	2	2	.....
Kitchen help, per month.....	22 00	1	1	.....
Kitchen help, per month.....	20 00	1	1	.....
Total .....	.....	5	5	.....
Laundress, per month	\$22 00	1	.....	1
Laundress, per month	18 00	1	.....	1
Laundresses, per month	17 00	3	.....	3
Laundress, per month	16 00	1	.....	1
Laundress, per month	15 00	1	.....	1
Total .....	.....	7	.....	7
Matron, per month.....	\$40 00	1	.....	1
Night watchmen, per month	\$35 00	2	2	...
Night watchman, per month	25 00	1		
Total .....	.....	1		
Printer, per month.....	\$50 00	1		

Kings County Asylums — Special Report.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS — (Concluded).

SERVICE.	Rate.	Number employed.	Men.	Women.
Seamstress, per month.....	\$18 00	1	.....	1
Seamstresses, per month.....	16 00	2	.....	2
Seamstress, per month.....	14 00	1	.....	1
Total .....	.....	4	.....	4
Superintendent rolling stock, per month	\$75 00	1	1	.....
Steward, per month.....	83 33	1	1	.....
Steward's assistant, per month.....	83 33	1	1	.....
Total .....	.....	2	2	.....
Supervisors, per month	\$50 00	2	2	.....
Supervisor, per month.....	30 00	1	.....	1
Supervisor, per month.....	27 00	1	.....	1
Supervisor's assistant, per month.....	22 00	1	.....	1
Total .....	.....	5	2	3
Tailor, per month.....	\$50 00	1	1	.....
Waitress, per month	\$20 00	1	.....	1
Waitress, per month	18 00	1	.....	1
Waitress, per month	17 00	1	.....	1
Waitress, per month	16 00	1	.....	1
Waitress, per month	15 00	1	.....	1
Waitress, per month	14 00	1	.....	1
Waitresses, per month	12 00	2	.....	2
Total .....	.....	8	.....	8
Watchman, per month	\$21 00	1	1	.....
Watchmen, per month	20 00	2	2	.....
Total .....	.....	3	3	.....

2. Give the ratio of employés of all kinds to patients.

1 to 5½.

(3.) Give the annual per capita cost per patient of all employés.

Fifty-seven dollars and seventy-four cents.

Kings County Asylums — Special Report.

(4.) Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on wards to patients.

One to nine.

(5.) Give separately the ratio of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

Men, \$18; women, \$12.

(6.) Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

Men, \$25; women, \$18.

(7.) State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank or pay of attendants.

No rule except efficiency.

(8.) Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both?

No definite term or period.

GENERAL.

(1.) Give the total and per capita cost of fuel, exclusive of wages, the average purchase price per ton of hard and soft coal, also the number of tons of each consumed.

The total cost of fuel, exclusive of wages, was \$23,915.11; the average purchase price per ton of hard coal was \$4.35; the number of tons consumed was 5,497.

(2.) Give the total and per capita cost of lighting the institution, exclusive of wages.

Total cost, \$6,502.13; per capita cost, \$3.13.

(3.) Give the yearly and per capita cost of clothing.

Yearly cost, \$3,310.62; per capita cost, \$1.59.

(4.) Give the yearly and per capita cost of bedding.

Yearly cost, \$8,408.07; per capita cost, \$4.05.

(5.) Give the yearly per capita and total cost of furniture.

Yearly cost, \$19,739.56; per capita cost, \$9.51.

(6.) Give the yearly per capita and total cost of salaries of resident officers.

Yearly and total cost, \$12,263.62; per capita cost, \$5.91.

General Administration Exempted County System.

The great need of this change has been accentuated by the experience of the past year. In New York city, while the general administration as regards medical care, discipline, etc., is found to be excellent, the inmates are insufficiently provided as regards the extent and character of their accommodations, being seriously overcrowded, the clothing and bedding provided are of inferior quality, as compared with State hospitals and their diet, while possibly meeting the actual physiological requirements, is not of the variety and quality which should be provided for the insane.

In Kings county, while the condition of affairs has slightly improved under the order of the Commission which was approved by Mr. Justice Cullen on January 7, 1892, no great or radical improvement need be expected under the present system of administration. The interests of the insane in this county are inextricably mixed up with those of the inmates of the poor-house, penitentiary, work house, and the general hospitals. Moreover, the advantages which accrue to the hospitals for the insane in the city of New York through the operation of the civil service law are not to be had in the case of the county of Kings, as counties are exempted from the operation of such law, the city of Brooklyn and the county of Kings not being coterminous as is the case with the city and county of New York.

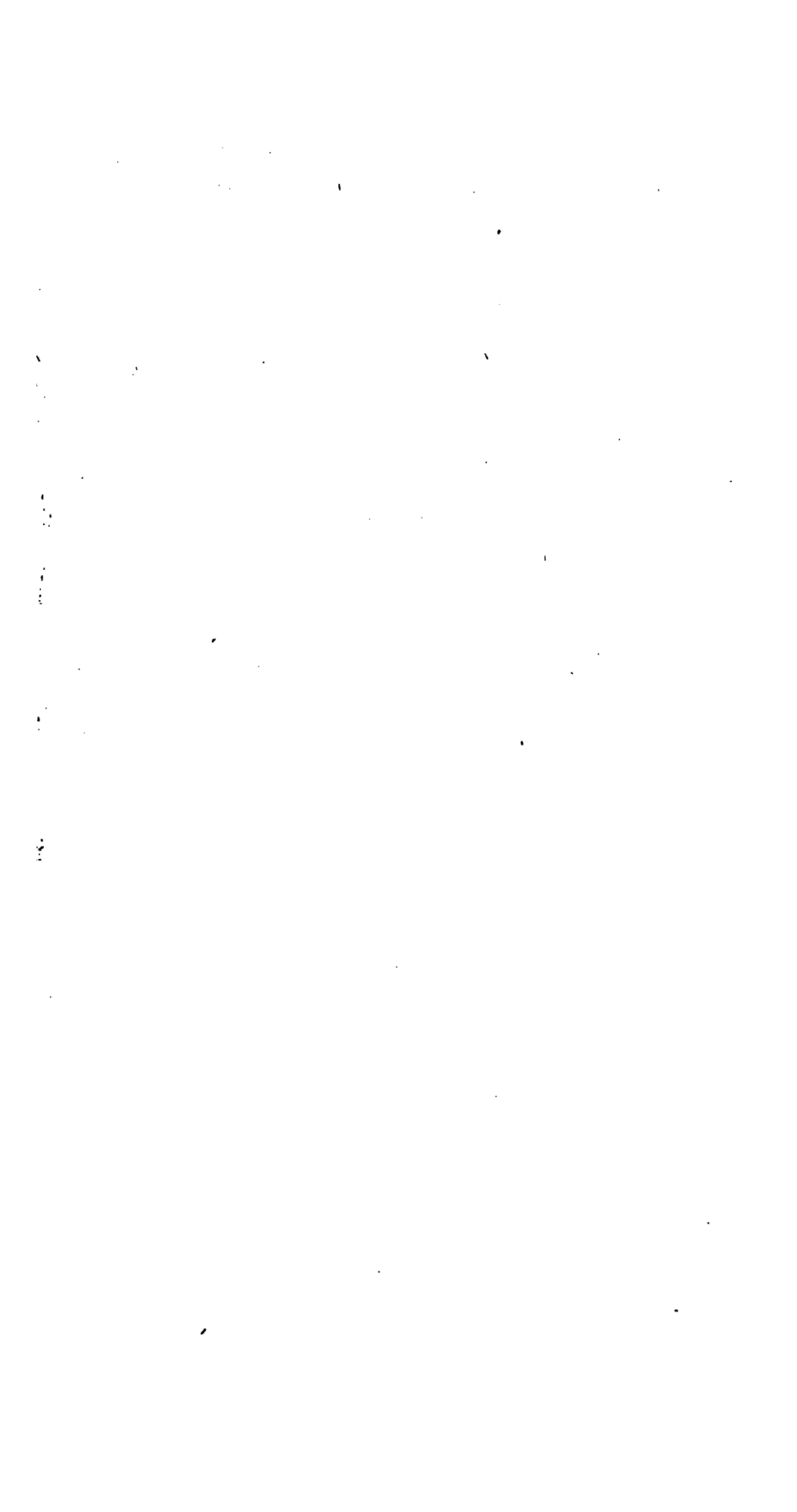
The number of the insane in these two counties is about equal to the number of the insane in the remaining fifty-eight counties of the State, all these latter being under the control and protection of the State and no longer subject to the various demoralizing influences, petty economy and vicious politics which so often obtain in small communities. While it may freely be conceded that the citizens of small communities may be equal morally and intellectually to those of larger municipalities, yet the fact has been shown time and again, that the administration of public institutions, especially where financial interests are concerned, the evil influences of local politics are more often felt in the case of small than of large communities, and, therefore, the same necessity does not exist for the interference of the State in the one case as in the other. But great as the counties of New York

General Administration Exempted County System.

and Kings are, with half of the insane in the State within their borders, influences of the kind referred to are still sufficiently active to require that a change be made, and that a unified system of administration for the insane, which shall be entirely separate from the other charities of the county be adopted in each.

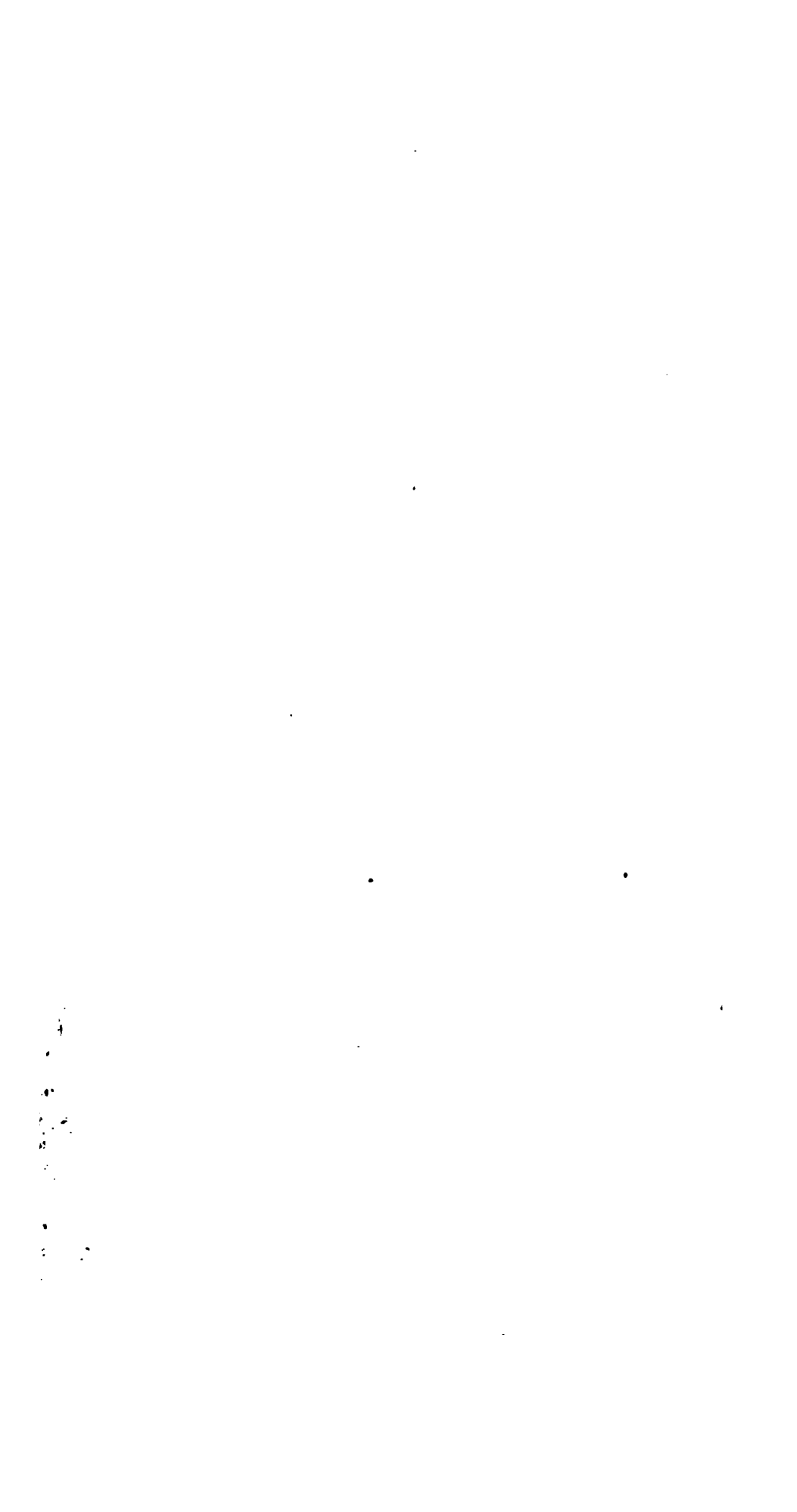
The anomaly is somewhat curious that, under the full operation of the State Care Act, the counties of New York and Kings will contribute to the State a full half of the sum required to support the insane of the other fifty-eight counties, while receiving substantially no benefit in return. These counties, however, have the remedy at hand; by coming into the State system and placing their insane under the control of the State, they can receive the benefit of the taxation they pay. While, by reason of the great proportion of members of the Legislature from these two counties, the State may not be able to insist that State care shall obtain for their insane, it may still properly insist that a system of government which shall be fully adequate for the protection of the interests of these unfortunates be provided.

The Commission would, therefore, earnestly recommend that a local commissioner or a board of three commissioners be provided in the case of each of these counties, who shall, under the general supervision of the State, have the sole and exclusive charge of the insane, and that the interests of the insane be totally separated from all other dependent or correctional classes.



PART III.

LICENSED PRIVATE ASYLUM SYSTEM.



CHAPTER 8.

Special Reports — Licensed Private Asylums.

GENERAL REMARKS.

As before remarked, the presentation of special reports of State hospitals, showing the workings of these institutions in detail, was found to be so desirable, that it has been determined to extend this feature so as to embrace the exempted county system and licensed private asylum system as well, in accordance with the statement prefacing the review of the State hospitals.

But these special reports of licensed private asylums can not have the same scope or value as that which attaches to the special reports of State hospitals, or the institutions of the exempted counties because of the much lesser extent and population of the former as compared with the latter institutions. As far as possible, however, the special features of inquiry in regard to the larger institutions have been applied to the smaller. In some instances the number of inmates is so small and the movement of population so limited as to render the deductions to be drawn from certain percentages, as recoveries, etc., of little or no value; in some cases the results arrived at might appear to be almost unworthy of publication. But the intelligent reader will make a proper discrimination in the few instances in which such conditions are shown.

BLOOMINGDALE ASYLUM.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

State generally the operations of the institution under your charge for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings, and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also, any new features in methods of management; together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

Bloomington Asylum — Special Report.

No buildings were erected on the present grounds of this institution during the year ending September 30, 1892, nor were any extraordinary repairs or improvements to the buildings made. The management was as heretofore. New buildings are being erected on the grounds of the Society of the New York Hospital at White Plains, which are expected to be under roof this year, and ready for occupation some time next year.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give the percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

Twenty-five plus per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

Twelve minus per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

Eight minus per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged; of those discharged recovered the previous year, how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1892?

Twenty-four plus per cent of those discharged recovered the previous year; three were readmitted prior to October 1, 1892.

Give percentage of deaths on number admitted.

Twenty-nine minus per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on daily average population.

Thirteen plus per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on whole number treated.

Nine plus per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on number discharged.

Twenty-eight minus per cent.

Give whole number of inebriates, that is, alcoholic, opium, and other "narcotic habitués" discharged during the year, and whether these are classed as "recovered," or "not insane," in your report of discharges.

There were no "alcoholic or narcotic habitués," as such. There were seven cases of insanity discharged during the year, in which alcoholic and narcotic poisoning were contributing causes; five recovered and two improved.

Bloomington Asylum — Special Report.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer.

Samuel B. Lyon, M. D., medical superintendent. Compensation \$5,000 per annum. Studied in Vienna in 1879; was a physician in the Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D. C., from 1879 to 1886; assistant superintendent of Bloomington Asylum from 1886 to 1889, and medical superintendent from 1889.

William E. Dold, M. D., first assistant physician. Compensation \$2,000 per annum. Was a physician at the City Asylum on Ward's island, from 1880 to 1881; assistant physician at the Northern Hospital for the Insane, Wisconsin, from 1881 to 1882; assistant physician at Bloomington from 1882 to 1885; in Europe during 1886; took his present position in Bloomington in 1887.

Charles E. Atwood, M. D., second assistant physician. Compensation \$1,500 per annum. Was assistant physician on Blackwell's island from 1883 to 1885; assistant physician at the State Hospital for the Insane at Poughkeepsie from 1885 to 1887; assistant physician at the State Hospital at Utica from 1887 to March, 1892; came to Bloomington March, 1892.

Albert Durham, M. D., clinical assistant, compensation \$800 per annum. Assistant physician at City Asylum on Blackwell's island from 1891 to June, 1892; took his present position in Bloomington June, 1892.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

(1.) Give the number of employés, other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation, and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

Number of employés, other than resident officers 230

SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

One chaplain, male, per quarter	\$62 50
One acting steward, male, per month	75 00
One bookkeeper, male, per month	37 50
One druggist, male, per month	37 50
One housekeeper, female, per month	50 00
Two housekeepers' assistants, females, per month	25 00
One stenographer, female, per month	

Bloomingtondale Asylum — Special Report.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYEES.

Male halls.

	Per month.
One supervisor.....	\$50 00
One assistant supervisor.....	35 00
Seven attendants.....	30 00
One attendant.....	29 00
Two attendants.....	28 00
Six attendants.....	27 00
Two attendants.....	26 00
One attendant.....	25 00
Three attendants.....	24 00
Three attendants.....	23 00
Two attendants.....	22 00
Two attendants.....	21 00
Nine attendants.....	20 00
Four attendants.....	19 00
Thirteen attendants.....	18 00
One attendant.....	17 00
Two attendants.....	16 00
One barber.....	30 00
One janitor.....	25 00
One gatekeeper.....	19 00
One gatekeeper.....	18 00

Female halls.

One supervisor.....	45 00
One assistant supervisor.....	30 00
Two attendants.....	22 50
Two attendants.....	21 00
Seven attendants.....	20 00
Six attendants.....	19 00
Twelve attendants.....	18 00
Nine attendants.....	17 00
Five attendants.....	16 00
Two attendants.....	15 00
Two attendants.....	14 00
Two attendants.....	13 00
One dressmaker.....	25 00
One marking clerk.....	19 00
One janitress.....	16 00
One seamstress.....	20 00
Two seamstresses.....	16 00

Bloomingtondale Asylum —Special Report.

DOMESTIC EMPLOYÉS.

Male.

	Per month.
One house steward	\$50 00
One baker	47 50
One assistant baker	18 00
One butcher	26 00
One kitchen man	24 00
One kitchen man	22 00
One kitchen man	20 00
One kitchen man	19 00
One launderer	25 00
One launderer	20 00

Females.

One cook	35 00
Two cooks	20 00
One cook	18 00
One cook	16 00
One kitchen girl	15 00
Nine kitchen girls	14 00
Four kitchen girls	13 00
One kitchen girl	12 00
One waitress	18 00
One waitress	15 00
Three waitresses	14 00
Two chambermaids	11 00
Two maids of all work	14 00
One chief laundress	27 50
One assistant laundress	15 00
Three laundresses	16 00
Thirteen laundresses	14 00
One laundress	13 00
One laundress	12 00

OUTSIDE MALE EMPLOYÉS.

One engineer, per month	\$80 00
One engineer, per month	40 00
One fireman, per day	1 50
One fireman, per day	1 7
One assistant fireman, per month	
One fireman, night, per month	
One laborer, per month	

Bloomington Asylum — Special Report.

Three laborers, per month.....	\$17 00
Two laborers, per month	16 00
One out foreman, per month.....	40 00
One stable foreman, per month	35 00
One veterinary, per month	16 00
One coachman, per month	26 00
Two coachmen, per month.....	25 00
One coachman, per month.....	24 00
One coachman, per month.....	20 00
One florist, per month	40 00
One florist, assistant, per month.....	18 00
One gardener, per month.....	27 50
One laborer, per month	20 00
One laborer, per day.....	1 50
One laborer, per day.....	1 00
Two laborers, per month	18 00
One laborer, per day.....	1 75
One messenger, per month.....	22 00
One messenger, assistant, per month.....	20 00
One teamster, per month.....	21 00
One stableman, per month.	18 00
One stableman, per month.....	17 00

MECHANICS.

One blacksmith, per day	\$3 00
One blacksmith, assistant, per month.....	17 00
One blacksmith, assistant, per month.....	20 00
One carpenter, per month	50 00
One painter, per day.....	3 00
One painter, assistant, per month.....	25 00
One upholsterer, per day	3 00
One cabinetmaker, per month	35 00

(2.) Give the ratio of employ  s of all kinds to patients.

The ratio of employ  s of all kinds to patients was 117 to 148.

(3.) Give the annual per capita cost per patient of all employ  s.

The annual per capita cost per patient of all employ  s was \$239.59.

(4.) Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.

The ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients was 14 to 37.

Providence Retreat — Special Report.

(5.) Give separately the ratio of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

The ratio of wages paid men and women attendants an entering the service — men \$17; women \$13.

(6.) Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

The maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants — men \$30.00, women \$22.50.

(7.) State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

Individual fitness is the only claim to increase of rank and pay recognized.

(8.) Is there any definite term or peroid at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both.

Each attendant's pay is increased as his or her services become more valuable; there is no fixed period of service which entitles an attendant to increase of pay, but if he does well, an increase of \$1 a month is made quarterly, as a rule.

PROVIDENCE RETREAT.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

State generally the operations of the institution under your charge for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

Over \$10,000 dollars has been expended during the year for improvements. A large share of this expense, however, has been for a sewer and proper drainage which connects with the city sewer system.

The plumbing in those halls which had not the most modern sanitary arrangements has been generally overhauled.

The steam laundry has been renovated and has now sufficient power to meet requirements.

Providence Retreat — Special Report.

A new outbuilding was erected on the farm. New carpets and furniture have been added to one of the women's halls. The hall which was intended formerly for inebriates will now be opened for the insane owing to a gradual increase of the number of inmates. The evening entertainments for the patients have been more numerous than ever before.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

.3934.

Give percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

.2162.

Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

.1242.

Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged; of those discharged recovered the previous year, how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1892?

.4363. Number readmitted 3.

Give percentage of deaths on number admitted.

.1803.

Give percentage of deaths on daily average population.

.0990.

Give percentage of deaths on whole number treated.

.0650.

Give whole number of inebriates, that is, alcoholic, opium and other "narcotic habits" discharged during the year, and whether these are classed as "recovered" or "not insane" in your report of discharges.

No inebriates were treated last year.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation, and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer.

Harry A. Wood, physician in charge. Receives \$500 a year. Appointed November 1, 1891. He was connected with the Buffalo State Hospital nearly three years; was for one year first assistant in

Providence Retreat — Special Report.

the Cincinnati Sanitarium, College Hill, Ohio, and has studied for nearly eighteen months in the Paris, London and Vienna hospitals after resigning from Sanitarium.

There are fourteen Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul in charge who direct and supervise the immediate subordinate employés in care of the patients.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

(1.) Give the number of employés, other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation, and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

Seven women attendants (subordinate to the Sisters of Charity) receiving from \$7.50 to \$14 a month; four male attendants receiving from \$15 to \$18 a month; one farmer \$350 a year; one engineer and two assistant farmers \$18 a month; one cook \$14 a month; two cook's assistants \$9 a month.

(2.) Give the ratio of employés of all kinds to patients.

Ratio of employés of all kinds to patients 1 to 6. Including Sisters of Charity 1 to 3.

(3.) Give the annual per capita cost per patient of all employés.

Annual per capita cost per patient of all employés \$31.71.

(4.) Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.

Ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients exclusive of Sisters of Charity 1 to 10. Including Sisters of Charity 1 to 6.

(5.) Give separately the ratio of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

Male attendants on entering the service receive \$15 per month. Women attendants receive from \$7 to \$14 on entering service according to previous experience and efficiency.

(6.) Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

Maximum for men \$15 per month, women \$14 per month.

(7.) State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

Only that of good behavior and general efficiency.

Marshall Infirmary -- Special Report.

(8.) Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both.

No definite period given for probation or in which attendants may receive promotion.

MARSHALL INFIRMARY.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

State generally the operations of the institution under your charge for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

There have been no new buildings of any kind erected during the year your inquiries relate to, nor have there been made any extraordinary repairs. There have been no changes in the methods of management.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

11½.

Give percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

9½.

Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

9½.

Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged; of those discharged recovered the previous year, how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1892?

13½ per cent of those discharged recovered; one was discharged the previous year recovered.

Give percentage of deaths on number admitted.

13½.

Give percentage of deaths on average daily population.

11½.

Marshall Infirmary — Special Report.

Give percentage of deaths on whole number treated.

6 $\frac{37}{80}$.

Give percentage of deaths on number discharged.

16 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Give whole number of inebriates, that is, alcoholic, opium and other "narcotic habitués" discharged during the year, and whether these are classed as "recovered" or "not insane" in your report of discharges.

Fourteen inebriates were discharged during the year and they were classed as "not insane."

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer.

Joseph D. Lomax, superintendent. Commenced duties October 12, 1863. Salary \$1,200. Sixteen months in a general hospital.

George J. Ott, medical assistant. Commenced duties August 2, 1892. Salary, \$200. No previous experience.

John Harrison, steward. Commenced August 1, 1854. No previous experience.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

Give the number of employés, other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation, and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

Housekeeper	1
Nurses	18
Engineer	1
Carpenter	1
Porter	1
Laundryman	1
Laundresses	2
Domestic	4
Baker	1

30

Marshall Infirmary—Special Report.

COMPENSATION.

Males.

	Per month.
One nurse, at	\$25 00
Three nurses, at	23 00
Three nurses, at	20 00
One night nurse, with one meal, at	35 00
One engineer, at	33 00
One carpenter, per day and board, at	1 00
One porter, at	18 00
One laundryman, at	20 00

Females.

	Per month.
One housekeeper, at	18 00
Eight nurses, at	16 00
Two nurses, at	14 00
One laundress, at	17 00
One laundress, at	15 00
One cook, at	16 00
One cook, at	13 00
Two kitchen girls, at	12 00
One baker (female), at	16 00

(2.) Give the ratio of employés of all kinds to patients.

1 to 3.3.

(3.) Give the annual per capita cost per patient of all employés.
\$34.

(4.) Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.

6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, exclusive of two night nurses; including these 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

(5.) Give separately the ratio of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

The ratio of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service: Male nurses are paid, some \$18 and others \$20 per month; female nurses are paid, some \$12 and others \$14 per month, depending on what class of patients the person takes charge of.

(6.) Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

Men, \$25; women, \$16.

Long Island Home — Special Report.

(7.) State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

Satisfactory service.

(8.) Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both.

If the service is satisfactory, the pay is increased at the commencement of the fourth month of service.

LONG ISLAND HOME.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

State generally the operations of the institution under your charge for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also, any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

There were no buildings erected, completed or commenced during the year. Fire-escapes were erected at the end of the northern extension of either wing; seven Babcock fire extinguishers were purchased. The rooms for the physician in charge were rearranged for his family. On the third floor, either side, day rooms were fitted up adjoining the dormitories, and clothes-rooms built, thus giving us three halls for either sex and bettering our classification. Clothes-rooms on the other four halls were rearranged, shelves substituted for drawers, and hanging-room increased. A ventilating shaft was put in sink-room and water-closet. Open plumbing was substituted in the sink-rooms in the place of inclosed. Closets for mops, pails and brooms were made for all halls. The steam plant was enlarged and improved. Seventeen rooms were painted and kalsomined; eight painted and papered; twenty-one carpeted. Four bedroom suits, twenty-five hair mattresses and four dozen chairs were purchased.

"New features" of the Home are a clerk, who is a stenographer and typewriter; copying press for letters; daily census and diary; betical index, giving date of admission and discharge of all

Long Island Home—Special Report.

since the opening of the Home; patients, letter register, giving name of writer, to whom addressed, and to whom letter is sent; employés' application record; itemized record, showing all purchases, quantity and price paid each month; report of the Long Island Home for the year ending October 1, 1892. Male and female supervisors have been employed; female nurses have been uniformed. All stationary restraining seats have been removed. The selection of employés with reference to their fitness and also their musical ability, so that we have an orchestra of four pieces most the time; the regular daily drives for the patients; the general introduction of amusements, tennis, croquet, frequent sails on the Great South bay, billiards, pool and the regular weekly entertainments.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give the percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

22 per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

18 per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

10 per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged; of those discharged recovered the previous year, how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1892?

28 per cent. None of those discharged the previous year were readmitted prior to October 1, 1892.

Give percentage of deaths on number admitted.

14 per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on average daily population.

12 per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on whole number treated.

6 per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on number discharged.

18 per cent.

Give whole number of inebriates, that is, alcoholic, opium and other "narcotic habitués" discharged during the year, and whether these are classed as "recovered" or "not insane" in your report of discharges.

No narcotic habitués were admitted or discharged during the year.

Long Island Home—Special Report.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer.

The presiding officer, O. J. Wilsey, M. D., is ranked as "Physician in Charge." Employed on the fifth day of January, 1892, at \$2,000 per year, after having served as assistant physician in the Binghamton State Hospital about ten years. Dr. Hunter A. Bond, assistant physician, was employed May 1, 1891, compensation \$50 per month; came here soon after graduating. Mrs. L. Hendrick, matron, at \$40 per month; has had seven years' experience in Binghamton State Hospital as nurse and supervisor.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYEES.

(1.) Give the number of employes other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

Number.	OCCUPATION.	Men.	Rate.	Women	Rate.
1..	Clerk	1	25 00	1	\$25 00
2..	Supervisors	1	\$30 00	1	22 00
6..	Head attendants	3	25 00	3	18 00
4..	Second attendants	2	22 00	2	16 00
4..	Third attendants	2	20 00	2	15 00
2..	Night attendants	1	25 00	1	18 00
1..	Head cook	1	25 00	1	25 00
3..	Assistant cooks	3	15 00	3	15 00
3..	Pantry girls	3	14 00	3	14 00
2..	Waitresses	2	14 00	2	14 00
1..	Chambermaid	1	16 00	1	16 00
3..	Laundry	1	18 00	2	18 00
1..	Laundry	1	16 00	1	16 00
1..	Carpenter	1	50 00	...	...
1..	Carpenter	1	8 00	...	...
1..	Engineer	1	40 00	...	...
1..	Painter	1	20 00	...	...
1..	Gardener	1	30 00	...	...
1..	Florist	1	25 00	...	...
1..	Coachman	1	22 00	...	...

(2.) Give the ratio of employes of all kinds to patients.

We have one employe to every two patients.

(3.) Give the annual per capita cost per patient of all

Brigham' Hall — Special Report.

The annual per capita cost per patient of all employés, including officers, \$141.

(4.) Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.

One for every four patients.

(5.) Give separately the ratio of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

Ordinarily, men are paid \$18 for the first month; women, \$14.

(6.) Give, separately, the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

The head male attendants receive twenty-five dollars per month; female attendants, eighteen dollars.

(7.) State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

We have no fixed rule governing the promotion in rank or pay of attendants. They are promoted according to their efficiency and time of service, as vacancies occur.

(8.) Is there any definite term or period, at the end of which, faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both?

We have no definite period or term when pay is advanced or promotions made.

BRIGHAM HALL.**GENERAL OPERATIONS.**

State generally the operations of the institution under your charge for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now, in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

No buildings were erected. A large vegetable cellar was constructed over which was placed a building formerly used as a carriage house, but changed into shops for carpenter, painter and upholsterer, and

Brigham Hall — Special Report.

rooms for special storage. This change completed the removal of buildings that were too near the hospital for safety in case of fire.

The farm-house was removed to a distant part of the farm, enlarged, and put in complete repair.

Much grading was done upon the highway about the farm preparatory to laying walks for the use of patients.

Changes going back over several years resulted in bringing into use of one of the pleasantest parts of the place for the exercise of the excited men. The grounds for excited ladies were enlarged.

The business entrance was moved some distance to the west, and a road with stone foundation constructed, which added to the privacy of the male department.

Much grading was done in the rear of the hospital.

Some of the above work was not completed at the close of the year.

The halls for excited men and one hall for excited women were repainted and almost entirely refurnished. Much new furniture and many pictures were placed in other halls.

There were no special changes in management, but it was our constant effort to follow that injunction of Scripture, which is too often ignored in these days of so-called "advancement," "prove all things; hold fast to that which is good."

The uniforming of attendants, which I suggested to you as desirable in the early spring of 1891, but which was then partly interrupted by my illness and absence, was carried out. I am pleased this has met your approval.*

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

13.79.

Give percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

6.66.

Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

4.16.

Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged; of those discharged recovered the previous year, how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1892?

12.12. Of those discharged recovered the previous year, one was readmitted prior to October 1, 1892?

* The Commission verbally recommended the uniforming of attendants in Brigham Hall in 1890, and subsequently, July 7, 1892, again recommended, in writing, that "the dress of attendants, both men and women, including those employed in ward dining-rooms when on duty on the ward should be uniformed."

Brigham Hall—Special Report.

Give percentage of deaths on number admitted.

20.68.

Give percentage of deaths on daily average population.

10.

Give percentage of deaths on whole number treated.

6.25.

Give percentage of deaths on number discharged.

18.18.

Give whole number of inebriates, that is, alcoholic, opium, and other "narcotic habitués" discharged during the year, and whether these are classed as "recovered," or "not insane," in your report of discharges.

No inebriates, etc., admitted or discharged.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer.

Dwight R. Burrell, resident physician and physician in charge. November, 1876. New York City Asylum, June, 1868, to April, 1869; Bloomingdale Asylum, April, 1869, to November, 1876. \$2,500 per annum.

Charles A. Van Der Beek, assistant physician. April 12, 1889, Rochester Almshouse Hospital. \$900 per annum.

Mary Tiernan, September 3, 1891. Years as private housekeeper. \$300 per annum.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYEES.

(1.) Give the number of employes other than resident officers, capacity in which employed, compensation and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

Attendants (two are supervisors).....	22
Cooks.....	5
Laundresses	3
Waitresses.....	2
Maid.....	1
Farmers	2
Gardeners	2

Brigham Hall—Special Report.

Engineer	1
Fireman	1
Coachman	1
Carpenter	1
Laborer	1
Total	42

Males.

	Wages per month.
One supervisor at	\$30 00
Three attendants at	24 00
Two attendants at	23 00
One attendant at	22 00
One attendant at	21 00
Three attendants at	20 00

Females.

One supervisor at	35 00
Five attendants at	16 00
Three attendants	15 00
One attendant at	14 00
One attendant at	13 00
One cook at	20 00
One cook at	14 00
One attendant at	12 00
Two attendants at	11 00
Two waitresses at	11 00
Two laundresses at	14 00
One laundress at	11 00
One maid at	11 00
One engineer at	35 00
One fireman at	25 00
One coachman at	21 00
One farmer at	30 00
One farmer at	20 00
One gardener, at	37 00
One gardener (night watch in winter, at \$18), at	20 00
One laborer, at	18 00
One carpenter, per day, at	2 50
Two cleaners, per day (about two months), at	75

St. Vincent's Retreat — Special Report.

- (2.) Give the ratio of employés of all kinds to patients.
45 to 60.
- (3.) Give the annual per capita cost per patient of all employes.
\$230.29.
- (4.) Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.
22 to 60.
- (5.) Give separately the ratio of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.
\$12 to \$18.
- (6.) Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.
\$16 to \$24.
- (7.) State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.
Efficiency.
- (8.) Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both ?
No; all depends upon efficiency.

ST. VINCENT'S RETREAT.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

State generally the operations of the institution under your charge for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

No new buildings are in course of erection nor have been erected during the time specified. No extraordinary repairs have been made. No new features in methods of management have been introduced.

St. Vincent's Retreat — Special Report.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

16 per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

10 per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

8 per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged; of those discharged recovered the previous year, how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1892?

30 per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on number admitted.

3 per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on daily average population.

6½ per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on whole number treated.

5 per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on number discharged.

15 per cent.

Give whole number of inebriates, that is alcoholic, opium and other "narcotic habitués" discharged during the year, and whether these are classed as "recovered" or "not insane" in your report of discharges.

No inebriates discharged during last year.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer.

Under the management of the Sisters of Charity. Dr. John J. Lewin, physician in charge. Dr. H. E. Schmid, consulting.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYEES.

(1.) Give the number of employes, other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

Sanford Hall — Special Report.

A somewhat varying number of the Sisters of Charity with lay help, amounting altogether to forty-four, which means sixteen Sisters of Charity and twenty female servants and eight male servants.

(2.) Give the ratio of employés of all kinds to patients.

1 to 1 $\frac{4}{11}$.

(3.) Give the annual per capita cost per patient of all employés.

\$83.30, exclusive of the Sisters.

(4.) Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.

20 to 60.

(5.) Give separately the ratio of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

Sisters of Charity receive no wages.

(6.) Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

The same.

(7.) State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

The same.

(8.) Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both.

The same.

SANFORD HALL.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

State generally the operations of the institution under your charge for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

Sanford Hall — Special Report.

The system of hot water heating, commenced in 1891, was completed, a new cow barn erected, outside water-closets removed, new water-closets with sanitary plumbing introduced, and the general comfort and convenience of patients increased.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give the percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

.54.

Give percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

.23.

Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

.15+.

Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged; of those discharged recovered the previous year, how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1892?

.54; number readmitted of those discharged in previous year 1.

Give whole number of inebriates, that is, alcoholic, opium and other "narcotic habitués" discharged during the year, and whether these are classed as "recovered" or "not insane" in your report of discharges.

No inebriates.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation, and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer.

J. W. Barstow, M. D., resident physician. April, 1854. \$6,000. 39 years.

T. H. Kellogg, M. D., associate physician. July, 1891. \$4,000. 12 years.

R. C. E. Roby, M. D., assistant physician. December, 1890. \$1,200. 4½ years.

J. A. Gavette, matron. March, 1889. \$960. 3 years.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYEES.

(1.) Give the number of employes other than capacity in which employed, compensation

Sanford Hall — Special Report.

receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

	Male.	Average wages.	Female.	Average wages.
Attendants on patients.....	6	\$23 50	6	\$17 00
Kitchen and dining-room.....	.....	.....	6	20 00
Farm and garden.....	6	30 00	.....	.....
Stable and barn	3	23 00	.....	.....
Laundry.....	.....	.....	5	15 00
Carpenter shop and larder.....	3	30 00	.....	.....
Seamstress and helper.....	.....	.....	2	20 00

(2.) Give the ratio of employés of all kinds to patients.

1 to 1.13.

(3.) Give the annual per capita cost per patient of all employés.

\$24.

(4.) Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.

1 to 2.4.

(5.) Give separately the ratio of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

Male, \$22; female, \$18.

(6.) Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

Male, \$25; female, \$18.

(7.) State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

Depends on efficiency and good conduct.

(8.) Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both?

No definite term or period.

Dr. Wells' Sanitarium—Special Report.

DR. WELLS' SANITARIUM.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

State generally the operations of the institution under your charge for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also, any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

Have erected no new buildings nor made any extraordinary repairs. Our percentage of recoveries has been rather less than in former years, owing to the fact that many of our patients are chronic and permanent cases, thus leaving us but a small opportunity of receiving new cases. The one death was a case that was in a very much debilitated condition on admission.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

$21\frac{1}{10}$ per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

$36\frac{5}{10}$ per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

$16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged; of those discharged recovered the previous year, how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1892?

$33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. None discharged recovered readmitted.

Give percentage of deaths on number admitted.

$5\frac{5}{10}$ per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on daily average population.

$7\frac{5}{11}$ per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on whole number treated.

$3\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.

Dr. Wells' Sanitarium — Special Report.

Give percentage of deaths on number discharged.

$6\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.

Give whole number of inebriates, that is, alcoholic, opium and other "narcotic habitués" discharged during the year, and whether these are classed as "recovered" or "not insane" in your report of discharges.

Nothing to report under this head.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer.

No resident officers except proprietor and physician in charge, T. L. Wells, M. D.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

(1.) Give the number of employés, other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation, and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

Number of employés, six; three attendants (female). One at twenty dollars per month, two at eighteen dollars per month; one cook at sixteen dollars per month; one waitress at fourteen dollars per month, and one laundress at eighteen dollars per month. (All women.)

(2.) Give the ratio of employés of all kinds to patients.

1 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

(3.) Give the annual per capita cost per patient of all employés.
\$90.

(4.) Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.

1 to $4\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.

(5.) Give separately the ratio of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

We employ only experienced attendants and pay them eighteen dollars per month on entering the service.

(6.) Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

\$20 per month.

Dr. Combes' Sanitarium—Special Report.

(7.) State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

None.

(8.) Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both?

No.

DR. COMBES' SANITARIUM.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

State generally the operations of the institution under your charge for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

There were admitted during the year thirty men and twenty-four women, in all fifty-four patients; while the whole number under treatment was forty-seven men and forty women, or a total of eighty-seven. The average daily population was sixteen men and fourteen women, in all thirty patients. Six men and four women, in all ten, were discharged recovered; eighteen men and eighteen women, in all thirty-six, were discharged not recovered, and one woman was discharged as not insane, while ten men and two women, in all twelve patients, died. Thus the whole number discharged during the year was thirty-two men and twenty-seven women, making a total of fifty-nine patients.

Only one voluntary patient was admitted during the year, an inebriate (female), and she is referred to above as having been discharged as not insane.

On October 1, 1892, there remained in the institution fifteen men and thirteen women, in all twenty-eight patients.

Our methods of treatment have been conservative. Physical restraint has not been used in any case, and the stronger sedatives have been used sparingly and only when absolutely necessary to secure quietness to the patient.

Dr. Combes' Sanitarium—Special Report.

The spray bath has been tried and found eminently suited to the requirements of insane patients, but I regret that the style of our bath-rooms is not such as to permit the method to be carried out fully and conveniently.

No new buildings were erected during the year. A bath-room was constructed on the first floor of the men's wing, and the old one in the basement done away with; also, exit windows were put in on the second story for escape in case of fire. Steam-heating apparatus was added during the year, and all the buildings are heated throughout by this means.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

18.5.

Give percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

33.3.

Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

11.5.

Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged; of those discharged recovered the previous year, how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1892?

16.9. No patient discharged as recovered the previous year was readmitted prior to October 1, 1892.

Give percentage of deaths on number admitted.

22.2.

Give percentage of deaths on daily average population.

40.

Give percentage of deaths on whole number treated.

13.7.

Give percentage of deaths on number discharged.

20.3.

Give whole number of inebriates, that is alcoholic, opium and other "narcotic habitués" discharged during the year, and whether these are classed as recovered or "not insane" in your report of discharges.

One inebriate (alcoholic) was discharged during the year as not insane, and was so reported.

Dr. Combes' Sanitarium—Special Report.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer.

Hiram Elliott, physician in charge, employed April 1, 1891. Salary, \$1,500. Had had eighteen months' experience in the Randall's Island Hospitals, and one year in the New York City Asylum for the Insane.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

(1.) Give the number of employés, other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation, and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

The subordinate employés consisted of one male and one female attendant at twenty-two dollars per month; three male and three female attendants at twenty dollars per month; one cook (female) at twenty-five dollars per month; one assistant cook (female) at twenty dollars per month; one waitress and chambermaid at twelve dollars per month, and one man of all work at eighteen dollars per month.

(2.) Give the ratio of employés of all kinds to patients.

Ratio of employés of all kinds to patients, based on the daily average population one to two and one half (1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$).

(3.) Give the annual per capita cost per patient of all employés.

Annual per capita cost per patient of all employés, based on the daily average population, ninety-five dollars sixty cents.

(4.) Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.

One to three and three-quarters (1 to $3\frac{3}{4}$).

(5.) Give separately the ratio of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

Men, eighteen dollars; women, fifteen dollars (1 to $\frac{4}{3}$).

(6.) Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

Male attendants, twenty-two dollars; female attendants, twenty-two dollars.

(7.) State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in pay of attendants.

Dr. Choate's House — Special Report.

Male attendants had their wages raised from eighteen dollars to twenty dollars at the end of their first month, if their services were satisfactory. There was no further promotion until a vacancy as head attendant occurred, when the most suitable man in the employ got the position, at twenty-two dollars per month. Female attendants had their wages raised to eighteen dollars at the end of their third month, and to twenty dollars at the end of their sixth month, if their services were satisfactory. Promotion to the position of head attendant was the same as for males.

(8.) Is there any definite term or period, at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both?

If faithful and efficient, male attendants are promoted in both rank and pay at the end of their first month, and female attendants at the end of their third and sixth months, as already described in section 7. Promotion to head attendant can only occur when a vacancy occurs, and then the most suitable person on the staff is chosen for the position.

DR. CHOATE'S HOUSE.**GENERAL OPERATIONS.**

State generally the operations of the institution under your charge for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

No new buildings have been erected in the course of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, nor have any extraordinary repairs nor other important improvements been begun or completed. One piece of land containing about ten acres has been added. No change has occurred in the general management. There have been one admission, two discharges and no deaths during the year.

Dr. Choate's House — Special Report.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

100 per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

12.50 per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

11.11.

Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged; of those discharged recovered the previous year, how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1892?

50. No patient previously discharged recovered was readmitted.

Give separately the percentage of deaths on number admitted; on daily average population, whole number treated and whole number discharged.

There were no deaths during the year.

Give whole number of inebriates, that is, alcoholic, opium and other "narcotic habitués" discharged during the year, and whether these are classed as "recovered" or "not insane" in your report of discharges.

No inebriates, that is alcoholic, opium or other "narcotic habitués" were admitted or discharged during year.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer.

George C. S. Choate, M. D., physician and manager since opening of the house twenty-three years ago. Previous experience for seventeen years superintendent of Taunton Lunatic Hospital at Taunton, Mass.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

(1.) Give the number of employes, other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation, and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

Dr. Choate's House — Special Report.

The number of employés, other than resident officers, was eighteen, as follows: Two male attendants, at twenty-five dollars per month; six female attendants, at eighteen dollars per month; one cook, female, at twenty-five dollars per month; one waitress, at eighteen dollars per month; one chambermaid, at sixteen dollars per month; one assistant cook, at fourteen dollars per month; one laundress, at eighteen dollars per month; one assistant laundress, at fifteen dollars per month; one coachman, at forty dollars per month; one dairyman, at forty dollars per month, and one laborer, at one dollar and a half per day. All except the last three receive board in addition to their wages.

(2.) Give the ratio of employés of all kinds to patients.

2.25 to 1.

(3.) Give the annual per capita cost per patient of all employés.
\$568.50.

(4.) Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.

1 to 1.

(5.) Give separately the ratio of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

Male, twenty-five dollars per month; female, eighteen dollars per month.

(6.) Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

Male, twenty-five dollars per month; women, eighteen dollars per month.

(7.) State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

There is no promotion nor increase of pay because there is no higher office nor rank.

(8.) Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both.

For the same reason as stated in the reply to No. 7, there is no definite period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay.

Dr. Parsons' Home — Special Report.

DR. PARSONS' HOME.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

State generally the operations of the institution under your charge for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

There have been no important additions and improvements at Greenmont during the year, although there has been considerable expenditure for repairs of buildings and roads, for fencing and for a gymnasium.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

50 per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

29 per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged; of those discharged recovered the previous year, how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1892?

50. None of those discharged were readmitted.

Give percentage of deaths on number admitted.

25 per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on daily average population.

58 per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on whole number treated.

14 per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on number discharged.

25 per cent.

Give whole number of inebriates, that is, alcoholic, opium, and other "narcotic habitués" discharged during the year, and whether these are classed as "recovered," or "not insane," in your report of discharges.

There were no alcoholic nor drug habitués in the house during the year.

Dr. Parsons' Home — Special Report.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation, and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer.

None, save the physician in charge, Ralph L. Parsons, M. D.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

(1.) Give the number of employés, other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation, and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

The number of subordinate employés varies at different times; but the following is a fair example, to-wit: four nurses, two men and one woman at \$25 per month, each, and one woman at \$15 per month; four women for house services, two at \$16 per month and two at \$12 per month; and two men for general services at \$25 per month each.

(2.) Give the ratio of employés of all kinds to patients.

1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$.

(3.) Give the annual per capita cost per patient of all employés.

\$588.

(4.) Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.

1 to 1.

(5.) Give separately the ratio of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

The wages given men and women attendants on entering the service are the same, as a rule.

(6.) Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

See paragraph preceding for the ratio. As high as \$30, \$40 and \$100 per month have been paid.

(7.) State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

There is no rule governing the promotion in pay and rank of attendants.

Glenmary Home—Special Report.

(8.) Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both.

There is no period or term at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay.

GLENMARY HOME.

(Homœopathic.)

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

State generally the operations of the institution under your charge for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also, any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

During the year ending September 30, 1892, the management of Glenmary acquired by purchase thirty-five acres of land, on which was a large barn and a cottage. The cottage has been thoroughly renovated, finished in wood; sewer and water attached; hot water heater put in the cellar, bathroom and waterclosets arranged; and it is now used for a ladies' hospital in accordance with a temporary permit transmitted to us by letter.

The building temporarily used as a store-house was raised, entirely renovated inside and out, and to it was attached a new building two stories high, 70x16; which building, so reported, is now used as an amusement building and offices, female help from the kitchen occupying part of the second story as a dormitory.

The small cottage immediately south of the building above mentioned was furnished with water and sewer, and the pipe of the hot-water heater being brought from the amusement building, has been occupied by one or two patients, as circumstances demanded, in accordance with a verbal permit given by Dr. MacDonald upon one of his visits of inspection.

The building designed for men only was carried on to completion during the year, but not occupied by patients, except temporarily, for a day or two, prior to the 30th of September, 1892.

Glenmary Home—Special Report.

There is nothing new to report in the method of management; except, perhaps, a certain degree of success in the effort to avoid the use of mechanical restraint in the case of violent patients.

The results of the year may be very briefly stated to be satisfactory for so young an institution.

The management of Glenmary takes this opportunity to express its appreciation of the unvarying kindness and interested advice of the State Commission in Lunacy, and of the uniform courtesy with which it has been treated by the Commission.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

21.7.

Give percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

20.

Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

13.16.

Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged; of those discharged recovered the previous year, how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1892?

45.45. Of those discharged recovered the previous year, there were none readmitted prior to October 1, 1892.

Give percentage of deaths on number admitted.

8.7.

Give percentage of deaths on daily average population.

7.03.

Give percentage of deaths on whole number treated.

5.02.

Give percentage of deaths on number discharged.

18.18.

Give whole number of inebriates, that is, alcoholic, opium and other "narcotic habitués" discharged during the year, and whether these are classed as "recovered" or "not insane" in your report of discharges.

There were three inebriates discharged cured, but they are not included in the above; as that refers to committed cases only.

Glenmary Home—Special Report.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer.

John T. Greenleaf, physician in charge, employed January 4, 1888; four years' experience in Glenmary; seven years' experience in Tioga County Asylum, prior to employment in Glenmary; compensation, \$1,800.

James P. Pursell, assistant physician, employed November 19, 1891; one year's experience in the Homœopathic Hospital on Ward's island; compensation, \$600.

Mrs. M. D. Strong, matron; three years' experience in Glenmary Home; employed April 19, 1889; compensation, \$375.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

(1.) Give the number of employés other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation, and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

MEN.

Steward.....	\$375 00
Two nurses, at.....	216 00
One gardener.....	300 00
One hostler.....	240 00
Two men of all work.....	384 00

WOMEN.

Two supervisors.....	\$204 00
Six nurses.....	192 00
Two nurses.....	168 00
One stenographer and clerk.....	260 00
One cook.....	240 00
One waitress.....	168 00
Two kitchen maids.....	120 00
One kitchen maid.....	168 00

(2.) Give the ratio of employés of all kinds to patients.

Twenty-four employés to 24.9 patients.

(3.) Give the annual per capita cost per patient of all employés.
\$191.48.

Falkirk — Special Report.

(4.) Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.

One attendant to three patients.

(5.) Give separately the ratio of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

Men attendants, \$192; women attendants, \$144.

(6.) Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

Men attendants, \$240; women attendants, \$204.

(7.) State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

Efficient attendants receive an additional one dollar per month, at the end of each successive quarter, until the maximum is reached. Efficiency and faithfulness control promotions, which take place as circumstances may require.

(8.) Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both?

Vacancies in the higher positions control promotions, as circumstances may require.

FALKIRK.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

State generally the operations of the institution under your charge for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also any new features in method of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

No new buildings have been erected during the year nor have any new features been adopted in the method of management.

Falkirk—Special Report.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

23 per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

50 per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

20 per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged; of those discharged recovered the previous year, how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1892?

44 per cent; of those discharged recovered the previous year, none were readmitted prior to October 1, 1892.

Give percentage of deaths on number admitted.

There were no deaths during the year.

Give whole number of inebriates, that is, alcoholic, opium and other "narcotic habitués" discharged during the year, and whether these are classed as "recovered" or "not insane" in your report of discharges.

Whole number of inebriates discharged during year is fourteen, all voluntary cases. They were discharged as "not insane."

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer.

James F. Ferguson, M. D., David H. Sprague, M. D., and John S. Stetson, M. D.

Dr. Sprague is my colleague; Dr. Stetson came to us on the 21st of May, 1892. Dr. Stetson's salary is \$35 per month.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

(1.) Give the number of employés, other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

Thirty subordinate employés.

Vernon House — Special Report.

- (2.) Give the ratio of employés of all kinds to patients.

Women patients have an attendant of their own, some of the men patients have two attendants, and with voluntary patients sometimes none.

- (3.) Give the annual per capita cost per patient of all employés.

We have no means of giving the per capita cost of employés.

- (4.) Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.

There are no ward-.

- (5.) Give separately the ratio of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

The wages of men attendants is twenty-five dollars, of women, twenty dollars. This answers also question six.

- (6.) Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

- (7.) State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

There is no promotion. They are either fitted for their work or discharged, and this is an answer to question eight.

- (8.) Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both.

VERNON HOUSE.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

State generally the operations of the institution under your charge for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

No extraordinary alterations; no buildings erected during year. With so few patients as are treated at Vernon House, no organized methods of amusement or employment can be made. Each patient is

Vernon House—Special Report.

urged and influenced to follow his natural inclinations and seek such methods of amusements, occupation and intellectual enjoyment as he is capable of. The "general results" in a small place like this give no results to report.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

21.4.

Give percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

60.7.

Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

15.

Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged; of those discharged recovered the previous year, how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1892?

16.4. Of those discharged recovered the previous year, none were readmitted previous to October 1, 1892.

Give percentage of deaths on number admitted.

7.2.

Give percentage of deaths on average daily population.

20.

Give percentage of deaths on whole number treated.

5.

Give percentage of deaths on number discharged.

7.9.

Give whole number of inebriates, that is, alcoholic, opium and other "narcotic habitués" discharged during the year, and whether these are classed as "recovered" or "not insane" in your report of discharges.

No alcoholic or "narcotic habitués" were admitted or discharged.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer.

William D. Granger, M. D., physician in charge, since opening of Vernon House, September 9, 1890. He receives no compensation. He served as medical and surgical house officer Rhode Island Hospital one year, and as first assistant physician Buffalo State Hospital 1888.

Vernon House—Special Report.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

Nurses.

	Per month.
One man, at	\$30 00
One man, at	25 00
One woman, at	20 00

Help.

One general man, at	20 00
One woman cook, at	25 00
One kitchen helper (woman), at	12 00
One waitress, at	12 00

(2) Give the ratio of employés of all kinds to patients.

2.3 per cent.

(3) Give the annual per capita cost per patient of all employés.

This I can not give because:

1. I have both committed and voluntary patients.

2. Short time patients among so few a number exert too great an influence in decreasing the average. If I take it upon the total number treated, it is below the cost of furnishing the nurses. On the other hand, if I take it upon the daily average, the per capita cost is made too high.

The answer to the question is fairly estimated at \$400.

(4) Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.

One attendant to each patient, sometimes two, but this is too small to estimate and average.

(5) Give separately the ratio of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

There is no fixed rule. The usual price is \$25 for men, \$20 for women. In special cases it is higher, never lower.

(6) Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

Men \$30 per month; women \$25. In special cases nurses are hired by the day or week at much higher rates.

(7) State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in either rank or pay of attendants.

There are no rules.

Breezehurst Terrace—Special Report.

(8) Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both?

There is none.

BREEZEHURST TERRACE.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

State generally the operations of the institution under your charge for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

An extension on the west end of the present house, thirty by thirty-eight feet, two stories high, is nearly finished. It will contain twelve rooms, including office, reception and billiard rooms. About one-quarter of an acre of land has been added to the grounds, at the same time making an opening to the street leading direct to the depot. The plumbing throughout the entire house has been renewed after the most improved methods.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give the percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

13 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

15+ per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

8 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged; of those discharged recovered the previous year, how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1892?

25 per cent. Of patients discharged recovered prior to October 1, 1892, none were readmitted.

Give percentage of deaths on number admitted.

There were no deaths during the last fiscal year.

1892

29

Breezehurst Terrace—Special Report.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer.

Daniel A. Harrison, M. D., physician in charge. Employed at the opening of the institution, June 1, 1890. Assistant physician about four years in the New York City Asylum, Ward's island. One year at King's County Asylum, Flatbush. Three years medical superintendent of Asylum at Kings Park, L. I.

John A. Arnold, M. D., associate physician in charge. Employed March 1, 1892. Assistant and acting medical superintendent of the New York City Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's island, for three years. Assistant physician, medical superintendent and general medical superintendent of the Kings county institutions at Flatbush and Kings Park, L. I., previous to February 29, 1892.

Emma V. Pettingell, matron. Employed February 12, 1891. Salary twenty-eight dollars per month. Employed several years as housekeeper, matron and teacher in educational institutions.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

(1.) Give the number of employés other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation, and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

CAPACITY.	Men.	Women.	Compensation.
			Per month.
Cook		1	\$20 00
Gardener	1	.....	18 00
Laundress		1	18 00
Coachman	1	.....	15 00
Attendant	1	.....	22 00
Attendants	2	.....	20 00
Attendant	1	.....	16 00
Attendant		1	16 00
Attendants		3	14 00
Attendant		1	12 00
Waitress		1	16 00
Waitress		1	14 00
General helper	1	.....	15 00
General helper		1	14 00
Day workers, per day	2	.....	1 50
Day worker, per day		1	1 00

Waldemere — Special Report.

- (2.) Give the ratio of employés of all kinds to patients.
1 to $\frac{1}{4}$.
- (3.) Give the annual per capita cost per patient of all employés.
\$287.54.
- (4.) Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.
1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$.
- (5.) Give separately the rate of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.
Men \$14. to \$20. Women \$14. to \$16.
- (6.) Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.
Men \$27. Women \$18.
- (7.) State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.
Attendants are promoted in rank and pay according to their proficiency, from aptness, previous or long service.
- (8.) Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both.
There is no definite term or period to promote attendants in rank or pay.

WALDEMERE.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

State generally the operations of the institution under your charge for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

No buildings erected or in course of erection. Two rooms have been enlarged on the southwest corner of house. The west

Waldemere—Special Report.

corner of house, second story, has been rebuilt, also stairway to basement has been rebuilt, and placed directly under the second story stairway. New floors have been placed in several of the rooms, third story, also hallway same floor.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

1 to 8.

Give percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

1 to $13\frac{3}{8}\frac{1}{8}$.

Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

1 to 21.

Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged; of those discharged recovered the previous year, how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1892?

1 to 4. Of those discharged previous year, none were readmitted.

Give percentage of deaths on number admitted.

1 to 8.

Give percentage of deaths on daily average population.

1 to $13\frac{3}{8}\frac{2}{8}\frac{1}{8}$.

Give percentage of deaths on whole number treated.

1 to 21.

Give percentage of deaths on number discharged.

1 to 4.

Give whole number of inebriates, that is, alcoholic, opium and other "narcotic habitués" discharged during the year, and whether these are classed as "recovered" or "not insane" in your report of discharges.

Whole number of narcotic habitués discharged, three; these are classed as recovered in my report to you of discharges.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer.

E. N. Carpenter, physician in charge.

Dr. J. D. Robertson, assistant physician. No previous experience. March 15, 1893. Twenty-five dollars per month.

C. H. Lauckhardt, matron. May 1, 1891. Fifty dollars per month. Former experience, seven years.

Waldemere — Special Report.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYEES.

(1.) Give the number of employés, other than resident officers; the capacity in which employed, compensation, and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

Number of employés, twelve. One coachman, twenty-five dollars per month; one outside man, twenty dollars per month; one laundress, twenty-one dollars per month; three male attendants, twenty-two dollars per month; one scrub woman, sixteen dollars per month; one cook, twenty-five dollars per month; one waitress, sixteen dollars per month; two female attendants, twenty dollars per month; one male attendant, twenty five dollars per month.

(2.) Give the ratio of employés of all kinds to patients.

1 to 1.

(3.) Give the annual per capita cost per patient of all employes.
\$391.13.

(4.) Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.

4 to 14.

(5.) Give separately the rate of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

Men, twenty-two dollars and upwards, women, twenty dollars and upwards.

(6.) Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

Men are paid according to their capabilities up to thirty-five dollars per month; women, according to their capabilities, up to twenty-five dollars per month.

(7.) State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

No stated rule governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants, other than their qualification and experience.

(8.) Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both.

I generally increase the salary of each attendant after six months service, if they have given satisfaction, from one dollar to two dollars per month. At the end of the year I again increase ^{the} one dollar to two dollars per month.

The Pines — Special Report.

THE PINES.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

State generally the operations of the institution under your charge for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also, any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

The first patient ever admitted to The Pines was received February 13, 1892. Necessarily, therefore, my report is limited to a part only of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892. On that date this plant was worth \$30,000, estimated. Drawings showing shape and contour of the land, floor plans and elevations of buildings have been submitted and are on file in your office. From February 13 to September 30, 1892, there were admitted three patients, one man and two women.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

33.3+ per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

50 per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

33.3+ per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged; of those discharged recovered the previous year, how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1892?

100 per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on number admitted.

There were no deaths during last fiscal year.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer.

The Pines—Special Report.

Frederick Sefton, M. D., physician in charge. Previously to assuming charge of The Pines, was first assistant physician at the State Asylum for Insane Criminals for a period of six years, lacking three or four months. Resigned to take charge of The Pines.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

(1.) Give the number of employés, other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation, and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

	Men.	Women.	Total
Nurses	2	1	3
Coachmen	1		1
Waitress		1	1
Cook		1	1
Total	3	3	6

Compensation per month, including board:

Men attendants, one at	\$16 00	one at	\$20 00
Woman attendant, one at	16 00		
Coachman	20 00		
Waitress	12 00		
Cook (woman)	18 00		

(2.) Give the ratio of employés of all kinds to patients.

Three to one.

(3.) Give the annual per capita cost per patient of all employes.
\$1,283.63+.

(4.) Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.

1½ to 1.

(5.) Give separately the rate of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

Men attendants, twenty dollars per month; women attendants, twenty dollars per month.

(6.) Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

Operations of Licensed Private Asylum System—General Review.

Maximum rate of wages paid men attendants, twenty dollars per month; women, twenty dollars per month. Have never paid attendant, man or woman, more than twenty dollars per month with board. Have made no distinction between sex as regards compensation. Have paid according to efficiency.

(7.) State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

Have no rule.

(8.) Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both.

No definite period at the end of which attendants are entitled to promotion in rank or pay.

GENERAL REVIEW.

OPERATIONS OF LICENSED PRIVATE ASYLUM SYSTEM.

Medical Service.

INSTITUTIONS.	Number of physicians.	Physicians to patients.	Attendants to patients.
Eighteen.....	29	1 to 34	1 to 4

Recoveries.

INSTITUTIONS.	Average daily population.	Recoveries.	Percentage.
Eighteen	863	135	15.75

Deaths.

INSTITUTIONS.	Average daily population.	Deaths.	Percentage.
Eighteen	863	107	12.51

CHAPTER 9.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

The increase in the number of private asylums, judging from the experience of the past year, is likely to be small, only one institution having been licensed during the fiscal year just closed, and that of small capacity. It is believed that the number already existing is sufficient to meet the present demand for this class of institutions for the insane. Whatever may be thought of the necessity of private institutions for the insane, operated as business enterprises for pecuniary gain, it must be admitted that as now conducted in this State, that is, subject to the same general supervision, visitation and control as are the public institutions, they serve a useful purpose in providing for the wealthy classes a scale of accommodation and private care, which could not properly be accorded them in a public hospital maintained at the expense of the taxpayers. At the same time, by permitting the existence of these institutions, under proper restrictions, the State is spared the necessity of providing additional accommodations to the extent of the aggregate number of persons who are thus enabled to obtain private care, amounting in round numbers to nearly one thousand. It is not likely, therefore, that private asylums will be abolished, so long as a legitimate demand for them exists, and the wisdom or unwisdom of permitting them to exist and operate under proper safeguards need not be further considered at this time.

Under the present system of licensing the danger of incarcerating sane persons in private institutions is greatly diminished—indeed, it can scarcely be said to exist, despite the fact that, in some cases where writs of habeas corpus have been sued out, and the sympathies of jurors have been unduly played upon, dangerously or actually insane persons have occasionally been discharged as sane by the verdict of a jury. The pecuniary interest of these institutions—in fact, their very existence—is so dependent on their retention of public confidence as to practically preclude the danger of any systematic wrongdoing or abuse. The real danger, as has previously been pointed out by

General Administration of Private Asylums.

the Commission, lies in institutions which are unlicensed and subject to no official visitation, and which are operated in violation of the laws of the State.

The most serious defect in the private asylum system, and one which, owing to the small number and pecuniary circumstances of the inmates of many of these establishments, it is difficult to overcome, is the lack of opportunity for systematic occupation and diversion of patients, such as is now provided in every properly organized public hospital for the insane; and while it may be said that this objection is largely offset by the substitution of individualized means of amusement and diversion, the fact still remains that a considerable number of these patients is inevitably deprived of the opportunity to engage in useful occupation which is now rapidly coming to be regarded as one of the most important means of promoting recovery of the curable and improvement of the incurable. The Commission has frequently urged on the superintendents of these establishments the desirability of providing useful occupation of some kind for their inmates, and to the answer that is usually made that friends of patients object to their employment, it has been urged in reply that there would probably be less objection, in many cases none at all, if it were clearly pointed out that such employment might be conducive to the recovery or improvement of the patient.

It is believed, however, that under existing requirements the organization and administration of the private institutions in this State are gradually being brought to a high degree of excellence. Licenses are now granted only on condition that the institution, in each instance, shall be in charge of a reputable physician of at least five years' experience in the care and treatment of the insane—the qualifications required in the case of State hospital superintendents—and whose qualifications in these respects shall be acceptable to the Commission. Also, before granting a license, the Commission determines, by personal inspection, that the premises, buildings, equipment, etc., are suitable for the purpose and that the proposed number of inmates can be properly accommodated; and it is further required that a comprehensive set of drawings showing the grounds, elevations of buildings, floor-plans, etc., be filed in the office of the Commission;

The Brunswick Home.

also that the institution shall be provided with adequate means of fire protection; that the number of inmates shall at no time exceed its licensed capacity; that a sufficient number of competent attendants and nurses shall be supplied, and that everything necessary for the proper care and treatment of the patients shall be provided on a scale commensurate with the rates charged therefor; further that the institution and its inmates shall be at all times accessible to the Commissioners and that the inmates be privileged to communicate, under seal, with the Commission or with any other officials having jurisdiction in such cases. The Commission is aware that in a few instances private institutions have complained that the requirements were too exacting, but it is believed that a careful examination of these requirements will satisfy any disinterested mind that in no instance do they involve any injustice or actual hardship. It should be borne in mind that a licensed private asylum for the insane is empowered to hold insane persons in custody and to absolutely deprive them of their liberty; that with few exceptions it is established and maintained for pecuniary gain; that this gain is frequently a large one, and that it appeals to the most powerful of human motives; hence, in view of these facts, there can hardly be any reasonable ground of objection to the State, through its proper officers, holding the proprietors or managers of these institutions to a strict accountability. In any event, for the reasons stated, the Commission feels it incumbent on itself to insist that all legal and proper requirements be complied with, and that the interest of the insane committed to the custody of these institutions shall be jealously guarded.

CHAPTER 10.

THE BRUNSWICK HOME.

Soon after beginning its official work, in 1889, the Commission found that the so-called corporation or company known as "The Brunswick Home" was conducting an institution for the insane, idiotic and epileptic in violation of the laws of the State. It was receiving and holding in custody insane persons without any license or legal right to do so; it was not even in charge of a physician, its chief executive and administrative office

The Brunswick Home.

ex-superintendent of the poor, whose lack of medical knowledge, aside from other reasons, rendered him utterly unfit to have the charge of such an institution—his unfitness being made clearly apparent by the disorderly and demoralized condition of the establishment and its inmates. Among other glaring abuses which the Commission discovered was the commitment of lunatics to the institution by a county judge whose wife was one of its stockholders. The Commission promptly called attention to the impropriety of such practice, and also recommended a radical reorganization of the method of governing the institution, including the appointment of a medical superintendent who should be a reputable physician of experience in the care and treatment of the insane and who should be the chief executive officer. This recommendation, together with others which the Commission found it necessary to make, was persistently ignored and subsequently a formal demand on the part of the Commission for its fulfillment was met with a deliberate refusal.

The Commission has frequently expressed to its directors a willingness to recognize the institution and to grant it a license, provided they would agree to carry out its recommendations and to conduct it in conformity to the laws of the State. All efforts in this direction having been met with refusal, the Commission has felt compelled to call the attention of the Attorney-General of the State to the character of the institution and to request that a civil action be brought against it. The institution now has in its custody about 140 persons of both sexes and of different degrees of mental disease and deficiency, its charter broadly providing that it shall care for and treat both bodily and mental disorders. This instance serves to illustrate the danger that greed of gain may swallow up other considerations, and that boards of directors with no special knowledge of the real requirements of such an institution as this may, while in a general sense aiming to conduct it on proper lines of decent and humane treatment, be led into courses far from creditable or even lawful, so that, as in this case, the strong arm of the law had to be interposed to enforce its mandates.

The "Home" was organized as a private enterprise, and in 1883 a license was issued to the then owner and present superin-

The Brunswick Home.

tendent, who had had no experience whatever in the care and treatment of the insane, except such as was derived from service as a superintendent of the poor of Suffolk county. This license was granted prior to the creation of the present Commission, which requires that no license to operate a private asylum shall be granted except to a reputable physician of not less than five years' actual experience in the care and treatment of the insane. The enterprise having been financially successful, a corporation was formed with a large capitalization of stock and a large issue of bonds. Its annual dividends have been large, it being stated that they have at times been as high as 25 per cent. It need scarcely be said that whatever rights may have accrued from his license to the original owner of the Brunswick Home were absolutely forfeited when the property was turned over to a corporation to which no license has ever been granted.

To guard against the continuance of any supposed rights that might be claimed under such license, and in order to more fully inform superintendents of the poor and others who had committed helpless persons to the care of this institution, the following circular letter was issued and a copy sent to all officials and others who it was thought might be interested in the matter.

[Form 97.]

STATE OF NEW YORK—STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

Carlos F. MacDonald, President; Goodwin Brown, Henry A. Reeves, commissioners.

ALBANY, N. Y., *September 8, 1892.*

TO ALL COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR AND CITY OR OTHER
LOCAL OFFICIALS HAVING CHARGE OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN OR
EPILEPTICS.

Gentlemen.—I am directed by the State Commission in Lunacy to say:

At a conference held in Albany on February 2, 1892, between the Commission and the officers of the Brunswick Home for Epileptics, an institution at Amityville, Suffolk county, L. I., heretofore licensed to receive and hold in custody epileptic persons of both sexes not exceeding seventy-five in all, the officers of said institution were duly required to appoint a medical superintendent, whose qualifications should be

The Brunswick Home.

acceptable to the Commission, to have charge of all matters relating to the inmates, and such requirement was verbally assented to and accepted.

That about the end of May, 1892, the officers having failed to comply with such requirement, were notified that they could have until July 15, 1892, within which to select and appoint such superintendent.

That on July twelfth they were formally reminded that the limitation of time for such appointment would expire on July fifteenth.

That the officers of said Brunswick Home having neglected to make such appointment, on July twenty-third, after consultation with the Attorney-General, and at his instance, formal notice was given to the president of the corporation requiring it to appear before the Commission at a meeting thereof, to be held at New York city on July 30, 1892, and show cause why the license referred to above, issued by Stephen Smith, then State Commissioner in Lunacy, on September 17, 1883, to Stephen R. Williams, founder of said home, to whom the present corporation known as the Brunswick Home is successor, should not be revoked.

At said meeting on July thirtieth, cause was not shown, and thereupon the Commission duly revoked said license.

I am further directed to inform you that the license granted on February 17, 1888, by Stephen Smith, then State Commissioner in Lunacy, to the corporation known as the Brunswick Home, authorizing it to receive and hold in custody committed insane patients not exceeding thirty in all, was revoked on July 1, 1891. All licenses heretofore issued to said Brunswick Home, authorizing it to receive and hold in custody certified lunatics, epileptics, idiots and persons of unsound mind, have been revoked; and it is now operated without any license whatever from this Commission or its predecessors.

Respectfully yours.

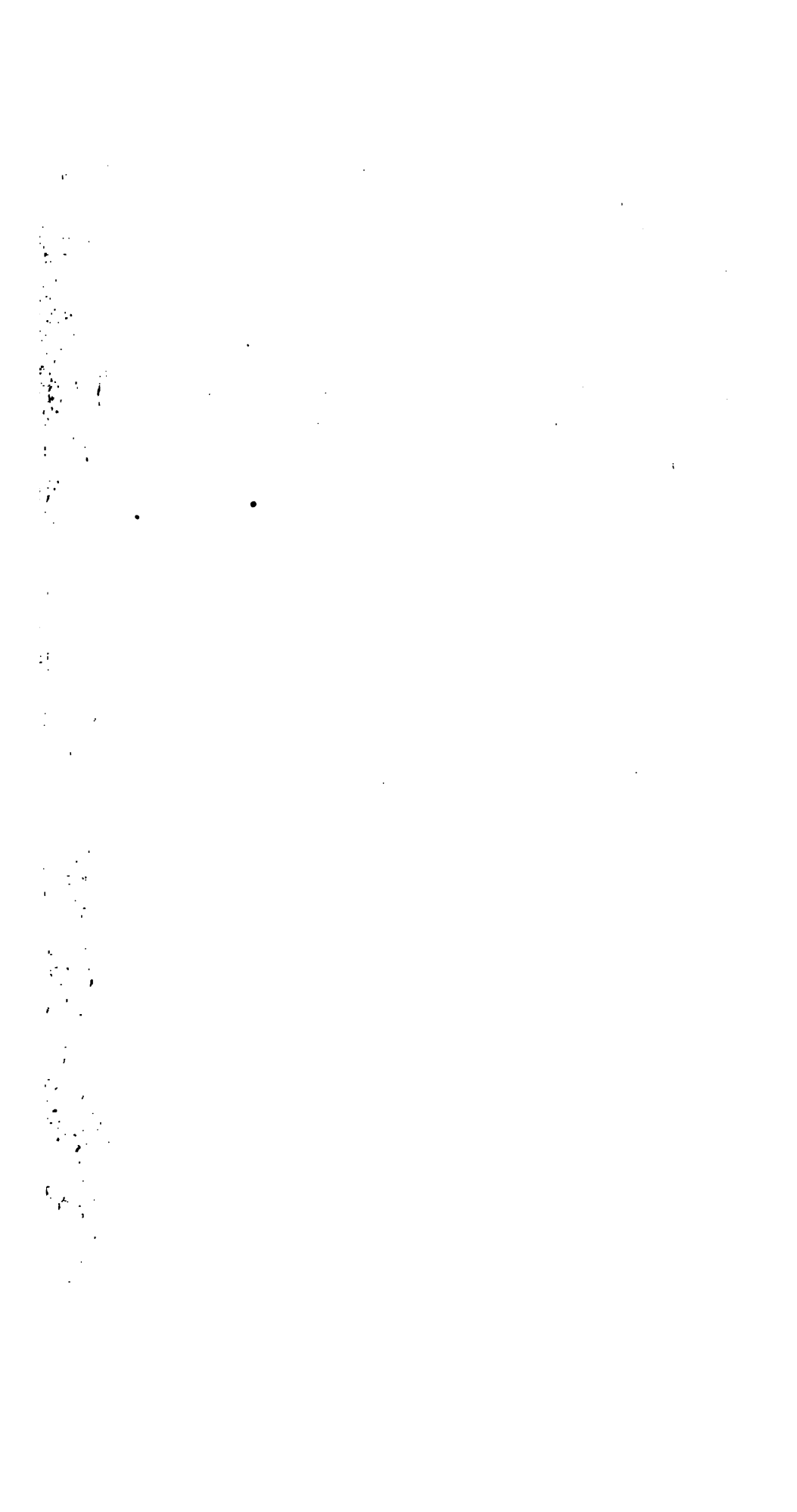
T. E. McGARR,

Secretary.

While unavoidable delays may occur in the successful prosecution of this defiant corporation, it is believed that present laws are sufficient to secure punishment of their violators in this instance, and that no further legislation regarding it is necessary.

PART IV.

GENERAL ASYLUM SYSTEM.



CHAPTER 11.

Commitment of the Insane.

This subject has been treated at length by the Commission in its previous reports, to which reference is now made.

The form of commitment adopted July 1, 1890, has continued in use without modification, and it is believed that it has proven generally satisfactory, and that under it the process of commitment of the insane is surrounded with better safeguards against carelessness and wrongful intent, while at the same time permitting of efficiency and celerity of operation, to a far greater degree than was possible under the method which it supplanted. In order to secure uniformity, all blank commitments are now furnished by the Commission, and this, too, at a cost of less than \$100 per year—the blanks being printed upon stereotyped plates which are the property of the State—and these printed blanks are used for copies as well as originals. Nothing more clearly demonstrates the wisdom of centralizing the supervision of the insane than this one item of system in the matter of commitments. All blank certificates being furnished by the Commission, and certified copies of all commitments being filed in its office within ten days, where they are carefully scrutinized, the Commission is enabled to detect and promptly correct any irregularity whether intentional or otherwise in the commitment of the insane. The great value of the system is in the prevention of attempted fraud. Under the system in vogue previous to 1889, with no method of reporting to a central office, it was not impossible for frauds to be perpetrated. The fact that under the present system successful evasions of the statute have not occurred, furnishes strong proof of its effectiveness and utility. A system which prevents the perpetration of

Commitment of the Insane.

wrong-doing is better than one which admits of it and afterwards punishes it. The legal requirements for medical examiners in lunacy remain unchanged, namely: they must be reputable physicians, graduates of legally chartered medical colleges, residents of the State and have had three years' experience in the actual practice of medicine. While the Commission believes that it might be wise to modify these requirements, notably to lengthen the term of professional experience, and, possibly, to provide for the appointment of a certain number of official examiners for the public insane, the present statute has on the whole worked well; and while it is true that certificates occasionally are rejected by the Commission on the ground of insufficiency as to facts or defect as to form, the percentage of such rejections is constantly diminishing, thus conclusively showing that the subject of mental diseases is becoming better understood by the medical profession and thereby lessening the liability of improper commitments.

For the purpose of diffusing more correct information in regard to the commitment of the insane, the Commission issued the following circular letter and forwarded a copy of the same to every registered physician in the State, numbering about 10,000:

(Form 95.)

STATE OF NEW YORK—STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

Carlos F. MacDonald, President; Goodwin Brown, Henry A. Reeves, Commissioners.

ALBANY, *May* 28, 1892.

To the Medical Profession and Others:

In answer to numerous inquiries and to correct certain misapprehensions that now exist relative to the commitment and the care and treatment of the insane, I am directed by the State Commission in Lunacy to bring to your attention the following matters:

1. THE COMMITMENT OF THE INSANE.

By the statute no insane person can be admitted to an institution for the care and treatment of the insane except upon a medical certificate of lunacy, made jointly by two physicians, under a form prescribed by the State Commission in Lunacy. The form at present in use went

Commitment of the Insane.

into effect July 1, 1890, and commitments can now only be made under such form and upon blanks prepared and furnished by the State. These blanks can be obtained upon application to the State Commission in Lunacy, county clerks, superintendents of the poor, and superintendents of asylums or hospitals for the insane, both public and private. The medical certificate must be filled out strictly according to its terms in order to secure the commitment of a patient. There must be a final examination of the patient on the same day by both certifying physicians, although the final examination need not be conducted by each physician in the presence of the other. *The date of the final examination is the date of the certificate.* A patient can be admitted under such medical certificate at any time within ten days from its date, namely, the date of the final examination. While a patient may be admitted upon such certificate prior to its approval by a judge of a court of record, the patient can not be detained more than five days without such approval, and, therefore, it is advisable in order to avoid delays and a re-examination when such approval is not made within the required time, to procure the approval prior to the admission of the patient. The approval must be made by a judge of a court of record, of the county or judicial district in which the patient resides. If, however, the patient has no fixed residence within the State, then the certificate may be approved by a judge of a court of record of the county or judicial district wherein such patient may be. A medical certificate prescribed by the Commission is an absolute requisite to the commitment of a patient; a judge, however, may require other and additional evidence. He may summon witnesses or additional physicians or may in his discretion call a jury in each case to determine the question of lunacy. Therefore, in order to avoid expense and delay, it is essential that great care should be taken in the preparation of such medical certificate. The statute provides that only such physicians as have been properly certified by a judge of a court of record, and only after a certified copy of their certificate of qualification has been filed in the office of the State Commission in Lunacy, can prepare such medical certificate. A medical certificate prepared by either one or both physicians whose certificate of qualification has not been filed in the office of the Commission is void by statute and a re-examination of the patient must be had.

Section 2, chapter 446, Laws of 1874, provides that "It shall not be lawful for any physician to certify to the insanity of any person for the purpose of securing his commitment to an asylum, unless said phy-

Commitment of the Insane.

sician be of reputable character, a graduate of some incorporated medical college, a permanent resident of the State, and shall have been in the actual practice of his profession for at least three years. And such qualifications shall be certified to by a judge of any court of record."

Section 7 of chapter 283, Laws of 1889, as amended by chapter 273, Laws of 1890, provides that "one year after the date of the passage of this act (May 14, 1889,) it shall not be lawful for any medical examiner in lunacy to make a certificate of insanity for the purpose of committing any person to custody unless a certified copy of his certificate has been so filed and its receipt in the office of the Commission (State Commission in Lunacy) as above provided has been acknowledged."

2. PUBLIC PATIENTS.

Public patients, except in the counties of New York and Kings, are required by the statute to be cared for in State hospitals situated within the hospital district in which they reside, the statute requiring that the State be divided into as many districts as there are State hospitals. A patient, however, who desires care and treatment in a State hospital situated beyond the hospital district in which he resides may be admitted to such hospital upon the following conditions:

- a. When there is a vacancy.
- b. In the discretion of the president of the State Commission in Lunacy and the superintendent of the hospital to which the admission of the patient may be desired.
- c. That any expense of removal beyond the limits of the hospital district in such case must be borne by said insane person's guardians, relatives or friends as the case may be.

This statute is liberally construed, and in no instance has the consent of the president of the Commission been refused or will such consent be refused in any proper case. When applications are made by mail or telegraph to the office of the Commission, in Albany, such consent will be promptly given.

3. PUBLIC PATIENTS FROM THE COUNTIES OF NEW YORK AND KINGS.

Public patients from the counties of New York and Kings may be admitted to any State hospital within the State, with the consent of the authorities of such hospital and the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections of either of said counties.

Commitment of the Insane.

4. PRIVATE OR PAY PATIENTS.

Private or pay patients may be admitted to any State hospital without reference to the hospital district in which they reside, upon the following conditions:

- a. That there is room.
- b. That the hospital authorities are willing to receive the patient.
- c. That no patient shall be permitted to pay a sum in excess of ten dollars per week.

The maximum sum of ten dollars per week to be charged for the care and treatment of a private or pay patient in a State hospital was agreed upon at a conference of the State Commission in Lunacy and the trustees and superintendents of State hospitals. This limit of price was fixed upon in order that the rights of the dependent insane for whom the State hospitals were established, should not be encroached upon by patients who are able to pay a greater sum and who would require in return therefor, a corresponding amount of room-space and other allowances which in view of the constant demand for accommodations for the dependent insane could not properly be accorded them. Each State hospital being established upon the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number and recognizing no class distinctions, obviously no advantages, in the way of extra room space, etc., can properly be given, and especially in view of the fact that adequate and competent private care and treatment, both allopathic and homœopathic, can now readily be obtained for the non-dependent insane in private institutions, under the supervision of the State, for ten dollars per week and upwards.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

All private institutions for the care and treatment of the insane are required by statute to be licensed by the State Commission in Lunacy, and the Commission is empowered to revoke any such license in its discretion when proper cause exists therefor, and no insane person can be committed to any institution, retreat, home or sanitarium which is not so licensed.

By the Commission:

T. E. MCGARR,
Secretary.

One of the arguments urged against the policy of the State taking care of all the insane was that as soon as the counties were relieved of their responsibility, then every pauper or dependent

Commitment of the Insane.

person who became a public charge and who showed any degree of mental impairment or defect would be thrust upon the State for support.

The Commission has little fear of this result. It is true that no general rule for the determination of mental states can be laid down. Each case must be determined by itself, and the determination in cases of this kind must of necessity fall to the superintendent of the hospital to which they are committed. It is true that the Commission has the power to order the discharge of persons who, in its judgment, are improperly committed or illegally detained, and whenever complaint is made to it of wrongful detention it promptly proceeds to investigate and determine the case, but by the terms of the statute, the members of the Commission not being required to visit State hospitals more than twice in each year, persons of the class referred to, if admitted, might, if the determination rested solely with the Commission, remain for months at a time an unjust burden on the State, to say nothing of the unfavorable influence which contact with such persons would have upon the insane proper.

It need hardly be said that cases of normal senility, that is, mental impairment due to old age, or mentally defective cases due to arrested mental development, that is, idiots and imbeciles, are not proper cases for care and treatment in a hospital for the insane.

It may be said parenthetically that this class of cases does not include senile dementia nor terminal dementia, both of which are well recognized forms of insanity proper. It matters not so far as the hospital is concerned whether the class of persons referred to in the preceding paragraph are cared for in poorhouses or in families or whether they are dangerous to the public. The only question to be determined by the hospital superintendent is: Is the person insane within the meaning of the statute and a proper subject for care and treatment in a hospital for the insane.

There appears to be a strong tendency to commit this class of persons, who really need only custodial care, to hospitals for the insane, and judges of courts of record in some instances appear

Decrease of Insanity.

to be going further in this direction than the actual requirements would seem to justify. If this tendency continues in any marked degree, it will become necessary to have such cases determined by the courts, so far as it is possible to do so. But in any event, the State should make provision for such cases other than in the State hospitals for the insane.

CHAPTER 12.

DECREASE OF INSANITY.

The evidence revealed by the statistics of the past fiscal year relative to the proportion of insane to the population of the State is not such as to require any modification of the views which the Commission has heretofore expressed on this subject. In the report for 1891 it was stated, according to the data then available, that while the ratio of insanity to the population of the State had for many years apparently steadily increased, the indications then were that the maximum point of increase had been reached, and that at that time the ratio of insanity to the population was apparently slightly decreasing. This statement would seem to be confirmed by the statistics of the fiscal year covered by this report.

As previously stated, until a more reliable system of collecting statistical information on this subject has been established and in operation for several years, together with uniformity in the methods of reporting the same, no reliable conclusions can be reached.

It is expected that the uniform system of forms which the Commission adopted soon after its organization, and which is now followed by all the institutions in their statistical reports to the Commission, will eventually furnish facts and figures from which reliable and valuable deductions respecting this important question may be drawn.

It should be borne in mind, in connection with this subject, that there are several important conditions which in recent years have operated to swell the apparent increase

Decrease of Insanity.

insanity, conditions the effect of which is now gradually being eliminated, namely:

1. The increasing public confidence in the management of hospitals for the insane, which results in the commitment of many cases to their care that formerly were kept at home or in seclusion elsewhere.

2. A happily lessening disinclination on the part of the people to seek hospital treatment for their insane relatives on the ground of the stigma or disgrace which they wrongfully fancied would attach to them.

3. A better diffusion among the lay public of knowledge of the fact that insanity is a brain sickness requiring medical care and treatment, and one that, like other diseases, is susceptible of cure or improvement, if taken in time.

4. A better knowledge among the general medical profession of the nature and symptoms of mental diseases, whereby many cases are diagnosed and committed to hospitals that formerly were not recognized as insane.

5. The fact that the scope or range of the degree or stage of insanity within which persons may properly and lawfully be committed to a hospital or asylum, has been materially enlarged in recent years. The old theory of law, which some courts were wont to construe and strictly enforce, was that only those who were too violent or too dangerous to be at large could be considered as subjects for commitment to institutions.

By sufferance, if not by expressed adjudication of the courts, large numbers are now held in custody, who, under former practice and adjudications, would not be considered as proper subjects for hospital care. This is notably true in the case of many old persons, whose mental impairment is the result of the natural decay of old age, and also in cases of idiots and imbeciles, who are simply the victims of arrested mental development. These latter cases, while they are legally of unsound mind, are not insane in a medical sense, and consequently are not proper subjects for hospital care and treatment.

6. And, finally, the improved methods of care and treatment which now obtain in hospitals for the insane, and which have undoubtedly resulted in increasing the duration of insane life,

Decrease of Insanity.

thus lowering the death rate, a fact which is well established by statistics. Thus it will readily be seen that these conditions, operating with increasing force for a series of years, would largely account for the apparent increase in the ratio of insanity.

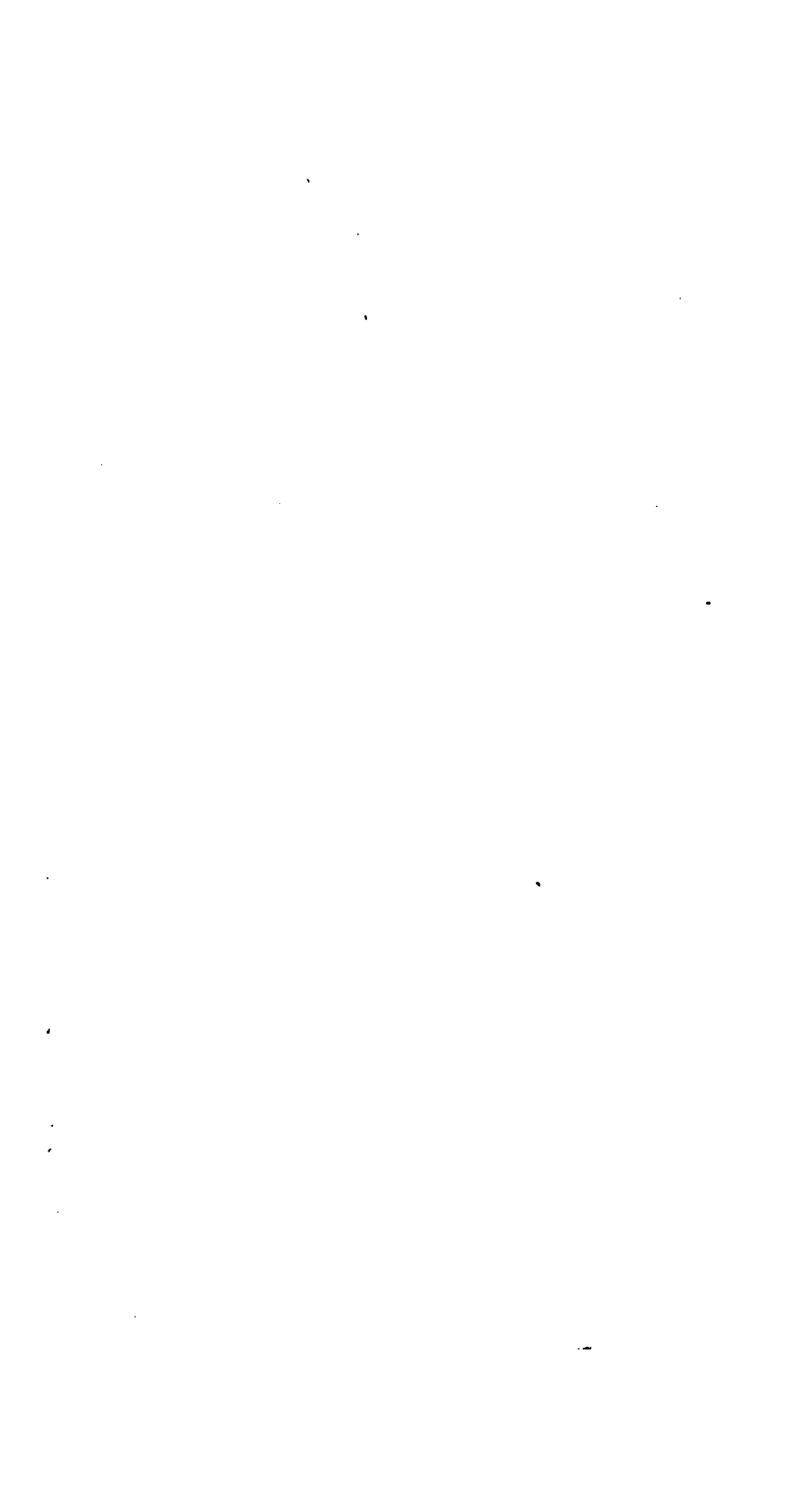
That the numerical increase has fully kept pace with the increase of the general population no one could successfully deny.

The following table, which shows the annual percentage of increase from 1881 to 1892, inclusive, sustains the position here taken, namely, that the highest point of increase in the ratio of insanity has been reached, and that now the tendency is toward a decrease :

Year.	Per cent.
1881	5.4
1882	6.4
1883	5.9
1884	6.8
1885	4.8
1886	6.5
1887	3.9
1888	5.0
1889	4.8
1890	3.5
1891	3.8
1892	4.5
Average increase.....	5.1

It will be noted that the average increase still remains the same as last year, namely, 5.1 per cent. The increase, therefore, for each of the last five years, is less than the average for the past twelve years. The past five years also shows an average percentage of 4.3 per cent, while the preceding five years shows an average of 5.5 per cent, a decrease during the past five years, as compared with the preceding five years, of 1.2 per cent.

While, for the reason before stated, these figures are not absolutely reliable, they may properly be regarded as of some value. Furthermore, in whatever they do show, there is nothing which indicates that the tide of insanity is rising; and if, as it appears the highest point has been reached, the fact may well be regarded a source of congratulation.



PART V.

STATISTICS.

22

23

CHAPTER 13.

GENERAL STATISTICAL REVIEW.

The number of committed and registered insane in the State on October 1, 1892, was as follows:

State hospital system (including the State Asylum for Insane Criminals).....	7,832
State hospital system (insane remaining in county poor-houses awaiting removal to State hospitals).....	801
Exempted county system (New York and Kings counties)....	7,887
Licensed private asylum system	882
Total	<u>17,402</u>

The net increase over the preceding year may be classified as follows:

State hospital system.....	218
Exempted county system.....	500
Licensed private asylum system.....	32
Total	<u>750</u>

The details of the foregoing statement will be found in the following table:

General Statistical Review.

STATE HOSPITAL SYSTEM.

INSTITUTIONS.	REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1891.			ADMITTED DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.			TOTAL IN CARE DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.			REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1892.			INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Utica State Hospital.....	305	363	778	173	172	345	568	555	1,123	410	427	837	.....
Hudson River State Hospital.....	495	358	853	163	134	297	458	492	1,150	473	386	861	.....
Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital.....	338	372	710	157	182	339	500	554	1,104	435	419	854	.....
Buffalo State Hospital.....	338	327	665	196	164	360	494	441	935	312	313	625	.....
Willard State Hospital.....	997	1,073	2,070	343	198	541	1,239	1,271	2,510	1,018	1,067	2,115	.....
Binghamton State Hospital.....	504	653	1,157	94	113	207	598	768	1,366	594	672	1,196	.....
St. Lawrence State Hospital.....	198	189	387	133	179	312	391	368	759	296	299	595	.....
Rochester State Hospital.....	173	193	366	61	63	124	284	256	490	185	216	401	.....
State Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	223	17	239	138	5	163	380	22	402	335	22	348	.....
Totals.....	3,076	3,625	7,300	1,437	1,300	2,637	5,112	4,725	9,837	3,979	3,863	7,893	632

COUNTY ALMS-HOUSES.

COUNTY ALMS-HOUSES.	REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1891.			ADMITTED DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.			TOTAL IN CARE DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.			REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1892.			INCREASE OR DECREASE.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Albany.....	8	16	24	.....	.....	.....	8	8	16	6	7	13	.....
Broome.....	33	29	62	.....	.....	.....	33	39	72	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cattaraugus.....	25	25	50	.....	.....	.....	25	35	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga.....	6	4	10	.....	.....	.....	6	10	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erie.....	168	347	515	.....	.....	.....	168	179	347	168	166	334	.....
Fulton.....	5	7	12	.....	.....	.....	5	7	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greene.....	5	7	12	.....	.....	.....	5	7	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Livingston.....	19	30	49	.....	.....	.....	19	30	49	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery.....	10	19	29	.....	.....	.....	10	19	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oneida.....	140	167	307	.....	.....	.....	140	167	307	137	154	281	.....
Oncodaga.....	.....	44	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	44	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange.....	28	33	61	.....	.....	.....	28	33	61	.....	.....	.....	.....

General Statistical Review.

Queens.....	47	58	105	.....	.....	47	58	105	45	53	98	7
Rockland.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Suffolk.....	14	30	34	.....	.....	14	30	34	9	12	21	13
W. York.....	26	22	48	.....	.....	30	22	48	.....	.....	.....	48
Wayne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	547	668	1,215	.....	.....	547	668	1,215	377	424	801	414

EXEMPTED COUNTY SYSTEM.

New York county.....	2,459	2,981	5,390	815	777	1,562	3,374	3,708	6,982	2,638	3,129	5,767	377	.....
Kings county.....	828	1,160	1,967	346	253	499	1,074	1,422	2,496	894	1,226	2,130	123	.....
Total.....	3,287	4,140	7,357	1,061	1,030	2,061	4,448	5,130	9,478	3,532	4,355	7,897	500	.....

LICENSED PRIVATE ASYLUM SYSTEM.

Bloomingtondale Asylum.....	145	155	300	75	64	139	220	219	439	144	152	306	.....	4
Providence Retreat.....	24	84	108	38	33	61	93	117	169	30	84	114	.....	6
Marshall Infirmary.....	56	56	112	57	41	98	113	97	210	57	69	130	.....	14
Long Island Home.....	36	41	77	40	29	69	76	70	146	40	42	82	.....	5
Braham Hall.....	32	35	67	16	13	29	48	48	96	27	30	57	.....	10
St. Vincent's Retreat.....	.....	56	56	.....	32	32	.....	88	88	.....	57	57	.....	1
Stanford Hall.....	12	16	28	5	5	10	17	21	38	11	15	26	.....	2
Dr. Wally's Sanitarium.....	.....	11	11	.....	19	19	.....	30	30	.....	15	15	.....	1
Dr. Combes' Sanitarium.....	15	16	31	30	24	54	47	40	87	15	13	28	.....	1
Dr. Choate's House.....	2	6	8	1	.....	1	3	6	9	2	6	7	.....	1
Dr. Parsons' Retreat.....	1	2	3	1	.....	3	4	5	7	1	2	2	.....	1
Glennary Home.....	6	9	15	4	19	23	10	28	38	5	32	27	.....	.....
Dunsmuir.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Falkirk.....	3	.....	3	9	8	17	12	8	20	4	7	11	.....	.....
Vernon House.....	2	4	6	6	6	14	10	10	30	2	1	3	.....	8
Barnhurst Terrace.....	4	5	9	8	7	15	12	12	34	9	6	15	.....	.....
Walden House.....	8	4	12	6	2	8	14	6	30	10	4	14	.....	.....
The Pines*.....	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	1	2	.....	.....
Total.....	349	501	850	289	308	597	637	808	1,445	358	524	892	58	36

* Institution opened in 1892.

General Statistical Review.

Relative to the increase of the insane during the past year, see chapter 12 "Decrease of Insanity."

The number of hospitals and asylums, public and private, for the insane, October 1, 1892, was as follows :

State hospital system (inclusive of the State Asylum for Insane Criminals).....	9
Exempted county system (New York, 4; Kings County, 2).....	6
Licensed private asylum system.....	18
Total	<u>33</u>

Total cost of hospitals and asylums for the insane to October 1, 1892 :

State hospital system	\$10,742,114 64
Exempted county system.....	4,459,422 11
Licensed private asylum system.....	1,100,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$16,301,536 75</u>

Number of persons employed by hospitals and asylums for the insane, October 1, 1892 :

State hospital system.	1,723
Exempted county system.....	1,097
Licensed private asylum system	410
Total.....	<u>3,230</u>

Receipts of hospitals and asylums for the insane for fiscal year ending September 30, 1892 :

State hospital system	\$2,177,286 03
Exempted county system.....	1,100,000 00
Licensed private asylum system.....	470,000 00
Total	<u>\$3,747,286 03</u>

CHAPTER 14.

The statistics contained in the appended tables are for the year ending September 30, 1892, although a portion of them begin with the fiscal year which ended September 30, 1889, the

General Statistical Review.

Commission having been created previous to that date during the same year. The statistics cover the medical and financial operations of the State hospital system, the exempted county system and the licensed private asylum system, together with the institutions for the idiotic and feeble-minded. By reason of the unification of the medical and financial records made during the year 1891, the actual results of treatment and the cost of maintenance can be determined with greater accuracy than has heretofore been the case.

I.

A. STATE SYSTEM.

As all of the insane remaining in the county poor-houses are now simply awaiting removal to the State hospitals, which removal it is confidently expected will be effected before October 1, 1893, they may properly be regarded as belonging to the State hospital system, hence they are included in this report in the statistical tables relating to the State hospitals.

1892.

33

Statistics of State Hospital System.

COUNTY ALMS-HOUSES — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1891.			ADMITTED DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.			TOTAL IN CARE DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.			REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1892.			INCREASE OR DECREASE.	
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
Queens.....	47	56	105	.....	.....	.....	47	56	105	45	53	98	.....	.....
Rockland.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Albans.....	14	20	34	.....	.....	.....	14	20	34	9	13	21	.....	13
St. Vincent.....	26	22	48	.....	.....	.....	36	28	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
Wayne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	547	666	1,215	.....	.....	.....	547	666	1,215	377	494	801	.....	414

Statistics of State Hospital System.

TABLE No. 1.
Showing the number of registered insane remaining in the State hospitals October 1, 1891, the number admitted and the total number under treatment during the year, and the number remaining October 1, 1892, with the increase or decrease.

INSTITUTIONS.	REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1891.			ADMITTED DURING YEAR TOTAL IN CARE DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.			REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1892.			INCREASE OR DECREASE.	
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
Utica State Hospital.....	805	383	778	173	152	345	408	555	1,133	457	355
Hudson River State Hospital.....	495	354	853	163	134	297	478	492	1,140	478	89
Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital.....	303	372	765	157	182	339	350	554	1,104	435	89
Buffalo State Hospital.....	294	57	285	196	154	350	444	441	1,335	313	635
Willard State Hospital.....	967	1,073	2,070	342	104	446	1,259	1,271	2,510	1,018	40
Binghamton State Hospital.....	504	633	1,137	44	113	267	508	766	1,364	624	45
St. Lawrence State Hospital.....	198	180	387	168	179	347	391	368	759	256	39
Rochester State Hospital.....	173	193	366	61	63	124	234	256	490	185	208
State Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	222	17	239	158	5	163	340	52	402	326	109
Totals.....	3,675	3,525	7,200	1,437	1,300	2,637	5,112	4,725	9,837	3,079	632

COUNTY ALMS-HOUSES.

County	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Albany.....	8	16	24	8	8	16	8	8	16	6	7	13
Brevoort.....	83	39	122	33	39	72	33	39	72	6	7	13
Cattaraugus.....	35	60	95	35	25	60	35	25	60	6	10	16
Cayuga.....	6	10	16	6	4	10	6	4	10	1	1	2
Clinton.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Columbia.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Franklin.....	168	179	347	108	179	287	108	179	287	158	106	264
Fulton.....	5	7	12	5	7	12	5	7	12	12	12	24
Greene.....	2	5	7	2	5	7	2	5	7	2	5	7
Livingston.....	19	30	49	19	30	49	19	30	49	20	49	69
Montgomery.....	10	19	29	10	19	29	10	19	29	20	29	49
Oneida.....	140	167	307	140	167	307	140	167	307	127	154	281
Orangetown.....	44	44	88	44	44	88	44	44	88	44	44	88
Orange.....	32	33	65	32	33	65	32	33	65	32	33	65

Statistics of State Hospital System.

Weekly per capita cost on current expenditure, inclusive of clothing and officers' salaries.....	\$4 22	\$5.0055	\$4 10	\$3 98 6-10	\$3 04	\$3 53	\$4 09	\$4.324	\$4 27
Weekly per capita charge to counties, inclusive of all items.....	4 25 & 2 50	4 25 & 2 50	4 25 & 2 50	4 25 & 2 50	4 25 & 2 50	4 25 & 2 50	4 25 & 2 50	4 25 & 2 50	3 75
Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:									
Men.....	30 00	28 00	37 00	32 00	35 00	35 00	38 00	30 00	45 00
Women.....	35 00	30 00	35 00	30 00	32 00	32 00	30 00	32 00	25 00
Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:									
Men.....	30 00	18 00	18 00	22 00	16 00	16 00	30 00	22 00	18 00
Women.....	12 00	13 00	12 00	13 00	12 00	12 00	14 00	15 00	18 00
Proportion of day attendants to average daily population.....	1 to 8	1 to 8	1 to 9	10 1/4	1 to 9+	1 to 9	1 to 6+	1 to 9+	1 to 10
Proportion of night attendants to average daily population.....	1 to 73	1 to 60+	1 to 55	68+	1 to 66+	1 to 87	1 to 84	1 to 50	1 to 40
Percentage of daily population engaged in some kind of useful occupation.....	54+	44.	.....	66+	54.	50+	51.	717.	42.
Estimated value of farm and garden products during year.....	\$17,273 00	\$22,368 05	\$10,364 50	\$12,490 40	\$43,917 42	\$27,500 00	\$12,761 44	\$3,217 68	\$3,353 70
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by patients during the year...	\$4,000 00	\$1,378 85	\$2,500 00	\$3,610 12	\$33,300 30	\$13,000 00	\$1,930 30	\$5,025 26	\$2,612 45

^a Date of opening at Auburn. ^b Date of opening at Matteawan. ^c Deficiency. ^d Includes deficiency in maintenance. ^e Includes amount received from State for maintenance. ^f Less deficiency. ^g Includes officers' salaries. ^h Includes bedding. ⁱ Includes additions and improvements. ^j For patients in custody less than three years the rate is \$1.35 per week; for patients in custody a longer period the rate falls to \$2.50 per week.

Statistics of State Hospital System.

TABLE No. 2.
General Statement of the State Hospitals, October 1, 1892.

	Utica State Hospital.	Rush- River State Hos- pital.	Middletown State Hos- pital.	Buffalo State Hospital.	Willard State Hospital.	Bingham- ton State Hospital.	St. Lawrence State Hospital.	Rochester State Hospital.	State Asylum for Insane Criminals.
	1843.	1871.	1874.	1880.	1889.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1889 '1 1892 '2
Dates of opening.....	925	709 15-100	981	908	1,107	1,057	950	85	345
Total acreage of grounds and buildings.....	\$83,000 00	\$2,018,182 71	\$1,004,500 00	\$1,548,363 00	\$1,391,489 00	\$723,000 00	\$1,700,000 00	\$6,000 00	\$800,000 00
Value of real estate, including buildings.....	72,500 00	145,910 00	89,500 00	57,349 00	187,666 33	116,584 34	75,867 50	18,741 00	40,000 00
Value of personal property.....	125	600	810	157	700	1,107	500	25	80
Acres of farm land under cultivation.....	305	840	875	150	2,100	1,187	540	300	530
Capacity of institution.....	811	846	847	614 152-368	2,061	1,148	435	381	277 26
Daily average number under treatment.....									
Cash on hand October 1, 1891.....	\$25,472 47	\$22,884 82	\$47,744 11	\$4,587 78	\$54,850 96	\$10,884 67	c \$19,109	\$5,586 07	\$1,775 47
Receipts during year:									
From State treasury (for officers' salaries, extraordinary improvements, etc.).....	122,818 48	159,039 33	98,469 36	13,650 17	64,549 99	94,518 10	d 54,075 00	35,000 00	6,325 07
From counties for patients' board.....	122,475 18	141,731 51	114,687 30	117,363 03	302,039 11	175,110 9	73,039 40	e 75,012 90	15,697 52
From private patients.....	24,631 22	29,133 70	51,248 97	12,899 84	1,253 68	1,045 74	2,007 51	3,341 19	30,549 52
From all other sources.....	5,496 54	2,172 08	4,896 76	1,504 63	4,545 63	24,360 50	1,365 07	1,066 07	
Total receipts during year, including cash on hand.....	\$310,922 89	\$382,701 39	\$346,576 40	\$139,318 00	\$427,841 37	\$315,730 26	f \$131,194 78	\$90,793 83	\$63,247 51
Disbursements during year:									
For officers' salaries, extraordinary im- provements, etc. (paid direct from State treasury).....	\$122,484 73	\$109,831 01	\$126,572 75	\$12,486 48	\$46,639 82	\$107,130 97	\$11,575 00		\$4,326 00
For wages.....	49,836 72	68,539 08	55,308 99	39,411 96	109,357 12	72,187 46	58,717 44	\$30,116 35	\$7,134 67
For provisions and stores.....	48,300 12	70,621 08	59,098 41	28,134 46	108,994 73	61,179 70	38,537 99	26,019 80	23,259 56
For ordinary repairs.....	5,037 35	6,401 05	1,012 39	5,513 15	16,098 09	6,547 68	3,764 72	3,354 29	1,571 94
For farm and grounds.....	5,496 12	8,267 47	1,941 80	2,529 48	12,776 46	11,038 83	5,253 10	2,554 29	
For clothing.....	5,916 63	8,222 54	5,013 80	4,023 07	10,368 97	9,170 32	5,001 66	4,423 37	8,825 81
For furniture and bedding.....	2,154 81	1,416 86	1,347 08	6,213 84	19,096 63	7,388 32	4,068 00	6,545 39	515 84
For boots and stationery.....	10,499 04	50,559 73	17,001 89	8,894 30	23,310 15	30,416 25	30,928 64	8,248 50	408 53
For fuel and light.....	1,080 61	2,745 72	1,264 69	1,577 91	4,494 16	1,688 41	1,773 39	1,580 80	6,443 40
For medical supplies.....	2,904 71	3,425 61	3,246 17	2,368 06	6,450 16	5,278 73	1,326 74	2,570 82	673 64
For miscellaneous expenses.....	35 00				1 177 74				2,108 29
Cash returned.....									
Total disbursements during year.....	\$24,181 07	\$387,746 10	\$294,161 72	\$125,160 52	\$396,150 69	\$304,680 73	\$180,290 93	\$85,305 76	\$69,384 24
Balance remaining on hand October 1, 1892.....	\$34,741 82	\$14,933 29	\$51,411 68	\$18,434 68	\$31,510 68	\$11,108 46	\$903 85	\$5,368 07	\$1,013 27

Statistics of State Hospital System.

	9	.....	9	23	.....	23
Confinement and masturbation.....	9	.....	9	23	.....	23
Congenital defect.....	3	1	4	18	11	29
Debility.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Disease of skull and brain.....	7	4	11	9	4	13
Duodenitis (catarrhal).....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Dyspepsia (chronic).....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Electric shock.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Epilepsy (including catalepsy and chorea).....	61	36	97	262	146	408
Epilepsy, with injury to head.....	2	.....	2	3	.....	3
Erysipelas.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Excessive smoking.....	4	2	6	11	3	14
Excessive study.....	1	2	3	7	5	12
Excessive study and intemperance.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Excessive study and la grippe.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Exophthalmic goitre.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	3
Exposure in infancy.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Extraction of teeth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Fear of punishment.....	1	.....	1	1	1	2
Fever, intermittent.....	2	.....	2	4	3	7
Fever, malarial.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Fever, scarlet.....	1	.....	1	3	2	5
Fever, typhoid.....	4	10	14	14	19	33
Fracture of skull.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
General ill-health.....	50	78	128	240	356	596
Gun-shot injury to head.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Habitual constipation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Hæmorrhage.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Hereditary predisposition.....	61	102	163	191	234	425
Idiocy and confinement.....	10	.....	10	18	.....	18
Idiocy and intemperance.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
Idiocy and masturbation.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1

Statistics of State Hospital System.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Hydrocephalus				1		1
Hypochondriasis				1		1
Hysteria		1	1		1	1
Ill health following fever		1	1		6	6
Ill health following overwork	41	72	112	154	295	449
Ill health following remorse				2		2
Intemperance and venereal excesses	5		5	11		11
Intemperance in drink	195	35	230	789	122	911
Intemperance in drink and narcotics	42	6	48	100	17	117
Lactation		9	9		22	22
La grippe	36	28	64	57	39	96
La grippe and heredity				4		4
La grippe and injury to spine	1		1	2		2
La grippe and intemperance	2	1	3	4	1	5
La grippe and morphine habit	1		1	1		1
Laparotomy		1	1		1	1
Lead poisoning				3		3
Locomotor ataxia				2		2
Loss of sleep		1	1	2	4	6
Loss of special sense	1	1	2	5	2	7
Malarial poisoning	1		1	3		3
Mastoid disease	1		1	1		1
Masturbation ..	71	4	75	240	31	271

TABLE No. 3 — (Continued).

Showing assigned causes of insanity in cases admitted to State hospitals during the year ending Sept. 30, 1892, and since Oct. 1, 1888.

Statistics of State Hospital System.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1898.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Hydrocephalus				1		1
Hypochondriasis				1		1
Hysteria		1	1		1	1
Ill health following fever		1	1		6	6
Ill health following overwork	41	72	112	154	295	449
Ill health following remorse				2		2
Intemperance and venereal excesses	5		5	11		11
Intemperance in drink	195	35	230	789	122	911
Intemperance in drink and narcotics	42	6	48	100	17	117
Lactation		9	9		22	22
La grippe	36	28	64	57	39	96
La grippe and heredity				4		4
La grippe and injury to spine	1		1	2		2
La grippe and intemperance	2	1	3	4	1	5
La grippe and morphine habit	1		1	1		1
Laparotomy		1	1		1	1
Lead poisoning				3		3
Locomotor ataxia				2		2
Loss of sleep		1	1	2	4	6
Loss of special sense	1	1	2	5	2	7
Malarial poisoning	1		1	3		3
Mastoid disease	1		1	1		1
Masturbation ..	71	4	75	240	31	271

TABLE No. 3 — (Continued).
 Showing assigned causes of insanity in cases admitted to State hospitals during the year ending Sept. 30, 1898, and since Oct. 1, 1898.

Statistics of State Hospital System.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Privation and overwork	7	6	13	17	19	36
Puberty .....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	6
Puerperal, including childbirth and abortion .....	.....	28	28	.....	134	134
Rheumatism .....	.....	1	1	5	5	10
Seduction .....	.....	2	2	.....	2	2
Severe scald .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Sexual excesses	3	1	4	13	3	16
Shock from injury	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Spiritualism .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Stroke	29	2	31	118	15	133
Suppression of menses .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Surgical operation .....	.....	2	2	1	4	5
Syphilis	18	4	22	67	10	77
Traumatic	54	13	67	125	31	156
Uterine and ovarian disease .....	.....	1	1	.....	21	21
Veneral disease	7	2	9	14	3	17
Vicious habits and indulgences	6	3	9	36	13	49
Unascertained	438	372	810	1,601	1,218	2,819
Not insane*	13	2	15	55	8	63
Total	1,437	1,200	2,637	5,259	4,244	9,503

* Cases of opium habit, intemperance, etc.

Statistics of State Hospital System.

TABLE 4.
Showing forms of insanity in those admitted, recovered and died at the State hospitals during the year ending September 30, 1892, and since October 1, 1888.
YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.

FORM OF INSANITY.	UTICA STATE HOSPITAL.			HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL.			MIDDLETOWN STATE HOSPITAL.			BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL.		
	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.
Mania, acute	24	12	4	43	24	11	88	48	8	55	28	6
Mania, sub-acute	61	19	5	20	3	2	55	14	1	28	9	.....
Mania, recurrent	2	3	.....	5	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....
Mania, chronic	29	.....	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....
Melancholia, acute	43	30	6	65	43	6	113	59	7	79	41	10
Melancholia, sub-acute	45	17	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	7	.....
Melancholia, chronic	23	5	5	23	4	25	7	1	3	8	2	.....
Alternating (circular) insanity	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General paralysis	23	.....	17	16	.....	14	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dementia, primary	2	1	.....	3	1	1	.....	3	8	20	.....	16
Dementia, terminal	67	.....	28	60	.....	41	45	.....	.....	102	8	17
Epilepsy	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	35	.....	.....	.....
Imbecility	15	.....	5	6	.....	.....	3	.....	4	19	1	.....
Idiocy	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not insane*	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	345	87	80	287	85	113	339	126	67	380	108	57

* Cases of opium habit, intemperance, etc.

Statistics of State Hospital System.

TABLE No. 4 — (Continued).
 Showing forms of insanity in those admitted, recovered and died at the State hospitals during the year ending September 30, 1893
 and since October 1, 1892.
 YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.

FORM OF INSANITY.	WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.			BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL.			ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL.			ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL.			STATE ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS.		
	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.
Mania, acute	21	9	8	22	8	3	71	32	4	21	13	4	14	4	...
Mania, sub-acute	21	7	...	13	4	2	18	7	1	...	...	...	7	2	...
Mania, recurrent	15	3	...	4	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Mania, chronic	45	1	35	20	...	23	47	...	3	13	...	3	28	...	...
Melancholia, acute	40	6	9	23	10	...	47	27	2	10	...	1	18	9	...
Melancholia, sub-acute	21	3	5	12	1	2	12	8	...	8	...	...	15	7	...
Melancholia, chronic	60	2	11	25	...	6	18	...	...	5	...	...	16	...	...
Intermittent (circular) insanity .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
General paralysis	15	...	11	5	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Dementia, primary .....	...	...	...	...	...	3	13	...	6	4	...	...	4	...	...
Dementia, terminal	162	...	...	71	2	8	...	...	...	3	...	...	13	...	...
Epilepsy	25	...	23	9	...	10	95	...	17	88	...	...	20	...	...
Imbecility	11	...	3	...	...	...	17	...	1	7	...	...	8	...	...
Idiocy	3	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	6	...	...
Not insane*	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Totals	440	31	191	307	26	57	363	77	43	134	23	25	163	25	10

* Cases of opium habit, intemperance, etc.

Statistics of State Hospital System.

TABLE No. 4 — (Continued).
 Showing forms of insanity in those admitted, recovered and died at the State hospitals during the year ending September 30, 1892,
 and since October 1, 1888.
 SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.

FORM OF INSANITY.	UTICA STATE HOSPITAL.			HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL.			MIDDLETOWN STATE HOSPITAL.			BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL.		
	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.
Mania, acute	140	86	19	222	129	88	310	198	23	306	164	16
Mania, sub-acute	278	92	19	54	11	3	140	46	1	84	44	1
Mania, recurrent	10	5	1	88	11	3	1	1	1	26	14	2
Mania, chronic	136	4	21	127	6	19	87	6	3	91	7	4
Melancholia, acute	288	144	80	355	197	23	374	186	22	...	...	...
Melancholia, sub-acute	188	96	9	7	...	...	1	...	...	438	177	60
Melancholia, chronic	145	9	47	140	10	51	28	8	6	...	...	...
Alternating (circular) insanity	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General paralysis	92	...	86	41	...	43	60	...	...	51	...	...
Dementia primary	17	9	...	41	19	16	...	...	27	...	...	59
Dementia, terminal	318	...	91	873	...	105	190	1	67	352	88	59
Epilepsy	75	...	14	...	...	...	34	...	5	...	...	...
Imbecility	11	...	2	38	1	4	6	...	1	78	8	6
Idiocy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...
Not insane*	41	...	...	19	8	...	1	...	...	88	...	1
Totals	1,739	456	339	1,445	886	300	1,382	444	156	1,438	447	307

* Cases of opium habit, intemperance, etc.

Statistics of State Hospital System.

FORM OF INSANITY.	WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.			BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL.			ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL.			ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL.			STATE ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS.		
	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.
Mania, acute.....	70	25	13	75	29	6	117	44	5	82	29	10	47	8	2
Mania, sub-acute.....	68	14	.....	80	11	5	57	8	1	80	7	1	13	2	1
Mania, recurrent.....	80	8	.....	25	10	4	4	2	.....	23	6	2	1	.....	1
Mania, chronic.....	161	14	94	130	12	61	130	4	5	33	2	16	64	1	11
Mania, acute.....	113	27	35	61	25	1	87	89	4	85	13	5	80	43	7
Mania, sub-acute.....	163	7	6	24	3	.....	29	9	.....	87	4	.....	88	9	6
Mania, chronic.....	132	5	34	61	.....	33	62	.....	.....	30	1	4	24	5	4
Mania, alternating (circular) insanity.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	10	3	.....	7	.....	.....
General paralysis.....	45	.....	88	32	.....	30	30	.....	7	19	.....	13	9	.....	5
Dementia, primary.....	.....	.....	.....	34	6	6	17	2	9	5	.....	.....	19	2	3
Dementia, terminal.....	420	.....	287	224	6	100	277	.....	35	93	3	60	37	.....	2
Epilepsy.....	71	.....	61	53	.....	34	53	.....	3	23	.....	7	16	.....	.....
Idiocy.....	34	.....	6	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	13	.....	1	10	1	.....
Imbecility.....	9	.....	5	6	.....	1	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Not insane*.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Totals.....	1,231	109	593	757	96	288	886	106	70	425	69	110	371	71	45

* Cases of opium habit, intemperance, etc.

Statistics of State Hospital System.

TABLE No. 5.
Showing the number and percentage of annual recoveries and deaths in the State hospitals since October 1, 1888, on the daily average number resident.

	Utica State Hos- pital.	Hudson River State Hospital.	Middletown State Hos- pital.	Buffalo State Hos- pital.	Willard State Hos- pital.	Bingham- ton State Hospital.	St. Law- rence State Hospital.	Rochester State Hos- pital.	State Asylum for Insane Criminals.
1889.									
Average daily population.....	645	475	586	383	2,004	1,100	.....	.....	219
Recoveries.....	126	102	101	90	30	19	.....	.....	11
Percentage.....	19.53	21	18.84	23.5	9	1.72	.....	.....	5.01
Deaths.....	69	46	15	36	118	69	.....	.....	10
Percentage.....	10.69	10	2.79	10	5.6	6.27	.....	.....	4.55
1890.									
Average daily population.....	690.9	573	578	411	2,062	1,096	.....	339	244
Recoveries.....	135	106	103	120	13	17	.....	18	8
Percentage.....	19.53	18	18.16	29.19	6	1.55	.....	3.9	3.56
Deaths.....	93	46	30	42	123	55	.....	39	13
Percentage.....	13.46	8	5.19	10.21	5.9	5.1	.....	8.9	5.79
1891.									
Average daily population.....	786	733	709	599	2,065	1,186	237	332	240
Recoveries.....	104	93	113	139	86	34	59	18	27
Percentage.....	13.74	13	15.94	23.84	1.7	3.8	13	5.1	11.23
Deaths.....	97	95	43	70	168	77	38	23	12
Percentage.....	12.34	13	6.06	11.75	8.2	6.5	12	6.5	4.99
1892.									
Average daily population.....	811	848	887	614	2,062	1,143	498	381	277
Recoveries.....	87	85	125	108	31	26	77	22	25
Percentage.....	10.73	10	13.11	17.61	1.5	2.3	16	5.8	9.02
Deaths.....	80	113	67	87	191	87	43	35	10
Percentage.....	9.86	13	8.10	14.39	9.2	7.6	3.6	9.2	3.61

Statistics of State Hospital System.

TABLE No. 6.

Showing the causes of death of those who died in the State hospitals during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Total died	364	318	682	1,193	916	2,109
Abscess, cerebral				1		1
Abscess, cerebral and chronic meningitis				2		2
Abscess of lung and liver				1		1
Abscess, psoas					1	1
Abscess, sacro-iliac		1	1		1	1
Alcoholism and heart failure				1		1
Anemia				1		1
Anamia, pernicious				1		1
Aneurism, aortic				1		1
Angina pectoris	1		1	3		3
Apnea, asphyxia	1		1	1	1	2
Apoplexy, cerebral	14	13	27	37	45	82
Asphyxia	2		2	4	2	6
Asphyxia from lodgment of food in pharynx				2		2
Asthenia	9	4	13	28	24	52
Asthenia and fracture of arm					1	1
Asthenia, following fracture of femur					2	2
Asthma, chronic				1		1
Atheroma		1	1		1	1
Bright's disease (see Nephritis)						

Statistics of State Hospital System.

Bronchitis	2	1	3	3	4	7
Bronchitis, acute	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bronchitis, chronic	1	1	1	1	1	1
Burns	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cancer	1	1	1	1	1	2
Cancer of breast	1	2	2	2	6	6
Cancer of face	1	1	2	2	4	4
Cancer of liver	1	1	1	1	1	2
Cancer of stomach	1	2	2	3	3	6
Cancer of stomach and peritonitis	1	2	2	1	1	1
Cancer of uterus	1	2	2	1	5	5
Cancer of vulvæ	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cardiac embolism	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cardiac paralysis	1	1	1	1	2	3
Cellulitis	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cellulitis of arm	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cellulitis of leg	1	8	9	1	9	10
Cerebral effusion	1	1	1	2	2	4
Cerebral embolism	1	3	6	18	12	30
Cerebral hemorrhage	1	1	1	1	3	4
Cerebral softening	1	1	1	2	1	3
Cerebral tumor	1	1	1	2	1	3
Cerebro-spinal sclerosis	1	1	1	2	2	2
Cirrhosis of liver	4	1	5	7	1	8
Convulsions	1	1	1	1	1	2
Cystitis and exhaustion	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cystitis, chronic	1	2	2	1	2	3
Debility from old age	2	4	6	17	25	42
Delirium tremens and exhaustion	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diabetes mellitus	1	1	1	3	3	3
Arrhœa	1	5	5	4	9	13

TABLE NO. 6—(Continued).

Showing the causes of death of those who died in the State hospitals during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Diarrhœa, acute.....	.....	2	2	1	2	3
Diarrhœa, chronic.....	4	2	6	5	5	10
Diarrhœa, colliquative.....	2	.....	2	5	.....	5
Diarrhœa and erysipelas.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Diarrhœa and exhaustion.....	4	1	5	5	1	6
Dilatation of heart.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Diphtheria.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Dysentery.....	1	3	4	8	15	23
Empyœmia.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Emphysema.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Endocarditis, suppurative.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Enteritis.....	3	1	4	.....	1	1
Enteritis, chronic.....	.....	9	12	5	18	23
Epilepsy.....	13	15	28	1	2	3
Erysipelas.....	3	2	5	50	40	90
Erysipelas, phlegmonous.....	.....	.....	.....	8	9	17
Exhaustion from acute mania.....	3	5	8	1	.....	1
Exhaustion from acute delirious mania.....	1	.....	1	7	17	24
Exhaustion from acute melancholia.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	1
Exhaustion from carbuncle and old age.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	10
Exhaustion from chronic melancholia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Exhaustion from chronic mania.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	2
Exhaustion from mental disease.....	52	61	113	3	1	4
				171	157	382

Statistics of State Hospital System.

Statistics of State Hospital System.

	6	7	13	18	22	40
Exhaustion from mental disease and old age.....						22
Exhaustion from old age and diarrhoea.....				1	8	9
Exhaustion from ovarian cyst.....					1	1
Fatty degeneration of heart.....		2	2		4	4
Fecal impaction.....				1		1
Fistule and exhaustion.....		1	1		1	1
Fracture.....				1	1	2
Fracture of ribs and pleurisy.....	1		1	2		2
Gangrene of extremities.....	2	1	3	4	1	5
Gastric hemorrhage.....				1		1
Gastritis.....		2	2	1	3	4
Gastro-enteritis.....		2	2	2	1	3
General dropsy and gangrene of scrotum.....				1		1
Glioma-cerebri.....						1
Hemorrhagic pachy-meningitis.....	1		1	1		1
Heart disease.....	4	4	8	7	5	12
Heart disease, organic.....	5		5	9	3	12
Heart disease, valvular.....	12	20	32	28	42	70
Heart failure.....	1	1	2	2	1	3
Hepatitis.....				4	1	5
Influenza.....	1	1	2	2	1	3
Influenza and la grippe.....		2	2		2	2
Intestinal stricture.....	3	1	4	3	2	5
Locomotor ataxia.....	1		1	3		3
Marasmus.....						1
Meningitis.....	1	1	2	12	3	15
Meningitis, acute.....		1	1		1	1
Meningitis, chronic.....	3		3	13	5	18
Insufficiency.....	1		1	1		1
itis.....	7	2	9	11	7	18
tia, acute.....	2		2	4	1	5

TABLE NO. 6 — (*Continued*).

Showing the causes of death of those who died in the State hospitals during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Nephritis, acute diffuse.....	2	.....	2	3	.....	3
Nephritis, suppurative.....	2	1	3	11	1	12
Nephritis, chronic diffuse, parenchymatous.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Nephritis, chronic interstitial.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
Organic brain disease.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Paralysis, general.....	5	.....	5	5	.....	5
Paralysis, bulbar.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Paralysis following degeneration of basal ganglia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Paralysis from organic brain disease.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Paralysis of par vagum.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Pelvic cellulitis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Pericarditis.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Peritonitis.....	7	4	11	.....	2	2
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	35	44	79	13	6	18
Pleurisy.....	.....	1	1	129	157	286
Pleurisy, acute with effusion.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Pleuritic effusion.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1
Pleuro-pneumonia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Pneumonia.....	23	15	38	4	3	7
Pneumonia and exhaustion from mental disease.....	8	2	10	53	39	92
Pneumonia and heart failure.....	.....	2	2	30	5	35
Pneumonia, catarrhal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2

Statistics of State Hospital System.

Statistics of State Hospital System.

TABLE No. 6 — (*Concluded*).
 Showing the causes of death of those who died in the State hospitals during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Traumatism.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Tuberculosis, acute.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Tuberculosis, general.....	1	3	4	4	8	12
Tuberculosis, miliary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	14	6	20	39	12	51
Tumor, cerebellar and cerebral hæmorrhage.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Typhlitis.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	4	2	6	7	3	10
Ulcerative endocarditis.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
General paresis.....	57	11	68	233	41	274

Statistics of State Hospital System.

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.	UTICA STATE HOSPITAL.		HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL.		MIDDLETOWN STATE HOSPITAL.		BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL.		WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.	
	Cases admitted.	Times previously charged re-covered.	Cases admitted.	Times previously charged re-covered.	Cases admitted.	Times previously charged re-covered.	Cases admitted.	Times previously charged re-covered.	Cases admitted.	Times previously charged re-covered.
First	299	.....	.....	.....	308	17	280	.....	404	.....
Second.....	48	19	.....	.....	28	5	50	30	20	8
Third	17	6	.....	.....	6	2	6	2	5	.....
Fourth or more.....	11	6	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1	1	.....
Total cases.....	345	.....	.....	.....	359	.....	340	.....	440	.....
Total persons.....	337	.....	.....	.....	308	.....	343	.....	436	.....

TABLE No. 7.
 Showing the first and subsequent admissions of those admitted to State hospitals during the current year and since October 1, 1888.
 YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.

Statistics of State Hospital System.

TABLE No 7 — (Continued).
Showing the first and subsequent admissions of those admitted to State hospitals during the current year and since October 1, 1888.
YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.	BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL.		ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL.		ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL.		STATE ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS.	
	Cases admitted.	Times previ- ously dis- charged re- covered.	Cases admitted.	Times previ- ously dis- charged re- covered.	Cases admitted.	Times previ- ously dis- charged re- covered.	Cases admitted.	Times previ- ously dis- charged re- covered.
First	197	.....	271	.....	122	.....	150	.....
Second	8	2	13	6	2	1	12	9
Third	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourth or more	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total cases	207	.....	284	.....	124	.....	163	.....
Total persons	207	.....	.....	.....	122	.....	150	.....

Statistics of State Hospital System.

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.	UTICA STATE HOSPITAL.		HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL.		MIDDLETOWN STATE HOSPITAL.		BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL.		WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.	
	Cases admitted.	Times previously charged re-covered.	Cases admitted.	Times previously charged re-covered.	Cases admitted.	Times previously charged re-covered.	Cases admitted.	Times previously charged re-covered.	Cases admitted.	Times previously charged re-covered.
First.....	1,373	.....	1,183	.....	1,156	.....	1,398	.....	1,132	.....
Second.....	297	108	210	59	57	17	156	65	73	6
Third.....	64	26	33	13	12	9	23	11	19	1
Fourth or more.....	42	28	19	14	7	.....	11	8	7	.....
Total cases.....	1,776	.....	1,445	.....	1,332	.....	1,418	.....	1,321	.....
Total persons.....	1,730	.....	1,183	.....	1,156	.....	1,347	.....	1,323	.....

TABLE No 7 — (Continued).
 Showing the first and subsequent admissions of those admitted to State hospitals during the current year and since October 1, 1888.
 SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.

Statistics of State Hospital System.

TABLE No. 7 — (*Concluded*).
 Showing the first and subsequent admissions of those admitted to State hospitals during the current year and since October 1, 1889.
 SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1889.

	BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL.				ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL.				ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL.				STATE ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS.			
	Cases admitted.	Times previ-ously dis- charged re- covered.	Cases admitted.	Times previ-ously dis- charged re- covered.	Cases admitted.	Times previ-ously dis- charged re- covered.	Cases admitted.	Times previ-ously dis- charged re- covered.	Cases admitted.	Times previ-ously dis- charged re- covered.	Cases admitted.	Times previ-ously dis- charged re- covered.	Cases admitted.	Times previ-ously dis- charged re- covered.	Cases admitted.	Times previ-ously dis- charged re- covered.
First	486	.....	474	.....	374	11	1,944	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second	210	18	17	.....	80	4	103	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Third	48	5	.....	.....	10	3	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourth or more.....	14	3	.....	.....	11	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total cases	755	.....	474	.....	495	.....	1,959	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total persons.....	731	.....	491	.....	493	.....	1,963	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.

TABLE No. 8.
Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in cases admitted to State hospitals since October 1, 1888.

	Utica State Hospital	Hudson River State Hospital	Middletown State Hospital	Buffalo State Hospital	Willard State Hospital	Binghamton State Hospital	St. Lawrence State Hospital	Rochester State Hospital	State Asylum for Insane Criminals	Total
Paternal branch.....	155	88	128	75	74	58	60	26	9	670
Maternal branch	196	108	147	61	113	70	79	35	26	880
Paternal and maternal branches..	75	16	23	10	8	13	7	3	3	188
Collateral branches	145	115	98	160	187	61	58	8	17	819
No hereditary tendency .....	.....	.....	709	439	366	218	360	183	53	2,968
Unascertained	1,164	1,196	127	683	633	337	364	170	303	4,777
Not insane*	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,776	1,445	1,332	1,438	1,321	767	868	485	371	9,508

* Cases of intemperance, opium habit, etc.

Statistics of State Hospital System.

TABLE No. 9.

Showing civil condition of those admitted to State hospitals since October 1, 1888.

CIVIL CONDITION.	Utica State Hospital.	Hudson River State Hospital.	Middletown State Hospital.	Buffalo State Hospital.	Willard State Hospital.	Binghamton State Hospital.	St. Lawrence State Hospital.	Rochester State Hospital.	State Asylum for Insane Criminals.	Total.
Single.....	728	651	515	547	515	331	388	173	258	4,111
Married.....	776	593	595	600	519	300	351	176	100	4,118
Widowed.....	215	171	114	159	163	96	78	73	7	1,074
Divorced.....	8	6	4	.....	9	2	5	4	2	40
Unascertained.....	54	24	4	3	26	20	16	.....	4	160
Total.....	1,776	1,445	1,333	1,438	1,331	757	838	495	371	9,508

Statistics of State Hospital System.

TABLE No. 10.
Showing degree of education of those admitted to State hospitals since October 1, 1888.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION.	Utica State Hospital.	Hudson River State Hospital.	Middletown State Hospital.	Buffalo State Hospital.	Willard State Hospital.	Binghamton State Hospital.	St. Lawrence State Hospital.	Rochester State Hospital.	State Asylum for Insane Criminals.	Total.
Collegiate	21	15	44	13	13	8	9	2	3	127
Academic	96	55	158	106	70	40	49	14	4	591
Common school	1,033	868	845	575	808	456	419	949	185	5,877
Read and write	371	158	47	179	49	45	.....	80	164	993
Read only	106	136	31	108	49	29	53	31	7	534
No education	151	179	64	131	109	51	55	43	48	821
Unascertained	97	53	43	33	134	123	233	6	10	759
Deaf-mute .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	1,773	1,445	1,933	1,438	1,331	757	838	435	371	9,503

Statistics of State Hospital System.

TABLE No. 11.

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of those discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month	114	96	210
One to three months.....	54	70	124
Three to six months	37	50	87
Six to nine months.....	18	22	40
Nine months to one year	3	6	9
One year to eighteen months	10	14	24
Eighteen months to two years.....	6	3	9
Two to three years	5	10	15
Three to four years.....	.....	4	4
Four to five years	3	2	5
Five to ten years.....	4	1	5
Ten to twenty years.....	3	4	7
Not insane *	2	.....	2
Unascertained	29	18	47
Total	288	300	588

PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			
Under one month	10	1	11
One to three months.....	61	54	115
Three to six months	82	91	173
Six to nine months	50	65	115
Nine months to one year	27	29	56
One year to eighteen months	30	31	61
Eighteen months to two years	7	10	17
Two to three years	8	14	22
Three to four years.....	6	3	9
Four to five years	1	1	2
Five to ten years.....	4	1	5
Ten to twenty years .....	.....	.....	.....
Not insane *	2	.....	2
Total	288	300	588

* Includes cases of alcoholism, opium habit, etc.

Statistics of State Hospital System.

TABLE No. 11 — (*Concluded*).

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of those discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total
Under one month	340	295	635
One to three months.....	249	279	528
Three to six months	144	147	291
Six to nine months	75	74	149
Nine months to one year	32	40	72
One year to eighteen months	47	63	110
Eighteen months to two years.. ..	16	23	39
Two to three years	31	33	64
Three to four years.....	5	12	17
Four to five years.....	9	10	19
Five to ten years.....	19	18	37
Ten to twenty years.....	12	13	25
Not insane*	6	1	7
Unascertained	130	59	189
Total	1,115	1,067	2,182

PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			
Under one month	31	10	41
One to three months.....	212	147	359
Three to six months	334	320	654
Six to nine months	201	212	413
Nine months to one year.....	109	120	229
One year to eighteen months	112	129	241
Eighteen months to two years	39	43	82
Two to three years	35	47	82
Three to four years.....	19	19	38
Four to five years	8	7	15
Five to ten years.....	8	11	19
Ten to twenty years.....	1	1	2
Not insane*	6	1	7
Total	1,115	1,067	2,182

* Includes cases of alcoholism, opium habit, etc.

Statistics of State Hospital System.

TABLE No. 12.

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of those discharged not recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	45	17	62
One to three months.....	60	27	87
Three to six months	36	39	75
Six to nine months.....	22	11	33
Nine months to one year	11	14	25
One year to eighteen months.....	28	14	42
Eighteen months to two years	8	5	13
Two to three years.....	26	18	44
Three to four years.....	26	12	38
Four to five years.....	15	10	25
Five to ten years.....	39	27	66
Ten to twenty years.....	24	16	40
Twenty to thirty years.....	19	11	30
Over thirty years.....	3	1	4
Not insane*	3	4	7
Unascertained	101	25	126
Total	466	251	717
PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	16	6	22
One to three months.....	48	29	77
Three to six months	55	39	94
Six to nine months	40	18	58
Nine months to one year	21	17	38
One year to eighteen months	52	16	68
Eighteen months to two years.....	26	13	39
Two to three years	56	25	81
Three to four years.....	36	22	58
Four to five years	26	22	48
Five to ten years.....	51	22	73
Ten to twenty years	32	16	48
Twenty to thirty years.....	4	2	6
Not insane*	3	4	7
Total	466	251	717

* Cases of alcoholism, opium habit, etc.

Statistics of State Hospital System.

TABLE NO. 12 — (*Concluded*).

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission and the period under treatment of those discharged not recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month	162	101	263
One to three months	217	109	326
Three to six months	132	132	264
Six to nine months	89	73	162
Nine months to one year	67	49	116
One year to eighteen months	106	73	179
Eighteen months to two years	41	34	75
Two to three years	103	76	179
Three to four years	70	42	112
Four to five years	45	49	94
Five to ten years	113	107	220
Ten to twenty years	85	69	154
Twenty to thirty years	44	40	84
Over thirty years	11	6	17
Not insane*	42	10	52
Unascertained	322	108	430
Total	1,649	1,078	2,727
PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			
Under one month	86	50	136
One to three months	162	96	258
Three to six months	183	137	320
Six to nine months	150	84	234
Nine months to one year	95	87	182
One year to eighteen months	225	148	373
Eighteen months to two years	131	73	204
Two to three years	216	165	381
Three to four years	80	71	151
Four to five years	63	64	127
Five to ten years	156	61	217
Ten to twenty years	50	29	79
Twenty to thirty years	10	3	13
Not insane*	42	10	52
Total	1,649	1,078	2,727

* Includes cases of alcoholism, opium habit, etc.

Statistics of State Hospital System.

TABLE No. 13.

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission and the period under treatment of those who died at State hospitals during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month	27	24	51
One to three months	34	26	60
Three to six months	24	19	43
Six to nine months	17	11	28
Nine months to one year	15	9	24
One year to eighteen months	30	24	54
Eighteen months to two years	15	5	20
Two to three years	28	25	53
Three to four years	18	17	35
Four to six years	24	20	44
Six to ten years	23	23	46
Ten to twenty years	22	24	46
Twenty years and over	16	24	40
Unascertained	71	67	138
Total	364	318	682
PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			
Under one month	39	28	67
One to three months	35	36	71
Three to six months	32	33	65
Six to nine months	25	25	50
Nine months to one year	29	18	47
One year to eighteen months	43	29	72
Eighteen months to two years	23	11	34
Two to three years	32	25	57
Three to four years	22	13	35
Four to six years	25	32	57
Six to ten years	25	29	54
Ten to twenty years	27	25	52
Twenty years and over	6	14	20
Unknown	1	.....	1
Total	364	318	682

Statistics of State Hospital System.

TABLE NO. 13 — (*Concluded*).

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission and the period under treatment of those who died at State hospitals during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month	79	60	139
One to three months.....	111	77	188
Three to six months	91	47	138
Six to nine months	65	37	102
Nine months to one year	49	26	75
One year to eighteen months	97	63	160
Eighteen months to two years.....	44	26	70
Two to three years	119	83	202
Three to four years	72	44	116
Four to six years.....	60	53	113
Six to ten years	75	76	151
Ten to twenty years	65	62	127
Twenty years and over.....	43	52	95
Not insane* . . . . .	..	1	1
Unascertained	223	207	430
Total	1,193	914	2,107
PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month	144	96	240
One to three months.....	124	112	236
Three to six months	129	85	214
Six to nine months	86	54	140
Nine months to one year	77	48	125
One year to eighteen months	142	79	221
Eighteen months to two years	67	39	106
Two to three years	106	71	177
Three to four years.....	83	55	138
Four to six years.....	67	70	137
Six to ten years	89	96	185
Ten to twenty years	64	81	145
Twenty years and over.....	14	28	42
Unknown	1	.....	1
Total	1,193	914	2,107

*Includes cases of alcoholism, opium habit, etc.

Statistics of State Hospital System.

TABLE No. 14.

Showing ages of those admitted during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

AGE.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From five to ten years.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4
From ten to fifteen years.....	4	4	8	18	11	29
From fifteen to twenty years.....	44	42	86	215	136	351
From twenty to twenty-five years.....	104	88	192	388	310	698
From twenty-five to thirty years.....	172	129	301	697	456	1,153
From thirty to thirty-five years.....	186	141	327	696	527	1,223
From thirty-five to forty years.....	223	149	372	730	494	1,224
From forty to fifty years.....	281	273	554	1,072	939	2,011
From fifty to sixty years.....	224	186	410	705	648	1,353
From sixty to seventy years.....	126	101	227	439	424	863
From seventy to eighty years.....	61	65	126	239	218	457
From eighty to ninety years.....	11	15	26	53	66	119
From ninety to one hundred years.....	.....	2	2	3	3	6
Unascertained.....	1	5	6	4	8	12
Total	1,437	1,200	2,637	5,260	4,243	9,503

Statistics of State Hospital System.

TABLE No. 15.
Showing ages of those discharged recovered from State hospitals during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

AGE.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From ten to twenty years.....	20	23	43	69	73	142
From twenty to thirty years.....	76	81	157	301	276	577
From thirty to forty years.....	75	86	161	387	319	606
From forty to fifty years.....	59	58	117	222	219	441
From fifty to sixty years.....	38	40	78	110	138	248
From sixty to seventy years.....	9	15	24	51	55	106
From seventy to eighty years.....	3	2	5	17	9	26
From eighty to ninety years.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total	280	305	585	1,058	1,089	2,147

Statistics of State Hospital System.

TABLE No. 11.

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of those discharged recovered during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month	114	96	210
One to three months.....	54	70	124
Three to six months	37	50	87
Six to nine months.....	18	22	40
Nine months to one year	3	6	9
One year to eighteen months	10	14	24
Eighteen months to two years.....	6	3	9
Two to three years	5	10	15
Three to four years.....	.....	4	4
Four to five years	3	2	5
Five to ten years.....	4	1	5
Ten to twenty years.....	3	4	7
Not insane*	2	.....	2
Unascertained	29	18	47
Total	288	300	588

PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			
Under one month	10	1	11
One to three months.....	61	54	115
Three to six months	82	91	173
Six to nine months	50	65	115
Nine months to one year	27	29	56
One year to eighteen months	30	31	61
Eighteen months to two years	7	10	17
Two to three years	8	14	22
Three to four years.....	6	3	9
Four to five years	1	1	2
Five to ten years.....	4	1	5
Ten to twenty years .....	.....	.....	.....
Not insane*	2	.....	2
Total	288	300	588

* Includes cases of alcoholism, opium habit, etc.

Statistics of State Hospital System.

TABLE No. 17.

Showing alleged duration of insanity previous to admission in those admitted to State hospitals during the year ending September 30, 1892.

DURATION OF INSANITY.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month	263	194	457
One to three months.....	187	164	351
Three to six months	99	119	218
Six to nine months.....	61	67	128
Nine months to one year	41	44	85
One year to eighteen months.....	69	66	135
Eighteen months to two years.....	43	17	60
Two to three years	69	58	127
Three to four years.....	43	54	97
Four to five years	30	28	58
Five to ten years.....	98	113	211
Ten to fifteen years.....	58	61	119
Fifteen to twenty years.....	38	35	73
Twenty to thirty years.....	51	31	82
Thirty years and upwards	33	22	55
Not insane*.....	14	3	17
Unascertained	216	83	299
Total	1,413	1,159	2,572

TABLE No. 18.

Showing period of residence in asylum of those remaining under treatment September 30, 1892.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month	145	100	245
One to three months.....	266	189	455
Three to six months	299	276	575
Six to nine months.....	159	150	309
Nine months to one year	137	129	266
One year to eighteen months.....	475	416	891
Eighteen months to two years.....	262	256	518
Two to three years.....	353	312	665
Three to four years.....	288	261	549
Four to five years	253	258	511
Five to ten years.....	647	690	1,337
Ten to fifteen years.....	362	402	764
Fifteen to twenty years.....	201	239	440
Twenty to thirty years.....	110	151	261
Thirty years and upwards.....	22	24	46
Total	3,911	3,411	7,322

Statistics of State Hospital System.

TABLE No. 19.

Showing the occupations of those admitted to State hospitals since October 1, 1888.

	Number.
Actors	6
Agents	34
Apprentice	1
Apprentice (school ship)	1
Architects	2
Artists	9
Asylum attendant	1
Authors	2
Axe-grinder	1
Bakers	24
Barbers	34
Barkeepers and bartenders	18
Basketmakers	3
Beerbottler	2
Blacksmiths	59
Boatbuilders	2
Boilermakers	5
Boilermaker's helpers	2
Book agents	7
Bookbinders	6
Bookkeepers	60
Bootblacks	2
Brewers	2
Bricklayers	11
Bridgekeeper	1
Brokers	6
Broom and brushmakers	5
Builders	2
Butchers	40
Butler	1
Carriage makers	6
Carriage painters and trimmers	2
Car inspectors	2
Cash boys	3
Cattle drover	1
Cheesemakers	3
Chemists	3

Statistics of State Hospital System.

	Number.
Chiropodists	2
Christian worker	1
Cigarmakers	42
Cigar manufacturer.....	1
Civil engineers.....	12
Clergymen	19
Clerks	178
Cloakmakers	2
Cloth designers	2
Coachmen	24
Collarmakers.....	3
Combmaker	1
Comb polisher	1
Commercial travelers.....	17
Confectioners	4
Constable	1
Contractors	11
Cooks.....	24
Cowboy	1
Cutlers.....	3
Dentists	10
Domestics	338
Draughtsmen	3
Dressmakers	38
Dyers.....	2
Editors	6
Electricians.....	6
Elocutionists.....	2
Engineers	24
Engravers	2
Excise commissioner	1
Expressmen.....	6
Factory operatives.....	96
Farmers and farm laborers	1,062
Feather maker.....	1
Filegrinder	1
Finisher.....	1
Firemen.....	35
Fishermen.....	2

1892.

38

Statistics of State Hospital System.

	Number.
Fish peddler.....	1
Florists	2
Foreman	1
Fruiterers	2
Fruit growers.....	2
Furniture finisher.....	1
Furriers.....	4
Gardeners	24
Gentlemen	3
Glassblowers.....	6
Glovers and glovemakers	8
Governess	1
Guide.....	1
Harness makers	10
Hatters	8
Hotel keepers.....	17
Horse jockeys.....	6
Horse traders.....	2
Horsetrainers	2
Hostlers.....	6
Housefitter	1
Housekeepers	2,901
Inspector of vessels.....	1
Insurance agents.....	8
Inventor	1
Janitor.....	1
Janitress.....	1
Journalists.....	10
Laborers	1,334
Laundresses	21
Laundrymen.....	12
Lawyers	45
Leather workers.....	94
Lecturer	1
Letter carriers.....	5
Lime burner.....	1
Lithographers.....	2
Liveryman	1
Lumbermen.....	7
Longshoremen.....	2

Statistics of State Hospital System.

	Number.
Machinists.....	61
Manufacturers	7
Marble cutters	2
Masons	52
Matron.	1
Mechanics	11
Merchants.....	174
Midwife	1
Milkman	1
Millers.....	15
Milliners	16
Millwrights.....	2
Miners	10
Molders	41
Musicians	22
Music teachers	2
Nurses	15
Organist	1
Overseer	1
Oystermen	2
Packer	1
Painters and varnishers	95
Paper hangers	6
Paper makers.....	4
Pattern makers	3
Paymaster.....	1
Peddlers	46
Photographers	7
Physicians	37
Piano makers.....	2
Pilots.....	2
Plumbers.....	12
Policemen.....	9
Porters	10
Potters	2
Press agents.....	2
Prison keeper.....	1
Printers.....	42
Prostitutes	8
Publisher	1

Statistics of State Hospital System.

COUNTIES.	UTICA STATE HOSPITAL.			HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL.			MIDDLETOWN STATE HOSPITAL.			BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL.			WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Albany	69	2	69	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Allegany	28	.....	28
Broome
Cattaraugus
Cayuga
Chemung
Chemung
Chenango
Columbia
Cortland
Cortland
Delaware
Dutchess
Dutchess
Essex
Franklin
Fulton
Genesee
Greene
Hamilton
Herkimer
Jefferson
King
Livingston
Madison
Montgomery
New York
Oneida
Ontario
Oranget

TABLE No. 21.

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients admitted to State hospitals during the year ending September 30, 1892.

Statistics of State Hospital System.

Italy	10	1	11	34	7	41
Jamaica					1	1
Malta				1		1
Mexico				1		1
New Brunswick	1		1	3		3
Newfoundland		1	1		2	2
Norway					2	2
Nova Scotia					2	2
Philippine Islands				1		1
Poland	12	11	23	31	20	51
Prince Edward's Island	1		1	1		1
Roumania				1		1
Russia	3		3	12		12
Saxony				2		2
Scotland	10	11	21	36	39	75
Sicily				1		1
Sweden	7	5	12	23	21	44
Switzerland	3	3	6	18	11	29
Wales	2	4	6	14	13	27
Uncertain	73	39	112	250	188	438

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

305

Statistics of State Hospital System.

Orleans.....	1	23	345	304	33	277	287	102	389	337	28	860	481	19	440
Oswego.....															
Otsego.....															
Putnam.....															
Queens.....															
Rensselaer.....															
Rochester.....															
Rockland.....															
St. Lawrence.....															
Saratoga.....	34	1	35	1	2	3	2	2	4						
Schenectady.....	10	1	11												
Schoharie.....															
Schuyler.....															
Seneca.....															
Steuben.....															
Suffolk.....															
Sullivan.....															
Tioga.....															
Tompkins.....															
Ulster.....															
Warren.....															
Washington.....															
Wayne.....															
Westchester.....															
Wyoming.....															
Yates.....															
State patients.....															
From other States.....															
Soldiers' Home.....															
Total.....	382	23	345	304	33	277	287	102	389	337	28	860	481	19	440

1862.

39

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Statistics of State Hospital System.

TABLE No. 22 — (*Concluded*).
Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1898.

COUNTIES.	ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL.				ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL.				STATE ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS.			
	PUBLIC.		PRIVATE.		PUBLIC.		PRIVATE.		PUBLIC.		PRIVATE.	
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Albany												
Allegany												
Broome												
Cattaraugus												
Cayuga												
Chautauqua												
Chemung												
Chester												
Chevang												
Clinton												
Columbia	14	29	43	1		1				1		1
Cortland												
Delaware												
Dutchess												
Erie												
Essex	10	10	20									
Franklin	8	10	18									
Fulton												
Genesee												
Greene												
Hamilton												
Herkimer												
Jefferson	38	38	76	1	1	2						
Kings												
Lewis	27	15	42									
Livingston												
Madison												
Montgomery												
New York												
Niagara												
Oneida												
Ontario	75	54	129		1	1						

Statistics of State Hospital System.

Ontario.....	1	62	39	101	2	23	17	40	9	15	34	1	1	11	16	27	5	10
Orange.....																		
Orleans.....																		
Oswego.....																		
Otsego.....																		
Putnam.....																		
Queens.....	50	33	83	6	3	9	9	9						30	33	1	1	1
Rensselaer.....	1		1	4										8	1	3		
Richmond.....	20	26	46	2	2	4	4	4						20	80	109		
Rockland.....	15	24	39	2	2	2	2	2						2	1	3		
St. Lawrence.....														4	5	9		
Saratoga.....	6	9	15	1	1	1	1	1						34	36	50		
Schenectady.....																		
Schoharie.....	1		1											10	21	31	1	1
Schuyler.....															1	1		
Seneca.....																		
Stauben.....																		
Sturtevant.....	41	42	83	1	1	2	2	2	2	7	9			25	21	46		
Sullivan.....	27	37	64											11	14	25		
Tioga.....	1		1											5	2	7		
Tompkins.....														27	25	52		
Ulster.....																		
Warren.....	28	34	62	1	3	4	4							16	9	35		
Washington.....	2	1	3											7	4	11		
Wayne.....															7	7		
Westchester.....																		
Weymouth.....	6	9	15	2	5	7	7							15	40	55		
Wyoming.....																		
Yates.....																		
State patients.....																		
Unascertained.....																		
Soldiers' Home.....																		
Total.....	322	398	630	113	111	224	226	290	586	16	23	39	519	667	1,186	5	5	10

Statistics of State Hospital System.

TABLE No. 22 — (Concluded).
Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1892.

COUNTIES.	ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL.				ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL.				STATE ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS.			
	PUBLIC.		PRIVATE.		PUBLIC.		PRIVATE.		PUBLIC.		PRIVATE.	
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.
Albany												
Allegany												
Broome												
Cattaraugus												
Cayuga												
Chautauqua												
Chemung												
Chester												
Clinton												
Columbia	14	29	43	1					1			
Cortland												
Delaware												
Dutchess												
Erie												
Essex	10	10	20									
Franklin	8	10	18									
Fulton												
Genesee												
Greene												
Hamilton												
Herkimer												
Jefferson	38	38	76	1					1			
Kings												
Lewis	27	15	42						4	2	6	
Livingston												
Madison												
Monroe									1			
Montgomery									13	2	15	
New York												
Niagara									39	3	42	
Oneida									3	1	4	
Onondaga	75	54	129	1					3			

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

Statistics of State Hospital System.

Ontario	291	295	296	6	3	9	172	206	378	13	10	23	326	52	345																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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Statistics of Exempted County System.

B. EXEMPTED COUNTY SYSTEM.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing movement of population at the New York city asylums for the year ending September 30, 1892.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining October 1, 1891.....	2,459	2,931	5,390
Admitted during year ending September 30, 1892.....	815	777	1,592
Total number under treatment during year,	3,274	3,708	6,982
Daily average population	2,577	2,998	5,575
Capacity of institution.....	2,282	2,031	4,313
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered.....	72	94	166
As not recovered	259	198	457
As not insane*	3	.....	3
Died.....	302	287	589
Whole number discharged during the year,	636	579	1,215
Remaining October 1, 1892.....	2,638	3,129	5,767

* One case discharged not insane twice; one case once — feigned insanity.

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 2.

General statement of the New York city asylums October 1, 1892.

	Ward's Island.	Central Islip.	Blackwell's Island.	Hart's Island.
Date of opening.....	Dec. 13, 1871	May 6, 1889	1847	1877
Total acreage of grounds and buildings.....	260	1,000	12	28
Value of real estate, including buildings.....	\$2,500,000 00	About \$300,000 00	\$1,580,000	\$217,100 00
Value of personal property.....	80,000 00	21,716 31	60,000	41,951 72
Acres of farm land under cultivation.....	18	115	$\frac{1}{2}$	6
Capacity of institution.....	1,620	300	1,191	902
Daily average number under treatment.....	2,024.83	397	1,856	1,300
Disbursements during year:				
For wages and salaries.....	\$94,442 64	\$27,252 03	\$66,315 51	\$42,464 33
For provisions and stores.....	124,153 37	25,626 54	111,426 12	73,221 59
For ordinary repairs.....	227 05	1,174 41	291 85	.....
For farm and grounds.....	291 46	1,989 71	19 20	64 12
For clothing.....	23,508 94	3,621 62	8,878 13	8,655 38
For furniture and bedding.....	9,849 19	871 57	4,938 93	3,925 15
For books and stationery.....	400 00	.....	.....	.....
For fuel and light.....	27,654 50	5,009 27	13,818 58	9,510 65
For medical supplies.....	2,491 87	166 57	1,923 48	881 07
For miscellaneous expenses.....	20,076 32	8,214 56	2,966 04	11,330 10
Total disbursements during year.....	\$302,695 31	\$73,926 28	\$210,577 84	\$150,052 39
Daily per capita cost on current expenditures, exclusive of clothing and officers' salaries.....	\$2.8746	\$3.5134	\$2.2043	\$2.1994

Statistics of Exempted County System.

	Ward's Island.	Central Islip.	Blackwell's Island.	Hart's Island.
Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:				
Men per annum	\$480 00	\$600 00	\$400 00	\$420 00
Women per annum	240 00	.....	300 00	300 00
Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:				
Men per annum	300 00	300 00	200 00	300 00
Women per annum	216 00	.....	216 00	216 00
Proportion of day attendants to daily average population	1 to 10.65	1 to 8	1 to 12.54	1 to 13
Proportion of night attendants to daily average population	1 to 65.32	1 to 44	1 to 48.84	1 to 86
Percentage of daily population engaged in some kind of useful occupation	40 per cent	94 per cent	63.14 per cent	44 per cent
Estimated value of farm and garden products during year	\$2,000 00	\$5,509 40	\$500 00	\$1,432 84
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by patients during the year	20,000 00	1,524 85	5,500 00	6,695 57

Statistics of Exempted County System.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1893.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Apoplexy	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
Arrest of mental development.....	.....	11	11	.....	21	21
Bright's disease .....	.....	6	6	.....	6	6
Congenital imbecility .....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
Chorea .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Cerebral hamorrhage .....	.....	6	6	.....	14	14
Change of life .....	.....	16	16	.....	21	21
Domestic troubles	14	.....	14	34	.....	34
Disappointment in love	4	.....	4	9	.....	9
Dog bite.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Epilepsy	31	19	50	104	115	219
Excessive smoking .....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
Fright	4	.....	4	4	.....	4
Grief over loss of friends and money	20	.....	20	97	.....	97
Gas poisoning (coal gas).....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Hereditary influences	22	.....	22	53	.....	53
Hereditary and intemperance	13	.....	13	23	.....	23
Hair dyes, use of .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Hereditary predisposition .....	.....	66	66	.....	394	394
Ill health	16	.....	16	64	.....	64
Intemperance	239	.....	239	619	.....	619

TABLE No. 3.

Showing assigned causes of insanity in cases admitted to the New York city asylums during the year ending September 30, 1892, and since October 1, 1893.

TABLE No. 3 — (Continued).

Showing assigned causes of insanity in cases admitted to the New York city asylums during the year ending September 30, 1892, and since October 1, 1888.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Intemperance and sexual excess.....	9	.....	9	38	.....	38
Intemperance and overwork.....	28	.....	28	101	.....	101
Intemperance in drink.....	.....	115	115	.....	392	392
Impotence.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Insomnia.....	4	.....	4	20	.....	20
Injury to head and spine.....	.....	9	9	.....	21	21
Jealousy.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
La grippe.....	9	15	24	13	26	39
Lead poisoning.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Loss of employment.....	44	.....	44	112	.....	112
Malaria.....	2	.....	2	6	.....	6
Masturbation.....	52	5	57	196	5	201
Miasmatic poisoning.....	.....	3	3	.....	7	7
Menstrual disorders.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	4
Moral causes including domestic troubles, loss of friends, business anxieties, pecuniary difficulties, grief, fright, dis- appointed affections, religious excitement, etc.....	.....	387	387	.....	1,408	1,408
Nephritis.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Nostalgia.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Optic neuritis.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Organic cerebral diseases.....	3	.....	3	18	.....	18

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

319

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Over study.	1	62	1	3	3
Opium habit.	1	5	1	2	2
Organic diseases of brain and cord.	1	5	5	10	10
Ovarian disease.	1	1	1	10	10
Pulmonary phthisis.	1	1	1	8	8
Pubescence.	1	62	62	1	1
Puerperal condition.	1	62	62	162	162
Pneumonia.	1	1	1	1	1
Religious excitement.	3	1	3	12	12
Rheumatism.	8	1	8	8	8
Syphilis.	15	3	18	35	47
Senility.	25	32	57	55	279
Sunstroke.	10	1	10	34	34
Scarlatina.	1	1	1	1	1
Sexual excess.	1	1	1	4	4
Traumatism — injury to head.	16	1	16	90	90
Typhoid fever.	1	1	1	4	4
Use of Koch's lymph.	1	1	1	1	1
Uterine diseases.	15	15	15	21	21
Unascertained.	213	213	213	1,179	1,179

TABLE No. 4.

Showing forms of insanity in those admitted, recovered and died in the New York city asylums during the year ending September 30, 1892, and since October 1, 1888.

FORM.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.				SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.			
	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.		Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.	
Mania, acute.....	299	55	46		1,218	287	233	
Mania, sub acute.....								
Mania, recurrent.....	41	8	3		156	61	16	
Mania, chronic.....	77	2	38		242	9	99	
Melancholia, acute.....	660	98	76		2,175	407	316	
Melancholia, sub-acute.....	1				61		61	
Melancholia, chronic.....	93	1	48		382	13	50	
Alternating (circular) insanity.....					43			
General paralysis.....	119		115		507		402	
Dementia, primary.....	67	2	18		190	38	46	
Dementia, terminal.....	138		198		568		676	
Dementia, senile.....	42		30		225		129	
Epilepsy.....	18		12		18		15	
Imbecility.....	32		4		62		8	
Idiocy.....	2		1		11		3	
Not insane*.....	3	3			5	3		

* Includes cases of alcoholism, opium habit, etc.

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 5.
Showing the number and percentage of recoveries and deaths in the New York city asylums, based upon the daily average population since October 1, 1888.

YEARS.	Daily average population.	Recoveries.	Percentage.	Deaths.	Percentage.
1889.....	4,835	186	3.85	293	6.06
1890.....	4,969	273	5.49	478	9.62
1891.....	5,219	190	3.64	514	9.84
1892.....	5,575	166	2.97	589	10.56

Statistics of Exempted County System.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.				SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Total.
Abscess:							
Nephritic and chronic cystitis					1		1
Cerebral						2	2
Hepatic					1		1
Psoas	1		1		1		1
Appendicitis	3		3		3		3
Apoplexy	7	12	19		44	30	74
Asthma						3	3
Asphyxia by:							
Drowning					1	1	2
Hanging	1		1		11		11
Foreign body in larynx	1		1		1		1
Bronchitis:							
Acute	3		3		7	7	14
Chronic		1	1			7	7
Bright's disease		20	20		3	35	38
Bright's disease, acute	7		7		16		16
Bright's disease, chronic	8		8		18		18
Cancer of stomach (scirrhus)	1		1		2		2
Carcinoma of:							
Kidneys		1	1			1	1
Liver		1	1			2	2

Statistics of Exempted County System.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Epithelioma of eye and tongue	2	..	2	2	..	2
Erysipelas .....	..	1	1	2	4	6
Eczema-pemphigus .....	..	..	..	..	1	1
Gastro-duodenitis, acute .....	..	1	1	1	1	2
Gangrene of lower extremity .....	..	..	..	..	1	1
Gangrene of foot .....	..	1	1	..	2	2
Gastritis .....	..	..	..	..	2	2
Gastro-enteritis .....	..	..	..	..	1	1
General paresis	89	11	100	313	32	345
Hemiplegia .....	..	5	5	..	11	11
Heart:						
Dilatation	1	5	6	9	9	18
Hypertrophy .....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Valvular disease of	18	16	34	45	51	96
Clot .....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Rupture left ventricle .....	..	..	..	1	..	1
Fatty degeneration of	10	..	10	14	..	14
Hæmoptysis .....	..	..	..	..	1	1
Impacted gall-stones	1	..	1	1	..	1

TABLE NO. 6—(Continued).

Showing the causes of death of those who died in the New York city asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

Statistics of Exempted County System.

	13	9	22	41	41	82
Mania, acute .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	82
Mania, chronic .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Melancholia, acute	3	5	8	45	17	62
Melancholia chronic .....	.....	2	2	.....	1	1
Meningitis, acute	7	.....	7	16	.....	16
Meningitis, cerebro-spinal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Meningitis, pachy-hæmorrhagica .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Meningitis, leptó .....	.....	2	2	.....	4	4
Myelitis	4	.....	4	7	1	8
Neuritis multiple .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Œdema, pulmonary .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6
Œdema of glottis .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Ovarian tumor .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Ovarian tumor and pleurisy, acute .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Paraplegia .....	.....	5	5	.....	9	9
Pericarditis .....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
Peritonitis	1	1	2	1	5	6
Peritonitis, idiopathic	2	.....	2	3	.....	3
Phthisis pulmonalis	54	115	169	163	395	558
Pleurisy, acute	3	1	4	3	2	5
Pleurisy, chronic .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Pleuro-pneumonia .....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
Pneumo-thorax .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Pneumonia, lobar	5	12	27	53	53	106
Pneumonia, lobular .....	.....	4	4	.....	6	6
Pyloric obstruction .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Pyæmia	2	.....	2	16	.....	16
Septicæmia	4	.....	4	4	3	7
Septicæmia, puerperal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Scurbutus .....	.....	3	3	.....	4	4

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 6 — (Concluded).

Showing the causes of death of those who died in the New York city asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Senility .....	.....	5	5	20	26	46
Shock from injury by patient	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Tuberculosis, acute .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Typhoid fever .....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Ulcer, trophic .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Total	302	287	589	1,046	1,008	2,054

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 8.

Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in cases admitted to the New York city asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1885.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1885.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Paternal branch	28	24	52	118	51	169
Maternal branch	27	28	55	100	93	193
Paternal and maternal branches	3	.....	3	16	4	20
Collateral branches	46	78	123	166	219	385
No hereditary tendency	441	540	981	1,371	1,593	2,965
Unascertained	271	107	378	1,209	933	2,132
Total	815	777	1,592	2,980	2,883	5,863

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 9.
Showing civil condition of those admitted to the New York city asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1898.

CIVIL CONDITION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1899.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1898.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single	431	301	732	1,530	1,093	2,612
Married	321	326	647	1,164	1,240	2,404
Widowed	47	146	193	195	496	691
Divorced .....	.....	1	1	1	1	2
Unascertained	16	3	19	100	54	154
Total	815	777	1,592	2,980	2,883	5,863

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 10.
Showing degree of education of those admitted to the New York city asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Collegiate.....	18	1	19	54	2	56
Academic	12	1	13	66	1	67
Common school.....	182	22	204	706	133	839
Read and write	487	574	1,061	1,505	1,883	3,388
Read only	17	35	52	59	186	245
No education.....	69	110	179	171	459	630
Unascertained	30	34	64	419	219	638
Total.....	815	777	1,592	2,980	2,883	5,863

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 11.

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission and the period under treatment of those discharged recovered from the New York city asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month	24	51	75
One to three months.....	16	17	33
Three to six months	2	4	6
Six to nine months.....	4	6	10
Nine months to one year.....	1	.....	1
One year to eighteen months	1	1	2
Eighteen months to two years.....	1	.....	1
Four to five years	1	.....	1
Ten to twenty years.....	.....	1	1
Not insane*	3	.....	3
Unascertained	22	14	36
Total	75	94	169

PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			
Under one month .....	.....	2	2
One to three months.....	22	22	44
Three to six months	25	34	59
Six to nine months	8	18	26
Nine months to one year	6	7	13
One year to eighteen months.....	7	7	14
Eighteen months to two years.....	4	1	5
Five to ten years.....	.....	1	1
Ten to twenty years .....	.....	2	2
Not insane*	3	.....	3
Total	75	94	169

*Includes cases of alcoholism, opium habit, etc.

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE NO. 11 — (Concluded).

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission and the period under treatment of those discharged recovered from the New York city asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month	97	173	270
One to three months	34	89	123
Three to six months	15	23	38
Six to nine months	9	13	22
Nine months to one year	4	3	7
One year to eighteen months	2	8	10
Eighteen months to two years	2	2	4
Two to three years	5	7	12
Three to four years	1	4	5
Four to five years	1	3	4
Five to ten years .....	.....	4	4
Ten to twenty years .....	.....	9	9
Not insane*	3	.....	3
Unascertained	137	170	307
Total	310	508	818

PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			
Under one month	11	31	42
One to three months	84	156	240
Three to six months	69	142	211
Six to nine months	40	90	130
Nine months to one year	33	43	76
One year to eighteen months	29	19	48
Eighteen months to two years	16	10	26
Two to three years	13	6	19
Three to four years	5	5	10
Four to five years	2	.....	2
Five to ten years	4	2	6
Ten to twenty years	1	4	5
Not insane*	3	.....	3
Total	310	508	818

*Includes cases of alcoholism, opium habit, etc.

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 12.

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission and the period under treatment of those discharged not recovered from the New York city asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month	104	80	184
One to three months	34	26	60
Three to six months	16	10	26
Six to nine months	15	6	21
Nine months to one year	15	1	16
One year to eighteen months	3	3	6
Eighteen months to two years	3	3	6
Two to three years	2	4	6
Three to four years	8	5	13
Four to five years	1	4	5
Five to ten years	3	2	5
Ten to twenty years	5	7	12
Twenty to thirty years	1	1	2
Unascertained	49	46	95
Total	259	198	457

PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			
Under one month	39	33	72
One to three months	69	56	125
Three to six months	51	37	88
Six to nine months	31	21	52
Nine months to one year	27	13	40
One year to eighteen months	13	14	27
Eighteen months to two years	7	4	11
Two to three years	8	6	14
Three to four years	4	3	7
Four to five years	2	2	4
Five to ten years	3	7	10
Ten to twenty years	5	2	7
Total	259	198	457

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 13.

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of those who died in the New York city asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month	44	43	87
One to three months	31	23	54
Three to six months	19	17	36
Six to nine months	8	5	13
Nine months to one year	11	2	13
One year to eighteen months	10	8	18
Eighteen months to two years	4	3	7
Two to three years	6	7	13
Three to four years .....	....	4	4
Four to six years	4	5	9
Six to ten years	2	9	11
Ten to twenty years	14	2	16
Twenty years and over	6	1	7
Unascertained	143	158	301
Total	302	287	589

PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			
Under one month	50	35	85
One to three months	29	26	55
Three to six months	30	25	55
Six to nine months	21	15	36
Nine months to one year	24	6	30
One year to eighteen months	31	27	58
Eighteen months to two years	16	3	19
Two to three years	26	27	53
Three to four years	11	14	25
Four to six years	22	28	50
Six to ten years	22	29	51
Ten to twenty years	17	28	45
Twenty years and over	3	24	27
Total	302	287	589

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE NO. 13. — (*Continued*).

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of those who died in the New York city asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	143	109	252
One to three months.....	86	74	160
Three to six months.....	54	43	97
Six to nine months.....	40	17	57
Nine months to one year.....	44	22	66
One year to eighteen months.....	33	19	52
Eighteen months to two years.....	18	19	37
Two to three years.....	24	21	45
Three to four years.....	9	16	25
Four to six years.....	9	18	27
Six to ten years.....	6	21	27
Ten to twenty years.....	16	5	21
Twenty years and over.....	9	8	17
Unascertained.....	555	616	1,171
Total.....	1,046	1,008	2,054

PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			
Under one month.....	198	124	322
One to three months.....	153	95	248
Three to six months.....	111	71	182
Six to nine months.....	63	52	115
Nine months to one year.....	58	56	114
One year to eighteen months.....	67	72	139
Eighteen months to two years.....	34	29	63
Two to three years.....	77	80	157
Three to four years.....	58	63	121
Four to six years.....	66	84	150
Six to ten years.....	85	97	182
Ten to twenty years.....	70	129	199
Twenty years and over.....	6	56	62
Total.....	1,046	1,008	2,054

Statistics of Exempted County System.

AGE.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1892.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From five to ten years.....	5	.....	5	16	.....	20
From ten to fifteen years.....	50	43	93	170	4	388
From fifteen to twenty years.....	104	113	217	388	428	816
From twenty to twenty-five years.....	121	128	249	466	477	943
From twenty-five to thirty years.....	132	105	237	452	450	902
From thirty to thirty-five years.....	105	103	208	401	327	728
From thirty-five to forty years.....	154	144	298	557	495	1,052
From forty to fifty years.....	93	70	163	316	267	583
From fifty to sixty years.....	41	47	88	142	159	301
From sixty to seventy years.....	6	14	20	34	77	111
From seventy to eighty years.....	4	8	12	14	19	33
From eighty to ninety years.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	10
Over ninety years.....	.....	2	2	15	11	26
Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	815	777	1,592	2,980	2,883	5,863

TABLE No. 14.

Showing ages of those admitted to the New York city asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1892.

1892

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE NO. 13. — (*Continued*).

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of those who died in the New York city asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month	143	109	252
One to three months	86	74	160
Three to six months	54	43	97
Six to nine months	40	17	57
Nine months to one year	44	22	66
One year to eighteen months	33	19	52
Eighteen months to two years	18	19	37
Two to three years	24	21	45
Three to four years	9	16	25
Four to six years	9	18	27
Six to ten years	6	21	27
Ten to twenty years	16	5	21
Twenty years and over	9	8	17
Unascertained	555	616	1,171
Total	1,046	1,008	2,054

PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			
Under one month	198	124	322
One to three months	153	95	248
Three to six months	111	71	182
Six to nine months	63	52	115
Nine months to one year	58	56	114
One year to eighteen months	67	72	139
Eighteen months to two years	34	29	63
Two to three years	77	80	157
Three to four years	58	63	121
Four to six years	66	84	150
Six to ten years	85	97	182
Ten to twenty years	70	129	199
Twenty years and over	6	56	62
Total	1,046	1,008	2,054

Statistics of Exempted County System.

	DURING THE YEAR.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From fifteen to twenty years.....	3	10	13	12	26	38
From twenty to twenty-five years.....	16	13	29	55	52	107
From twenty-five to thirty years.....	29	24	53	96	81	177
From thirty to thirty-five years.....	41	22	63	136	94	230
From thirty-five to forty years.....	42	35	77	151	116	267
From forty to fifty years.....	88	50	138	259	218	577
From fifty to sixty years.....	37	59	96	170	177	347
From sixty to seventy years.....	27	42	69	101	134	235
From seventy to eighty years.....	16	26	42	45	85	130
From eighty to ninety years.....	1	5	6	8	19	27
Over ninety years.....	1	.....	1	2	3	5
Unascertained.....	1	1	2	11	3	14
Total.....	302	287	589	1,046	1,008	2,054

TABLE No. 16.

Showing ages of those who died in New York city asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

TABLE No. 19 — (Continued).
Showing the occupation of those admitted to the New York city asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1898.

OCCUPATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1899.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1898.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Bootblacks.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Boxmakers.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	4
Brushmakers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Bookfolders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Clerks.....	51	2	53	136	4	140
Coopers.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Carpenters.....	26	.....	26	122	.....	122
Conductors.....	4	.....	4	12	.....	12
Chemists.....	4	.....	4	14	.....	14
Civil engineers.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Cooks.....	13	15	28	39	60	99
Cutters.....	6	.....	6	8	.....	8
Collectors.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Contractor.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Cloakmakers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Cardtrimmers.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Crayon artist.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Cigar makers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
Carpet sewer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Chambermaid.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Coatmaker.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Corset maker.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Cigar buncher.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Drivers	25	.....	25	114	.....	114
Designer .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Dentists	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Decorators .....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Domestics .....	.....	317	317	.....	1,138	1,138
Dressmakers .....	.....	25	25	.....	88	88
Diamond cutter .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Electrotypers	2	.....	2	4	.....	4
Engineers	5	.....	5	20	.....	20
Engravers	3	.....	3	13	.....	13
Elocutionist .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Farmers	7	.....	7	39	.....	39
Florists	2	.....	2	6	.....	6
Fishermen	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Furriers	4	.....	4	5	.....	5
Firemen	6	.....	6	20	.....	20
Fire inspectors, etc.	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Flower makers .....	.....	1	1	.....	6	6
Factory girls .....	.....	10	10	.....	12	12
Feather curlers .....	.....	4	4	.....	5	5
Fancy-work maker .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Glassworker .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Glazier .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Gold beater .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Glove cutter	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Gardner	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
fitters	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
ness makers	2	.....	2	3	.....	3
rs	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
ars	14	.....	14	14	.....	14
aker .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1

TABLE No. 19 — (*Continued*).
 Showing the occupation of those admitted to the New York city asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

OCCUPATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Bootblacks.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Boxmakers.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	4
Brushmakers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Bookfolders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Clerks.....	51	2	53	136	4	140
Coopers.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Carpenters.....	26	.....	26	122	.....	122
Conductors.....	4	.....	4	12	.....	12
Chemists.....	4	.....	4	14	.....	14
Civil engineers.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Cooks.....	13	15	28	39	60	99
Cutters.....	6	.....	6	8	.....	8
Collectors.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Contractor.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Cloakmakers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Cardtrimmers.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Crayon artist.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Cigar makers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
Carpet sewer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Chambermaid.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Coatmaker.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Corset maker.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Cigar buncher.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Drivers	25	.....	25	114	.....	114
Designer .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Dentists	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Decorators .....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Domestics .....	.....	317	317	.....	1,138	1,138
Dressmakers .....	.....	25	25	.....	83	83
Diamond cutter .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Electrotypers	2	.....	2	4	.....	4
Engineers	5	.....	5	20	.....	20
Engravers	3	.....	3	13	.....	13
Elocutionist .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Farmers	7	.....	7	39	.....	39
Florists	2	.....	2	6	.....	6
Fishermen	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Furriers	4	.....	4	5	.....	5
Firemen	6	.....	6	20	.....	20
Fire inspectors, etc.	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Flower makers .....	.....	1	1	.....	6	6
Factory girls .....	.....	10	10	.....	12	12
Feather curlers .....	.....	4	4	.....	5	5
Fancy-work maker .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Glassworker .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Glazier .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Gold beater .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Glove cutter	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Gardner	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Gasfitters	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Harness makers	2	.....	2	3	.....	3
Hatters	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Hogtlers	14	.....	14	14	.....	14
Maker .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 19—(Continued).

Showing the occupation of those admitted to the New York city asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1898.

OCCUPATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1899.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1898.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Housewives .....	.....	205	205	.....	735	735
Housekeepers .....	.....	53	53	.....	250	250
Hat-trimmer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Inventor .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Investigators .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Junkdealers	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Janitors	5	.....	5	5	.....	5
Jailor	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Janitresses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Jewelers	7	.....	7	28	.....	28
Journalists	2	.....	2	8	.....	8
Laborers	152	.....	152	604	.....	604
Liquor dealers	5	.....	5	24	.....	24
Landlords	2	.....	2	5	.....	5
Laundrymen	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Lawyer	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Longshoremen	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
Laundresses .....	.....	18	18	.....	39	39
Lady's maid .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Lacemakers .....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
Landlady .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Locksmiths .....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4

Statistics of Exempted County System.

	5	.....	5	.....	16	.....	16
Molders	5	.....	5	.....	16	.....	16
Mechanics	24	.....	24	.....	114	.....	114
Merchants	23	.....	23	.....	90	.....	90
Machinists	7	.....	7	.....	23	.....	23
Musicians	5	.....	8	.....	21	.....	24
Millers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Masons	6	.....	6	.....	16	.....	16
Miners .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Missionaries .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Matmaker .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Mailcarrier	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Milkman	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Milliners .....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6
Manicure .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Newsdealers	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1
Nurses	2	.....	10	.....	4	.....	25
Needlework .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Office boys	3	.....	3	.....	4	.....	4
Oystermen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11
Peddlers	16	.....	16	.....	53	.....	64
Painters	27	.....	27	.....	70	.....	70
Piano makers	6	.....	6	.....	11	.....	11
Paper hangers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Printers	14	.....	14	.....	47	.....	47
Plumbers	5	.....	5	.....	23	.....	23
Professional	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	23
Plasters	1	.....	1	.....	11	.....	11
Policemen	3	.....	3	.....	5	.....	5
Photographers	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....	4
Pressfeeders .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Packers	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2

Statistics of Exempted County System.

OCCUPATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Porters	11	.....	11	11	.....	11
Prostitutes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
Paper folders .....	.....	2	2	.....	3	3
Pa. erworker .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Passementerie maker .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Reporters .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Roofers	5	.....	5	8	.....	8
Real estate agents .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Stonecutters .....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16
Shoemakers	13	.....	13	48	.....	48
Sailors	4	.....	4	33	.....	33
School boys	2	.....	2	4	.....	4
Students .....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Sugar manufacturers .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Stationer .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Soldier .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Speculators .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Storekeepers .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Spring makers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stewardess .....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2
Stocking folder .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Shop girls .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3

TABLE No. 19—(Continued).

Showing the occupation of those admitted to the New York city asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Salesladies	4	13
Seamstresses	27	92
Showman	1	1
Silkweavers	2	6
Salesmen	11	11
Shirtmakers	1	8
Song and dance artists		
Tinamiths	4	22
Tobacconists	15	67
Tailors	34	142
Teachers	8	17
Telegraph operators	1	2
Tanners	1	1
Telephone operators	1	1
Trimming makers	1	2
Tiemakers	1	1
Tailoresses		5
Tobacco strippers		15
Upholsterers	6	7
Umbrella maker		10
Varnishers		1
Veterinary surgeon	1	3
Weavers	1	1
Waiters	19	9
Watchmakers		63
Wire drawers		1
Woodcarver	11	1
Watchmen		18
Wheelwrights	2	5

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 19 — (*Concluded*).
Showing the occupation of those admitted to the New York city asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

OCCUPATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Wet nurse					1	1
Washerwomen					6	6
Waitresses		2	2		8	8
No occupation	26	56	82	128	135	266
Unknown	29	2	31	204	126	330

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 20.
Showing the nativity of patients admitted to the New York city asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

NATIVITY.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Austria	20	16	36	55	55	110
Algiers				1		1
Belgium	1		1	6	3	9
Bohemia	9	8	17	21	35	56
Bavaria				1		1
Brazil		1	1		1	1
Burmah		1	1		1	1
British possessions, other	2		2	3		3
Canada	9	9	18	27	26	53
China	2		2	5		5
Chili				1		1
Cuba	3	2	5	7	5	12
Denmark	3	1	4	10	4	14
England	32	24	56	105	97	202
East Indies				1		1
France	17	7	24	60	26	86
Finland	4		4	7		7
Germany	161	123	284	595	486	1,081
Galicia					1	1
Holland		2	2	8	2	10
Hungary	16	14	30	47	51	98
Ireland	168	261	429	600	1,052	1,652

Statistics of Exempted County System.

NATIVITY.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1893.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Italy	20	9	38	88	32	120
Japan .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Jamaica .....	.....	2	2	.....	2	2
Malta .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Mexico .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Macedonia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Norway	4	1	5	12	3	15
Newfoundland .....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6
Nova Scotia	1	.....	1	3	1	4
Poland	5	3	8	30	23	53
Prussia .....	.....	1	1	2	3	5
Russia	34	37	71	99	101	200
Roumania	1	4	5	3	11	14
Scotland	13	11	24	39	28	67
South America .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Spain	2	1	3	3	1	4
Sweden	18	8	26	44	25	69
Switzerland	3	6	9	17	20	37
Saxony .....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
Turkey	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
United States	257	218	475	1,042	780	1,822

TABLE No. 20 — (Concluded).

Showing the nativity of patients admitted to the New York city asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1893.

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Wales	5	5	1	11	12
West Indies .....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Unknown	1	1	28	10	33

Of the total number admitted since the 1st of October, 1888, the parents of 79.12 per cent were both of foreign birth.

In 1.69 per cent the parentage on the paternal side was foreign, while that on the maternal side was native.

In .79 per cent the parentage on the maternal side was foreign, while that on the paternal side was native.

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing movement of population in the Kings county asylums for the year ending September 30, 1892.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining October 1, 1891.....	828	1,169	1,997
Admitted during year ending September 30, 1892	246	253	499
Total number under treatment during year	1,074	1,422	2,496
Daily average population.....	856	1,195	2,051
Capacity of institution.....	778	902	1,680
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered	43	46	89
As not recovered	34	40	74
As not insane			
Died	103	110	213
Whole number discharged during the year,	180	199	376
Remaining October 1, 1892.....	894	1,226	2,120

TABLE No. 2.

General statement of the Kings county asylums, October 1, 1892.

Date of opening.....	{ The lodge — 1838. Middle house asylum — 1844.
Value of real estate, including buildings (St. Johnland)	
	\$2,500,000.
Acres of farm land under cultivation..	{ Thirty acres; eight acres in cemetery. Total 828 acres at Kings park.
Capacity of institution.....	
Daily average number under treatment.....	2,051
Weekly per capita cost on current expenditure, inclusive of clothing and officers' salaries (for provisions alone), \$0 90 to \$1 00	
Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men (per month)	25 00
Women (per month).....	20 00

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:

Men (per month).....	\$18 00
Women (per month).....	12 00
Proportion of day attendants to daily average population,	1 to 8
Proportion of night attendants to daily average population,	1 to 48
Percentage of daily population engaged in some kind of useful occupation (per cent).....	46
1892. 45	

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 3.
Showing assigned causes of insanity in cases admitted to the Kings county asylums during the year ending September 30, 1893,
and since October 1, 1888.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Alcoholism.....	40	16	56	200	53	253
Abortion.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	3
Apoplexy.....	.....	1	1	3	1	4
Anæsthesia and surgical operation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Attending insane.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Anxiety.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Business trouble or reverses.....	3	.....	3	16	.....	16
Cigarettes.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Child, loss of.....	.....	2	2	1	5	6
Cerebral embolism.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Cerebral hæmorrhage.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Dissolute habits.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Domestic worry.....	.....	14	14	1	.....	1
Disappointment in love.....	2	4	6	5	25	26
Explosion.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Exposure.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Epilepsy.....	19	7	26	.....	2	2
Erysipelas.....	1	.....	1	49	45	94
Fever.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2
Fever, typhoid.....	.....	2	2	2	3	5
Fright.....	1	3	4	.....	3	3
Fast life.....	1	1	2	1	5	6
				2	1	3

Statistics of Exempted County System.

	4	5	9	10	7	17
Grippe	4	5	9	10	7	17
Grief .....	.....	2	2	5	8	13
Hydrocephalus .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Insomnia .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Injury to head	7	2	9	17	5	22
Insolation	3	1	4	6	2	8
Ill-health	2	.....	2	13	5	18
Injury	4	1	6	10	2	12
Lactation .....	.....	2	2	.....	11	11
Loss of money .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Masturbation	12	2	14	48	5	48
Malaria .....	.....	1	1	2	2	4
Menopause .....	.....	3	3	.....	9	9
Menstrual irregularity .....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
Nostalgia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Opium .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Overwork	1	1	1	.....	1	3
Over-mental strain	6	1	2	9	1	10
Puerperal state .....	.....	2	8	10	4	14
Pneumonitis .....	.....	15	15	.....	52	52
Puberty .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Pregnancy .....	.....	1	1	2	2	4
Pertussis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Paralytic stroke	1	1	2	3	1	1
Religion	10	9	19	14	23	37
Senility	11	12	23	17	38	55
Syphilis	1	.....	1	1	2	3
Shock	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Surgical operation .....	.....	1	1	.....	3	3

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE NO. 3 — (Concluded).
Showing assigned causes of insanity in cases admitted to the Kings county asylums during the year ending September 30, 1892,
and since October 1, 1888.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Sexual excess.....	1	1	2	5	1	6
Trouble	3	2	5	7	6	13
Tobacco	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Worry.....	8	1	9	21	5	26
Total.....	144	120	264	491	359	850

TABLE No. 4.

Showing forms of insanity in those admitted, recovered and died in the Kings county asylums during the year ending September 30, 1892, and since October 1, 1888.

FORM.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.				SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.			
	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.		Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.	
Mania, acute	97	22	12		265	96	38	
Mania, sub-acute	6	.....	.....		25	6	1	
Mania, recurrent	7	5	2		53	32	4	
Mania, chronic	23	.....	10		111	5	44	
Melancholia	67	21	20		251	66	58	
Melancholia, acute	37	9	6		132	59	35	
Melancholia, sub-acute	4	3	2		16	6	3	
Melancholia, chronic	11	.....	12		66	.....	31	
Alternating (circular) insanity	1	.....	.....		6	.....	.....
General paralysis	14	.....	20		117	.....	92	
Dementia, primary	22	3	10		119	20	66	
Dementia, terminal	24	.....	38		91	4	103	
Epilepsy	29	1	11		123	9	41	
Imbecility	4	.....	4		38	.....	16	
Idiocy	1	.....	1		8	.....	3	
Not insane * .....	.....	.....	.....		5	.....	2	
Alcoholism, acute	2	1	.....		6	4	.....
Cretinism .....	.....	.....	.....		1	.....	1	
Dementia, alcoholic	22	2	7		86	12	26	
Dementia, organic	6	.....	3		21	.....	13	
Dementia, puerperal .....	.....	.....	.....		1	1	.....
Dementia, senile .....	.....	.....	.....		197	1	130	
Dementia, masturbatory	53	1	37		6	1	.....

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE NO. 4—(Concluded).

Showing forms of insanity in those admitted, recovered and died at the Kings county asylums during the year ending September 30, 1893, and since October 1, 1888.

FORM.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.				SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.			
	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.		Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.	
Insanity, moral.....	.....	.....	.....		4	1	.....
Insanity, post febrile.....	.....	.....	.....		1	1	.....
Insanity, primary confusional.....	.....	.....	.....		4	4	.....
Insanity, primary delusional.....	17	.....	2		17	.....	2	
Insanity, pubescent.....	1	.....	.....		6	.....	.....
Insanity, stuporous.....	2	2	.....		8	5	1	
Mania à potu.....	.....	1	.....		1	2	.....
Mania, alcoholic.....	8	3	.....		10	4	.....
Mania, religious.....	2	.....	.....		4	1	.....
Mania, puerperal.....	5	.....	1		37	16	3	
Mania.....	15	14	11		15	14	11	
Melancholia, alcoholic.....	1	.....	1		46	36	5	
Melancholia, agitata.....	2	.....	.....		10	.....	2	
Melancholia, attonita.....	2	1	.....		4	2	1	
Nymphomania.....	.....	.....	.....		1	1	.....
Lonomania.....	.....	.....	.....		21	1	.....
aranoia.....	9	.....	3		95	4	8	
primary mental deterioration.....	5	.....	.....		5	.....	.....
secondary dementia.....	.....	.....	.....		43	1	.....
Total.....	499	89	213		2,077	415	780	

* Includes cases of alcoholism, opium habit, etc.

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the number and percentage of recoveries and deaths in the Kings county asylums, based upon the daily average population since October 1, 1888.

YEARS.	Daily average population.	Recoveries.	Percentage.	Deaths.	Percentage.
1889.	1,727	102	5.90	134	7.75
1890.	1,836	115	6.26	192	10.45
1891.	1,948	109	5.59	191	9.80
1892.	2,051	89	4.33	213	10.38

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 6.

Showing the causes of death of those who died in the Kings county asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Asthenia.....	.....	3	3	6	21	27
Asthenia and phthisis pulmonalis.....	1	1	2	4	6	10
Asthenia and diarrhoea, chronic.....	1	1	2	5	7	12
Asthenia and senectus.....	5	7	12	25	28	53
Asthenia and erysipelas.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Asthenia, senectus and strangulated hernia.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Asthenia and obstructed intestine.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Asthenia and epileptic convulsions.....	.....	2	2	1	2	3
Asthenia and melancholia.....	.....	1	1	11	11	22
Asthenia and dementia.....	8	2	10	12	6	18
Asthenia and dysentery.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Asthenia and acute mania.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Asthenia and diarrhoea.....	.....	4	4	5	16	21
Asthenia and status epilepticus.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Asthenia and apoplexy.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Asthenia and inanition.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Asthenia and pneumonia.....	.....	5	5	1	6	7
Asthenia and valvulorum.....	.....	1	1	2	4	6
Asthenia and nephritis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Asthenia and suppurative otitis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asthenia and cerebral hæmorrhage.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Asthenia and chronic mania.....	2	.....	2	.....	3	3
				2	2	4

Statistics of Exempted County System.

	1	1	2	2	2	2	3
Asthenia and enteritis	1	1	2	2	2	1	3
Asthenia and dementia epileptic .....	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	3
Asthenia and general paresis	2	.....	2	2	3	2	3
Asthenia and nephritis, chronic .....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	2
Asthenia and nephritis, mania acute	4	1	6	6	5	1	6
Asthenia and erysipelas brachii	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	1
Asthenia and dementia, senile	2	5	7	7	6	7	13
Asthenia and dementia, primary	2	.....	2	2	4	.....	4
Asthenia and hæmorrhage of the intestines .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Asthenia and inflammation of the bowels .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Asthenia and paralysis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Asthenia and gangrene of the feet .....	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	2
Asthenia and hemiplegia .....	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	2
Asthenia and cirrhosis of liver	1	.....	1	1	1	1	2
Asthenia and septicæmia .....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1
Apnoea and œdema pulmon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Apnoea and œdema, pulm. aneurism .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Apnoea and pneumonia and typ. fever .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Abscess of the brain	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	1
Bright's disease .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Cardiac syncope	1	1	2	2	1	2	3
Cirrhosis of liver and erysipelas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Cerebral hæmorrhage and senile dementia	2	.....	2	2	2	.....	2
Congestion of lungs and brain .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Cystic degeneration of kidneys	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
Convulsion from internal hæmorrhage .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Chronic meningitis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
v-spinal cirrhosis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
of uterus .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
of breast .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
l hæmorrhage	5	7	13	13	13	19	31

TABLE No. 6 — (Continued).

Showing the causes of death of those who died in the Kings county asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Congestion of lungs.....				2	1	3
Congesti n of lungs and inflammation of bowels				1	.....	1
Cerebral hæmorrhage and epilepsy		1	1	.....	1	1
Cerebral hæmorrhage and dem. paralytic.....	1		1	1	.....	1
Cerebral embolism and valvulorum.....				.....	1	1
Carcinoma mammae and senectus.....		1	1	.....	1	1
Dysentery	1		1	1	2	3
Diarrhœa and melancholia.....				1	.....	1
Diarrhœa and senectus	2	1	3	4	3	7
Diarrhœa, chronic, nephritis.....				1	.....	1
Dysentery and senectus.....				1	1	2
Dementia senilis.....	2	3	5	3	4	7
Dementia paretic.....				.....	1	1
Diarrhœa, chronic.....	1		1	4	1	5
Dysentery and melancholia, acute.....				.....	2	2
Erysipelas humeri and senile dementia .....				.....	1	1
Epilepsy		2	2	.....	5	5
Exhaustion of diar. chronic mania.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Exhaustion, heart failure and acute mania.....	2	1	3	2	1	3
Exhaustion.....		3	3	.....	3	3

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Exhaustion of acute mania	1	1	2	1	.....	1
General paresis	13	1	14	55	12	67
General paresis and diarrhoea .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Gastritis .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Gastro-enteritis .....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
Gangrene of mouth and leg .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Heart failure and Bright's disease .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Hæmoptysi- and phthisis pulmonalis .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Heart failure and scorbutus .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Inanition .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Intestinal strangulation	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Intussusception of intestine .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Inflammation of stomach and heart clot .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Marasmus and senectus .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Meningitis cerebral and inanition, chronic .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Meningitis and exhaustion	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Myelitis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Morbid cord. valvular and phthisis pulmonalis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Nephritis, chronic	1	.....	1	2	5	7
Nephritis interstitialis and cirr. hep .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
(Edema pulmonalis	3	.....	3	4	1	5
(Edema pulmonalis and asthenia cordis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Peritonitis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Phthisis pulmonalis	14	22	36	56	60	116
Pachymeningitis .....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
Pneumonitis	4	7	11	7	12	19
Pneumonitis and scorbutus .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Pneumonitis and melancholia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Phthisis pulmonalis melancholia, chronic	1	1	2	2	1	3
Pituitis, suppurative .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Arthritis .....	.....	3	3	.....	4	4

TABLE No. 6 — (Concluded).

Showing the causes of death of those who died in the Kings county asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Paraplegia					1	1
Pernicious anemia and asthenia					1	1
Pulmonalis hem. and senectus					2	2
Pneumonia acute and lobar paresis				1		1
Phthisis imbecillitas	1		1			
Paretic convulsions	2		2	1		1
Paretic hemorrhagia	1		1	2		2
Purpura hem. and dem. epileptica	1		1	2		2
Purpura senectus and dementia	1		1	2		2
Paretic dementia and child birth					2	2
Phthisis pulm. and dementia pri		1	1		1	1
Pleurisy and heart disease				2		2
Rupture of heart				2		2
Status epilepticus	1		1	1		1
Senectus and dementia				15	6	21
Strangulation (suicide)				3	2	5
Status epilepticus and chorea				4		4
Syncope and chronic Bright's disease				2		2
Syphilis				1		1
Suicide by pistol shot	1		1	2		2
Tuberculosis, acute				1		1
Typhoid fever		1	1	1		1
				10	7	17

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Typhoid fever and pneumonia.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Typhoid fever and heart failure.....	2	2	4	2	2	4
Uremic convulsions.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Uremic convulsions of chronic nephritis.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Uremic and chronic nephritis.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Umbilical hernia, gangrene and shock.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Uraemia.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Valvulorum (disease of heart).....	2	4	6	11	21	32
Valvulorum et cerebri hæm.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	103	110	213	369	361	730

Statistics of Exempted County System.

<div> <div>TABLE No. 7.</div> <div>Showing the first and subsequent admissions of those admitted to the Kings county asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.</div> </div>												
NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.				SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.							
	CASES ADMITTED.			TIMES PREVIOUSLY DISCHARGED RECOVERED.	CASES ADMITTED.			TIMES PREVIOUSLY DISCHARGED RECOVERED.				
	Men.	Women.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Total.	
First.....	218	214	432	....	....	....	924	897	1,821	....	....	....
Second.....	22	29	51	6	13	19	90	101	191	27	23	49
Third.....	4	8	12	1	3	4	20	19	39	9	8	17
Fourth or more.....	3	3	6	1	1	2	25	15	40	1	5	6
Total cases.....	247	254	501	8	17	25	1,059	1,032	2,091	37	37	74
Total persons...	246	253	499	8	17	25	1,058	1,019	2,077	37	35	72

TABLE No. 7.

Showing the first and subsequent admissions of those admitted to the Kings county asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 8.
 Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in cases admitted to the Kings county asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Paternal branch	4	7	11	49	34	83
Maternal branch	4	16	20	46	61	107
Paternal and maternal branches	3	15	18	10	19	29
Collateral branches	7	18	25	60	82	142
No hereditary tendency	78	84	162	247	147	394
Unascertained	150	113	263	646	676	1,322
Total	246	253	499	1,058	1,019	2,077

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 9.
 Showing civil condition of those admitted to the Kings county asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

CIVIL CONDITION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single	123	104	227	505	378	883
Married	91	117	208	451	442	893
Widowed	31	32	63	87	194	281
Divorced .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained	1	.....	1	15	5	20
Total.....	246	253	499	1,058	1,019	2,077

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 10.

Showing degree of education of those admitted to the Kings county asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Collegiate.....	5	.....	5	26	2	28
Academic.....	5	.....	7	22	16	38
Common school.....	91	75	166	312	202	514
Read and write.....	14	35	49	320	257	577
Read only.....	4	14	18	34	54	88
No education.....	7	20	27	61	125	186
Unascertained.....	120	107	227	283	363	646
Total.....	240	253	493	1,058	1,019	2,077

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 11.

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of those discharged recovered from the Kings county asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month	17	14	31
One to three months.....	11	12	23
Three to six months	3	5	8
Six to nine months.....	4	1	5
Nine months to one year	1	.....	1
One year to eighteen months	1	.....	1
Eighteen months to two years.....	.....	1	1
Two to three years	1	.....	1
Unascertained	5	13	18
Total	43	46	89
PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			
Under one month	1	.....	1
One to three months.....	14	9	23
Three to six months	11	12	23
Six to nine months	8	8	16
Nine months to one year	3	6	9
One year to eighteen months	4	6	10
Eighteen months to two years	1	1	2
Two to three years	1	4	5
Total	43	46	89
DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.			
	SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month	56	60	116
One to three months.....	50	50	100
Three to six months	11	20	31
Six to nine months	7	9	16
Nine months to one year	3	4	7
One year to eighteen months	2	1	3
Eighteen months to two years.. ..	1	1	2
Two to three years	2	.....	2
Three to four years.....	1	.....	1
Ten to twenty years.....	1	.....	1
Unascertained	84	52	136
Total	218	197	415

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 11 — (*Concluded*).

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of those discharged recovered from the Kings county asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.	SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month	38	11	49
One to three months	60	33	93
Three to six months	56	53	109
Six to nine months	42	48	90
Nine months to one year	11	23	34
One year to eighteen months	8	17	25
Eighteen months to two years	2	4	6
Two to three years	1	4	5
Three to four years		1	1
Five to ten years		3	3
Total	218	197	415

TABLE No. 12.

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of those discharged not recovered from the Kings county asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month	7	4	11
One to three months	6	4	10
Three to six months	5	2	7
Six to nine months	3	3	6
Nine months to one year		1	1
One year to eighteen months	3	6	9
Eighteen months to two years	1		1
Two to three years		3	3
Three to four years	1	3	4
Four to five years	1	2	3
Five to ten years		2	2
Ten to twenty years		3	3
Unascertained	7	7	14
Total	34	40	74

PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.

Under one month	10	9	19
One to three months	9	8	17
Three to six months	4	3	7
Six to nine months	4	4	8

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE NO. 12.—(Continued).

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of those discharged not recovered at the Kings county asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Nine months to one year	2	3	5
One year to eighteen months	4	6	10
Eighteen months to two years.....	1	2	3
Two to three years .....	....	1	1
Five to ten years.....	....	3	3
Ten to twenty years.....	....	1	1
Total	34	40	74

DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month	24	27	51
One to three months.....	27	23	50
Three to six months	20	20	40
Six to nine months ..	12	7	19
Nine months to one year	4	5	9
One year to eighteen months.....	10	9	19
Eighteen months to two years.....	6	10	16
Two to three years.....	6	10	16
Three to four years.....	8	10	18
Four to five years	5	3	8
Five to ten years.....	6	5	11
Ten to twenty years	1	6	7
Twenty to thirty years.....	2	5	7
Not insane *.....	3	2	5
Unascertained	124	93	217
Total	258	235	493

PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			
Under one month	64	37	101
One to three months.....	50	37	87
Three to six months	46	37	83
Six to nine months.....	34	44	78
Nine months to one year.....	22	19	41
One year to eighteen months	14	19	33
Eighteen months to two years.....	6	10	16

* Includes cases of alcoholism, opium habit, etc.

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 12 — (Concluded).

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of those discharged not recovered from the Kings county asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.	SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Two to three years	8	11	19
Three to four years	2	4	6
Four to five years	2	2	4
Five to ten years	2	11	13
Ten to twenty years	2	2	4
Twenty to thirty years	3	.....	3
Not insane *	3	2	5
Total	258	235	493

TABLE No. 13.

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission and the period under treatment of those who died in the Kings county asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month	4	15	19
One to three months	7	4	11
Three to six months	4	2	6
Six to nine months	7	5	12
Nine months to one year	4	2	6
One year to eighteen months	4	5	9
Eighteen months to two years	1	3	4
Two to three years	2	1	3
Three to four years	3	2	5
Four to six years	3	2	5
Six to ten years	3	3	6
Ten to twenty years . . . . .	.....	5	5
Unascertained	61	61	122
Total	103	110	213

PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			
Under one month	8	10	18
One to three months	13	6	19
Three to six months	15	5	20
Six to nine months	4	4	8
Nine months to one year	6	13	19

* Includes cases of alcoholism, opium habit, etc.

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 13 — (*Continued*).

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission and the period under treatment of those who died in the Kings county asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

	SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
One year to eighteen months	8	16	24
Eighteen months to two years.....	9	3	12
Two to three years	13	7	20
Three to four years.....	1	3	4
Four to six years.....	8	10	18
Six to ten years	9	15	24
Ten to twenty years	9	10	19
Twenty years and over.....	....	8	8
Total	103	110	213
DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.			
Under one month	22	30	52
One to three months.....	22	20	42
Three to six months	15	7	22
Six to nine months	16	8	24
Nine months to one year	11	4	15
One year to eighteen months	10	9	19
Eighteen months to two years.....	11	8	19
Two to three years	15	11	26
Three to four years	9	7	16
Four to six years.....	8	12	20
Six to ten years	10	12	22
Ten to twenty years	13	14	27
Twenty years and over.....	3	2	5
Not insane* .....	..	1	1
Unascertained	204	216	420
Total	369	361	730
PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			
Under one month	38	35	73
One to three months.....	42	24	66
Three to six months	56	37	93
Six to nine months	25	15	40
Nine months to one year	21	27	48

* Includes cases of alcoholism, opium habit, etc.

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 13 — (Concluded).

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission and the period under treatment of those who died in the Kings county asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

	SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
One year to eighteen months	31	31	62
Eighteen months to two years	20	16	36
Two to three years	32	19	51
Three to four years	20	20	40
Four to six years	14	26	40
Six to ten years	40	51	91
Ten to twenty years	25	38	63
Twenty years and over	5	22	27
Total	369	361	730

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 14.

Showing ages of those admitted to the Kings county asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

AGE.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From ten to fifteen years.....	1	2	3	14	4	18
From fifteen to twenty years.....	15	8	23	57	47	104
From twenty to twenty-five years.....	25	41	66	116	119	235
From twenty-five to thirty years.....	33	40	73	148	155	303
From thirty to thirty-five years.....	35	37	72	131	133	264
From thirty-five to forty years.....	36	30	66	161	122	283
From forty to forty-five years.....	46	44	90	180	179	359
From forty-five to fifty years.....	24	23	47	138	111	249
From fifty to sixty years.....	17	21	38	70	82	152
From sixty to seventy years.....	11	5	16	31	49	80
From seventy to eighty years.....	3	2	5	12	18	30
From eighty to ninety years.....						
Total.....	246	253	499	1,058	1,019	2,077

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 15.
Showing ages of those discharged recovered from the Kings county asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

AGE.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1888.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From ten to twenty years.....	7	3	10	20	18	38
From twenty to thirty years	11	17	28	63	84	147
From thirty to forty years	9	12	21	57	45	102
From forty to fifty years	10	11	21	41	30	71
From fifty to sixty years	5	.....	5	21	7	28
From sixty to seventy years.	1	2	3	4	8	12
From seventy to eighty years .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Unknown .....	.....	1	1	11	5	16
Total	43	46	89	218	197	415

TABLE No. 16.

Showing ages of those who died in the Kings county asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

AGE.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From ten to fifteen years.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
From fifteen to twenty years.....	.....	.....	.....	8	9	17
From twenty to twenty-five years.....	3	4	7	17	20	37
From twenty-five to thirty years.....	4	9	13	28	28	56
From thirty to thirty-five years.....	15	9	24	44	42	86
From thirty-five to forty years.....	7	6	13	56	44	100
From forty to fifty years.....	34	23	57	80	60	140
From fifty to sixty years.....	16	23	39	62	63	125
From sixty to seventy years.....	16	22	38	54	62	116
From seventy to eighty years.....	7	12	19	18	27	45
From eighty to ninety years.....	.....	2	2	.....	4	4
Unknown.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Total.....	103	110	213	369	361	730

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 17.

Showing alleged duration of insanity previous to admission in those admitted to the Kings county asylums during the year ending September 30, 1892.

DURATION OF INSANITY.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month	45	48	93
One to three months	56	58	114
Three to six months	28	14	42
Six to nine months	19	24	43
Nine months to one year	11	10	21
One year to eighteen months	14	14	28
Eighteen months to two years	4	8	12
Two to three years	4	9	13
Three to four years	4	6	10
Four to five years	7	9	16
Five to ten years	5	8	13
Ten to fifteen years		3	3
Fifteen to twenty years .....		.....	.....
Twenty to thirty years	1	1	2
Unascertained	48	41	89
Total	<u>246</u>	<u>253</u>	<u>499</u>

TABLE No. 18.

Showing period of residence in asylum of those remaining under treatment at the Kings county asylums September 30, 1892.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month	25	27	52
One to three months	26	24	50
Three to six months	49	49	98
Six to nine months	35	56	91
Nine months to one year	25	34	59
One year to eighteen months	68	87	155
Eighteen months to two years	48	45	93
Two to three years	91	100	191
Three to four years	61	78	139
Four to five years	52	91	143
Five to ten years	193	270	463
Ten to fifteen years	91	143	234
Fifteen to twenty years	57	109	166
Twenty to thirty years	52	89	141
Thirty years and upwards	21	24	45
Total	<u>894</u>	<u>1,226</u>	<u>2,120</u>

TABLE No. 19.

Showing the occupation of those admitted to the Kings county asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

OCCUPATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Artists .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Agents	2	.....	2	5	.....	5
Actors	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Attendant.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Architect	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Apprentice	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Barbers.....	1	.....	1	6	.....	6
Butchers.....	1	.....	1	16	.....	16
Bookkeepers	1	.....	1	10	.....	10
Book folders .....	.....	1	1	1	1	2
Brass workers	4	.....	4	7	.....	7
Bookbinders	3	.....	3	4	.....	4
Blacksmiths.....	3	.....	3	10	.....	10
Brokers	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Bandage maker .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Bartenders.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Bakers	3	.....	3	8	.....	8
Boilermakers	2	.....	2	7	.....	7
Boxmaker .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Baggage master .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Boatmen .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Builders .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Brushmaker.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Boot fitter.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Button-hole maker.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Bricklayer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Commercial travelers.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....	4
Car conductors.....	3	.....	3	.....	6	.....	6
Clerks.....	15	.....	15	.....	46	3	49
Carpenters.....	6	.....	6	.....	26	.....	26
Coffee sampler.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Coopers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Cooks.....	3	.....	1	4	5	7	12
Carpet layer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Cork cutters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Cotton miller.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Cloth printer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Cigarmakers.....	2	.....	2	.....	13	.....	13
Canvassers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	7
Coppersmiths.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Cabinetmakers.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2
Custom-house inspector.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Carpet weaver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Capmakers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Civil engineers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Clothespresser.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Confectioners.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Clockmaker.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Constable.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Copyist.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Clergyman.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Carver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Coat-trimmer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1

TABLE No. 19 — (Continued).

Showing the occupation of those admitted to the Kings county asylums during the current year and since October, 1, 1888.

OCCUPATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Commission merchant	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Carrier	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Cane puller	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Compositor	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Coachman	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Druggists	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Diamond polisher and setters	2	.....	2	3	.....	3
Drivers	3	.....	3	15	.....	15
Dockbuilder	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Domestics	.....	35	35	.....	232	232
Dealer in old iron	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Dressmakers	.....	2	2	.....	13	13
Draughtsman	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Dyers	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Electricians	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Engravers	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Engineers	1	.....	1	5	.....	5
Editress	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Elevator clerks	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Expressman	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Furrier	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Fish dealers	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Flagger				1	1
Farmers	4			4	18
Flagman					1
Freco artists					3
Factory hands		2		2	12
Foreman					1
Flour and grain dealer					1
Florists					3
Firemen					3
Flower makers					2
Furniture finisher	1			1	1
Feather worker		1		1	1
Grocer					1
Grain speculator					1
Glass makers	1			1	1
Governesses		1		1	2
Galvanizers					2
Goldsmith					1
Gum cutter					1
Grunder	1			1	1
Hostlers					2
Hatters	2			2	7
Housewives		173		173	602
Harness makers					4
Hat trimmers	1			1	2
Iron workers	2			2	6
Insurance agents	3			3	5
Joemen	1			1	3
Ice cream manufacturer					1
Journalists	1			1	2
Janitors	2			2	3

TABLE No. 19 — (Continued).

Showing the occupation of those admitted to the Kings county asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

OCCUPATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Junkmen	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Jeweler .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Joiner .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Lawyers .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Leather dressers	3	.....	3	5	.....	5
Liquor dealers .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Laundrymen .....	.....	2	2	3	9	12
Longshoremen	8	.....	8	18	.....	18
Locksmiths .....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Lighterman .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Life saver .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Laborers	54	.....	54	221	.....	221
Lithographers	2	.....	2	3	.....	3
Lumberman .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Masons	2	.....	2	11	.....	11
Manufacturer veterinary medicine .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Medical student .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Musician .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Midwife .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Machinists	2	.....	2	12	.....	12
Merchants	3	.....	3	13	.....	13
Marble worker .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 19 — (Continued).

Showing the occupation of those admitted to the Kings county asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Paper hanger .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Pawnbroker.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Polisher .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Paper-box maker .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Private secretary	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Quarry man.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Railroadmen .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Rubber manufacturer .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Roofers	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Restaurant keeper .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Real estate agents	3	.....	3	5	.....	5
Ship carpenters .....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Salesmen .....	.....	.....	.....	10	2	12
Sailors	4	.....	4	12	.....	12
Shoemakers	2	.....	2	15	.....	15
Stablemen .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Stonecutters	1	.....	1	7	.....	7
Students.....	1	.....	1	5	2	7
Shirt-cutters .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Seamstresses .....	.....	4	4	.....	19	19
Shirt-makers	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Saloonkeepers .....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Superintendent .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Stewards	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Silver-players .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Showman .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Soda water bottler .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Steamship fireman .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Snuffmaker .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Singer	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Saw-makers	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Spanish translator	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Spinner	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Sash and door maker	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Shoe-cutter	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Silver burnisher .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Stationery dealer .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Tinsmiths	1	.....	1	.....	.....	9
Tailors	9	.....	9	.....	.....	29
Tailor-esses .....	.....	5	5	.....	5	5
Teamsters .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Teachers	1	.....	1	.....	5	10
Tanners .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Wine-box maker .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Wreckmen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Telegraph operators	2	.....	2	.....	1	6
Tobacco strippers	2	.....	2	.....	.....	3
Typesetter .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Wreck ramp .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Truck drivers	4	.....	4	.....	.....	9
Typecaster .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Theological student .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Twine-makers	1	.....	1	.....	1	2
Theatrical manager .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

TABLE No. 19 — (Concluded).

Showing the occupation of those admitted to the Kings county asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

OCCUPATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Ticket collector.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Telephone operator.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Typewriters.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	2
Upholsterers.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Usher.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Umbrellamaker.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Varnishers.....	2	.....	2	4	.....	4
Veteran.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Weavers.....	.....	1	1	3	1	4
Waiters.....	1	.....	1	6	.....	6
Waitresses.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
Watchmen.....	2	.....	2	7	.....	7
Watch-case maker.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Wood engravers.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Wood turner.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	1
Watchmakers.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Worsted worker.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Washerwomen.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	2
No occupation.....	7	12	19	49	46	95
Unknown.....	3	3	6	31	25	56
Total.....	246	253	499	1,058	1,019	2,077

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Statistics of Exempted County System.

NATIVITY.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1893.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
United States	111	92	203	470	357	827
Ireland	58	86	144	223	351	574
Germany	31	35	66	170	156	326
England	8	8	16	44	42	86
Sweden	5	8	13	19	27	46
Scotland	4	4	8	13	18	31
Canada .....	.....	.....	.....	11	3	14
Switzerland	2	.....	2	4	3	7
Italy	3	5	8	13	12	25
France	1	4	5	7	12	19
Norway	3	1	4	10	5	15
Russia	2	4	6	12	5	17
Austria	4	1	5	5	2	7
New Brunswick .....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Spain	1	.....	1	1	1	2
Denmark	2	1	3	3	4	7
West Indies .....	.....	1	1	1	3	4
Hungary	2	.....	2	5	2	7
Iowa .....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Scotia .....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Ireland	1	1	2	1	3	4
Newfoundland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Land	4	1	5	6	2	8
.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	3

TABLE No. 20.

Showing the nativity of patients admitted to the Kings county asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1893.

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 20 — (Concluded).
Showing the nativity of patients admitted to the Kings county asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1886.

NATIVITY.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1886.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Wales	2	2	4
Mexico	1	.....	1
Canary Islands	1	.....	1
Belgium	1	.....	1
Cuba.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Roumania	1	.....	1
Corsica.....	1	.....	1
Aleace.....	1	.....	1
Bavaria	1	.....	1
Australia	1	.....	1
Saxony	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Finland	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Prince Edward's Island	1	1
Panama	1	.....	1
Arabia	1	.....	1
Bohemia.....	1	1	2
India.....	1	1
Iceland	1	1
Maderia	1	1
Born at sea	1	.....	1
Unascertained	9	2	11
Totals.....	246	253	499	1,058	1,019	2,077

Statistics of Idiotic, Feeble-Minded and Epileptic.

II. IDIOTIC, FEEBLE-MINDED AND EPILEPTIC.

General statement, Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children,
October 1, 1892.

Date of opening.....	Oct. 1, 1851.
Total acreage of grounds and buildings.....	274
Value of real estate, including buildings.....	\$399,736 11
Value of personal property.....	47,139 01
Acres of farm land under cultivation, approximately....	235
Capacity of institution.....	530
Daily average number under training	506
Cash on hand October 1, 1891.....	\$10,298 72

Receipts during year:

From State treasury (for officers' salaries, extraordinary improvements, etc.).....	86,139 55
From counties for clothing State pupils.....	8,891 00
From private pupils.....	3,333 07
From all other sources	878 32

Total receipts during year..... \$99,241 94

Disbursements during year:

For officers and teachers' salaries, extraordinary improve- ments.....	\$19,003 35
For wages.....	16,264 56
For provisions and stores	23,509 12
For ordinary repairs.....	7,657 17
For farm and grounds.....	3,901 73
For clothing.....	8,732 36
For furniture and bedding.....	3,514 31
For books and stationery and school apparatus	926 90
For fuel and light.....	11,769 58
For medical supplies.....	1,389 28
For miscellaneous expenses.....	2,357 18

Total disbursements during year..... \$99,025 54

Balance remaining on hand October 1, 1892..... \$10,515 12

Weekly per capita cost on current expenditure, inclusive
of clothing and officers' salaries..... \$3 50

Statistics of Idiotic, Feeble-Minded and Epileptic.

Annual per capita charge to counties, inclusive of all items:	
Boys.....	\$26 00
Girls.....	20 00
Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men.....	27 00
Women.....	18 00
Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men.....	18 00
Women.....	10 00
Proportion of day attendants to average daily population (includes attendants, nurses, supervisors and teachers),	1 to 10
Proportion of night attendants to average daily population (includes all who attend to or sleep in dormitories at night.....	1 to 19
Percentage of daily population engaged in some kind of useful occupation or in school.....	74
Estimated value of farm and garden products during year.....	\$17,256 70
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by pupils during year (includes repairing).....	3,595 41

TABLE

Showing movement of population at the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-minded Children for the year ending September 30, 1892.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total
Remaining October 1, 1891.....	249	234	483
Admitted during the year ending September 30, 1892.....	28	30	58
Total number under training during year..	277	264	541
Average daily population.....	258	248	506
Capacity of institution.....			530
Discharged during the year.....	9	11	20
Died.....	6	5	11
Whole number discharged during the year...	15	16	31
Remaining October 1, 1892 (on the rolls).....	262	248	510
Absent on vacation.....	35	25	60

Statistics of Idiotic, Feeble-Minded and Epileptic.

General Statement State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, October 1, 1892.

Date of opening.....	Sept., 1878.
Total acreage of grounds and buildings.....	40
Value of real estate, including buildings.....	\$130,500 00
Value of personal property	25,087 24
Acres of farm land under cultivation.....	25
Capacity of institution.....	350
Daily average number under treatment.....	335

Cash on hand October 1, 1891.....	\$4,510 52
-----------------------------------	------------

Receipts during year:

From State treasury (for officers' salaries, extraordinary improvements, etc.).....	48,000 00
From counties for patients' funeral expenses	116 20
From private patients.....	110 00

Total receipts during year.....	\$52,736 72
---------------------------------	-------------

Disbursements during the year:

For officers' salaries, extraordinary improvements, etc., (paid direct from State treasury), and for wages.....	\$24,776 60
For provisions and stores.....	14,149 49
For ordinary repairs.....	1,190 56
For farm and grounds	300 00
For clothing.....	3,286 97
For furniture and bedding.....	263 95
For books and stationery.....	32 14
For fuel and light	4,395 71
For medical supplies.....	1,034 27
For miscellaneous expenses	1,739 37

Total disbursements during year.....	\$51,169 06
--------------------------------------	-------------

Balance remaining on hand October 1, 1892.....	\$1,567 66
--	------------

Weekly per capita cost on current expenditure, inclusive of clothing and officers' salaries.....	\$2 33
--	--------

Weekly per capita charge to counties, inclusive of all items	No charge.
--	------------

Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:

Men.....	.....
Women	11 00

Statistics of Idiotic, Feeble-Minded and Epileptic.

Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:

Men .....	.....
Women	\$9 00
Proportion of day attendants to average daily population,	1 to 17
Proportion of night attendants to average daily population,	1 to 14
Percentage of daily population engaged in some kind of useful occupation.....	50 per cent.
Estimated value of farm and garden products during year,	2,148 50
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by patients during the year.....	.....

TABLE

Showing movement of population in the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women for the year ending September 30, 1892.

	Women.
Remaining October 1, 1891.....	320
Admitted during the year	57
Total number under treatment during year	377
Average daily population.....	335
Capacity of institution.....	350
Discharged during the year:	
As recovered	19
Died	13
Whole number discharged during the year	32
Remaining October 1, 1892.....	345

TABLE

Showing movement of population in Brunswick Home for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded for the year ending September 30, 1892.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining October 1, 1891.....	20	11	31
Admitted during year ending September 30, 1892	4	1	5
Total number under treatment during year	24	12	36
Capacity of institution.....	.....	.....	45
Remaining October 1, 1892.....	24	12	36

Statistics of Idiiotic, Feeble-Minded and Epileptic.

TABLE

Showing number of Idiots and epileptics in county and city poor-houses September 30, 1892.

COUNTY POOR-HOUSES.	Idiots.			Epileptics.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Albany	2	.....	2	1	3	4
Allegany	2	7	9	.....	3	3
Broome	4	.....	4	9	1	10
Cattaraugus	5	.....	5	4	1	5
Cayuga	1	1	2	3	3	6
Chautauqua	9	5	14	2	1	3
Chemung	1	.....	1	3	5	8
Chenango	8	1	9	1	2	3
Clinton	12	5	17	4	2	6
Columbia	8	4	12	3	1	4
Cortland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Delaware	8	1	9	.....	1	1
Dutchess .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Erie	1	2	3	12	7	19
Essex	4	3	7	.....	2	2
Franklin	3	6	9	.....	1	1
Fulton	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Genesee .....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Greene .....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	2	1	3	.....	1	1
Jefferson .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Kings	2	1	3	80	68	148

Statistics of Idiotic, Feeble-Minded and Epileptic.

TABLE
Showing number of idiots and epileptics in county poor-houses, September 30, 1892 — (Continued).

	IDIOTS.			EPILEPTICS.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
COUNTY POOR HOUSES.						
Wyoming .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Yates	2	.....	2	.....	3	3
CITY ALMS-HOUSES.						
Kingston city alms-house.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Poughkeepsie city alms-house	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Oswego city alms-house	3	6	9	.....	2	2
Total.....	385	225	610	283	183	466

PART VI.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

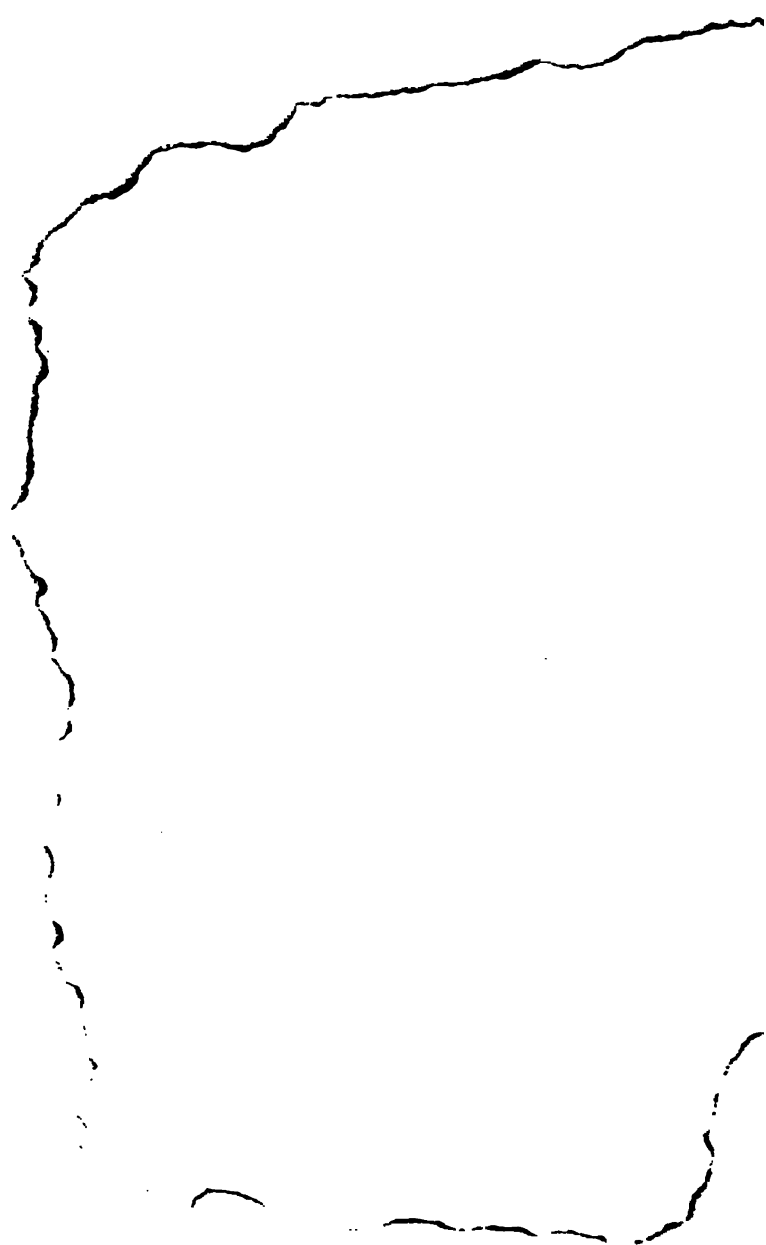
CHAPTER 15.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. That the State hospital authorities be required to submit to the Commission for approval itemized monthly estimates of all expenditures for maintenance, including salaries and wages, and that the Commission be empowered to revise such estimates as to quantity, quality and price; also, that all receipts of State hospitals be covered into the treasury of the same to be expended only on estimates approved by the Commission.

2. That the Commission be authorized to appoint two agents, who shall, under its direction, devote themselves to securing from the estates of patients or from the relatives and friends, who are liable for the same, reimbursement to the State for the maintenance of such patients; also, to procure the removal of public patients who are not legal residents of the State.

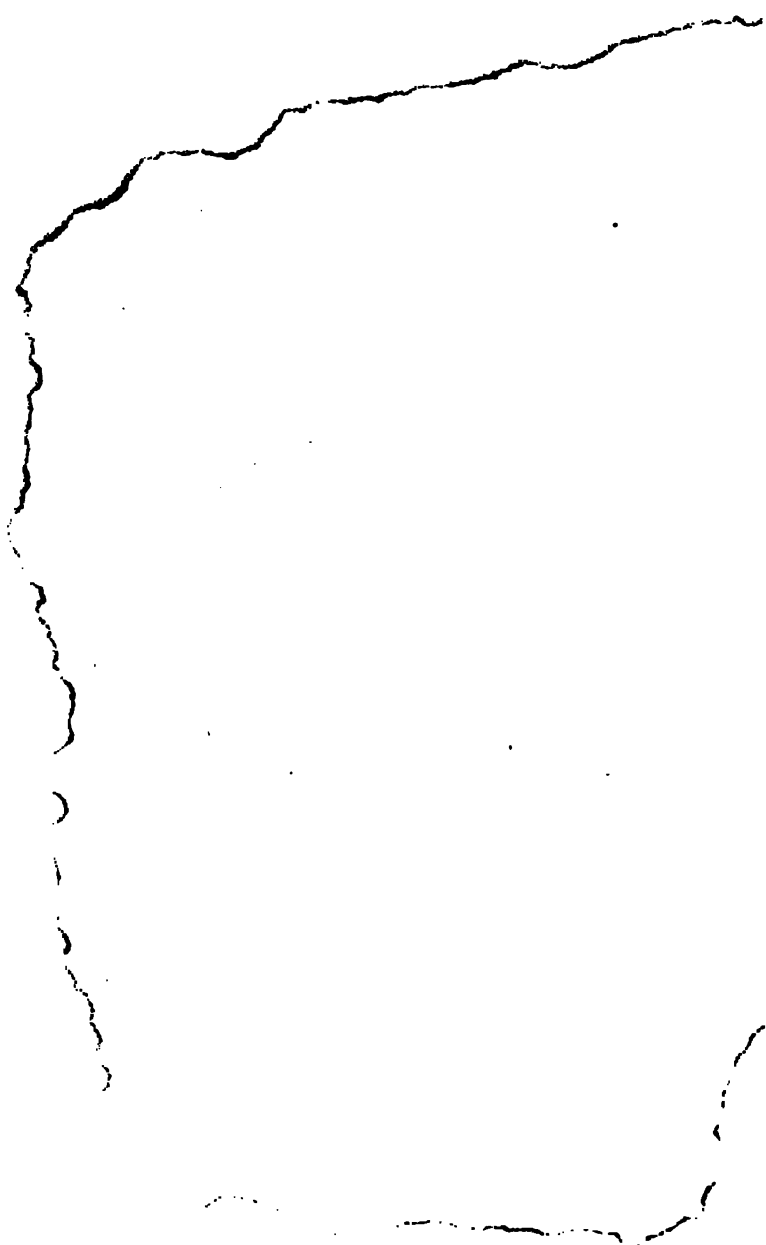
3. That a separate department for the care of the insane in each of the counties of New York and Kings be created.





PART VII

ASYLUM DIRECTORY



CHAPTER 10

ASYLUM DIRECTORY.

STATE HOSPITAL SYSTEM

UTICA STATE HOSPITAL — UTICA, ONEIDA COUNTY

G. ALDER BLUMER, M. D., *Medical Superintendent*

One mile from the New York Central, the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and the Ontario and Western railway stations. Accessible, every fifteen minutes, by New York Mills or Whitesboro electric cars. Stop at Cross or Jason streets.

Telephone No. 118.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL — WILLARD, SENECA COUNTY

THEODORE H. KELLOGG, M. D., *Medical Superintendent*

Accessible, from the east, by New York Central and Hudson River railway, (Auburn branch from Syracuse to Geneva); from the west, *via* New York Central and Hudson River railway, from Rochester (Auburn branch) to Geneva, or *via* Philadelphia and Reading railway (Lehigh Valley division); from the north, Lyons to Geneva, *via* Philadelphia and Reading railway (Lehigh Valley division) and Fall Brook railway; from Geneva, *via* steamers of the Seneca Lake Steam Navigation Company, or by Philadelphia and Reading railway (Lehigh Valley division); from the south, *via* the Philadelphia and Reading railway (Lehigh Valley division), or by Seneca Lake Steam Navigation Company.

Local telephone.

Asylum Directory.

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL—POUGHKEEPSIE, DUTCHESS COUNTY

C. W. PILGRIM, M. D., *Medical Superintendent*

The hospital is located two miles north of the New York Central railway station at Poughkeepsie. Carriages may be procured at the station, and a public conveyance runs regularly to and from the hospital, connecting with the principal trains. The hospital may also be reached by the West Shore railway ferry from Highland station to Poughkeepsie, and by the Philadelphia, Reading and New England railway (Poughkeepsie Bridge route). Conveyances may be procured from Parker avenue station.

Telephone call "Hudson River State Hospital."

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL—
MIDDLETOWN, ORANGE COUNTYSELDEN H. TALCOTT, M. D., *Medical Superintendent*

Middletown is sixty-six miles from New York city, and may be reached by the following railways: New York, Lake Erie and Western; New York, Ontario and Western, and New York, Susquehanna and Western.

The Hospital is reached by several omnibus lines. Public carriages may also be had at the station.

Telephone No. 41.

BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL—BUFFALO, ERIE COUNTY

J. B. ANDREWS, M. D., *Medical Superintendent*

The institution is three and a half miles from the New York Central railway station, and is accessible by street cars, namely: trolley line on Niagara street, trolley line on Main street, or horse cars through Elmwood avenue.

Telephone No. 1235 D.

Asylum Directory.

BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL — BINGHAMTON, BROOME
COUNTYCHARLES G. WAGNER, M. D., *Medical Superintendent*

Located on the line of the Erie, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and Delaware and Hudson railway, Electric cars leave corner of Court and Washington streets, near all railway stations, every fifteen minutes, between 6 A. M. and 10 P. M.

Telephone No. 553.

ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL — OGDENSBURG,
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTYP. M. WISE, M. D., *Medical Superintendent*

Located three and one-half miles from center of Ogdensburg on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, and Central Vermont railways. Accessible by omnibus from Seymour house, four times daily. Public carriages may also be obtained at railway stations.

Telephone call, "State Hospital."

ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL — ROCHESTER, MONROE COUNTY

E. H. HOWARD, M. D., *Medical Superintendent*

Two miles from railway stations. Accessible by electric cars of the South and Lake avenue line.

Telephone No. 124, I.

MATTEAWAN STATE HOSPITAL — MATTEAWAN, DUTCHESS
COUNTY

(For insane criminals only.)

Post-office and railway station, Fishkill-on-the-Hudson

H. E. ALLISON, M. D., *Medical Superintendent*

Fifty-eight miles from New York city, on the New York Central and Hudson River railway. It is also accessible by the West Shore railway and the Erie, to Newburgh; thence by ferry to Fishkill-on-the-Hudson. The institution may be reached by an electric railway, which runs within three-quarters of a mile, from the Hudson River railway station; also, public conveyances at the station.

Telephone call, "State Hospital."

Asylum Directory.

EXEMPTED COUNTY SYSTEM

NEW YORK CITY ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE

A. E. MACDONALD, M. D., *General Superintendent, New York City Asylums*

Post-office address, Station F, New York city

All official communications with regard to the New York City Asylums for the Insane, should be addressed to the General Superintendent.

Ferry tickets and railroad tickets (at reduced rates, for those entitled to same), and permits for admission can be obtained only at the office of the Department of Public Charities and Corrections, 66 Third avenue, corner Eleventh street.

WARD'S ISLAND ASYLUM

W. A. MACY, M. D., *Medical Superintendent*

Accessible by department boats, from foot of East Twenty-sixth street, 10.30 A. M.; also, by steam ferry, on even hours from foot of One Hundred and Fifteenth street.

Telephone, 429-18.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND ASYLUM

E. C. DENT, M. D., *Medical Superintendent*

Accessible by department boat, from foot of East Twenty-sixth street 10.30 A. M.; also, by ferries from foot of Fifty-second and Seventy-eighth streets, running hourly.

Telephone, 1028-18.

HART'S ISLAND ASYLUM

GEO. A. SMITH, M. D., *Acting Medical Superintendent*

Accessible by department boats, from foot of East Twenty-sixth street, 11.30 A. M.

Asylum Directory.

CENTRAL ISLIP ASYLUM — CENTRAL ISLIP, LONG ISLAND

(Branch of the New York city asylums)

H. C. EVARTS, M. D., *Medical Superintendent*

Accessible by trains on the Long Island Railway. Surface and elevated road from Grand Central station to Thirty-fourth street ferry, connecting with Long Island City station of Long Island Railway.

No telephone. Telegraph Central Islip, L. I.

KINGS COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM — FLATBUSH, LONG ISLAND

W. E. SYLVESTER, M. D., *General Superintendent*

Three miles from Brooklyn; accessible by street car from East Twenty-third street and Fulton ferries.

Telephone No. 68, Flatbush.

All official communications with regard to the Kings county Asylums should be addressed to W. E. Sylvester, M. D., General Superintendent, Flatbush, L. I.

KINGS COUNTY FARM — KINGS PARK, LONG ISLAND

(Branch of Kings County Lunatic Asylum)

OLIVER M. DEWING, M. D., *Medical Superintendent*

Forty-five miles from New York city. Accessible by trains on the Long Island railway. Surface and elevated road from Grand Central station, New York, to Thirty-fourth street ferry, connecting with Long Island City station of the Long Island railway. Also, from Flatbush avenue Station, *via* Jamaica, Long Island railway.

No telephone. Telegraph, Kings Park, one mile distant.

Asylum Directory.

LICENSED PRIVATE ASYLUM SYSTEM

BLOOMINGDALE ASYLUM — ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Between Amsterdam avenue and Boulevard

S. B. LYON, M. D., *Medical Superintendent*

Accessible by Boulevard cars, or elevated railway, to One Hundred and Fourth street and Amsterdam avenue cars. Number of patients, 300. Minimum for those who pay full rates, five dollars per week. This institution receives and treats, gratuitously, a small number of indigent insane of New York city, and receives a considerable number of acute and hopeful cases, which pay only part of their expenses.

Telephone, No. 714, Harlem, New York city.

PROVIDENCE RETREAT — BUFFALO, ERIE COUNTY

Under the charge of the Sisters of Charity

FLOYD S. CREGO, M. D., *Consulting Physician*

HARRY A. WOOD, M. D., *Physician in Charge*

Located on Main street, corner of Steele. Distance from Union railway station, four miles. Accessible by electric street car line. Number of patients limited to 125. Minimum rate for care and treatment of private patients, six dollars per week.

Telephone No. 791, M.

MARSHALL INFIRMARY — TROY, RENSSELAER COUNTY

J. D. LOMAX, M. D., *Physician in Charge*

One mile from the Union Railway station. Accessible by electric street car from Congress street. Number of patients limited to 130. Minimum rate for care and treatment of private patients, five dollars per week.

Telephone call, "Marshall Infirmary."

Asylum Directory.

LONG ISLAND HOME — AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND

O. J. WILSEY, M. D., *Physician in Charge*

Thirty-two miles from New York. Accessible by Montauk division of Long Island railway; ferry from East Thirty-fourth street, New York. Only a short distance from railway station. Number of patients limited to 114. Minimum rate, ten dollars per week.

No telephone.

BRIGHAM HALL HOSPITAL — CANANDAIGUA, ONTARIO COUNTY

D. R. BURRELL, M. D., *Physician in Charge*

Situated on Bristol street, one mile from the New York Central and Northern Central railway station. Accessible by public carriages, always to be found at the station. Number of patients limited to seventy-eight. Minimum rate, ten dollars per week.

Telephone No. 35, or "Brigham Hall."

ST. VINCENT'S RETREAT — HARRISON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY

H. ERNST SCHMID, M. D., *Attending Physician, White Plains*JOHN J. LEWIN, M. D., *Physician in Charge*

Under management of the Sisters of Charity. For women only. Fifty minutes from New York on the New York and New Haven railway. Trains leave the Grand Central station, New York city, for Harrison, every hour, from 9 A. M., to 7 P. M. Number of patients limited to sixty. Minimum rate, ten dollars per week. All official communications should be addressed to the physician in charge.

Telephone No. 30, White Plains.

WALDEMER — MAMARONECK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY

E. N. CARPENTER, M. D., *Physician in Charge*

Forty minutes from New York on the New York, New Haven and Hartford railway. Trains leave Grand Central station, New York, every hour, for Mamaroneck. Waldemere is one mile from station, where public carriages may be found. Number of patients limited to eighteen. Minimum rate, twenty-five dollars per week.

No telephone.

Asylum Directory.

SANFORD HALL—FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND

J. W. BARSTOW, M. D., *Physician in Charge*WILLETT S. BROWN, M. D., *Assistant Physician*

Institution situated about one-half mile from Long Island Railway station, and accessible by public carriage. Going from Brooklyn, take Greenpoint or Crosstown street car to Long Island City, thence on Long Island railway. Number of patients limited to thirty-six. Minimum rate, twenty-five dollars per week.

Telephone, Flushing 17 A.

BREEZEHURST TERRACE—WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND

D. A. HARRISON, M. D., *Physician in Charge*JOHN A. ARNOLD, M. D., *Associate Physician*

Accessible from New York city, from East Thirty-fourth street ferry, *via* Long Island railway. Trains run every hour to Whitestone; time, thirty minutes. May also be reached by driving *via* East Ninety-ninth street ferry, to College Point, from which place it is about one and a half miles. Going from Brooklyn, take the Greenpoint or Crosstown street car to Long Island City. In taking patients from Brooklyn, it is better to drive, as it requires only a little more than one hour, *via* Grand street to Newtown, thence through Flushing to Whitestone. Number of patients limited to nineteen. Minimum rate, twenty dollars per week.

No telephone.

DR. WELLS' SANITARIUM FOR MENTAL DISEASES

945 ST. MARK'S AVENUE, BROOKLYN

(Between Kingston and Albany Avenues)

T. L. WELLS, M. D., *Physician in Charge*

The Sanitarium may be reached by the Bergen street car line, the Atlantic avenue railway or elevated railway from Brooklyn bridge. Stop at Albany avenue station of elevated road. Number limited to sixteen women patients. Minimum rate, \$10 per week.

Telephone No. 69, Bedford.

Asylum Directory.

DR. PARSONS' HOME — SING SING, WESTCHESTER COUNTY

R. L. PARSONS, M. D., *Physician in Charge*

Location, one mile from New York Central station. Public carriages may be hired at the station. Number limited to twelve. Minimum rate, \$75 per week, which includes all extras.

No telephone.

DR. CHOATE'S HOME — PLEASANTVILLE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY

G. C. S. CHOATE, M. D., *Physician in Charge*

One mile from Pleasantville station on Harlem railway, and two miles from Whitsons station of New York and Northern railway. New York Central trains stop at Tarrytown, six miles distant. Pleasantville is thirty miles north of New York city. Number limited to ten. Minimum rate, \$75 per week, including all extras.

No telephone connection.

DR. COMBES' SANITARIUM — WOOD HAVEN, LONG ISLAND

H. ELLIOTT, M. D., *Physician in Charge*

Best reached by Brooklyn elevated trains, from Brooklyn bridge, or East Twenty-third street ferry to Ridgewood, thence by Richmond Hill surface car to Flushing avenue, Wood Haven. Sanitarium two minutes' walk to the right. Also easily accessible from Brooklyn, by carriage, *via* Myrtle avenue, to Flushing avenue, Wood Haven. One mile from Wood Haven Junction station, on the Long Island railway. Number of patients limited to thirty-four. Minimum rate, \$10 per week.

Telephone No. 7, I, East New York.

Asylum Directory.

GLENMARY — OWEGO, TIOGA COUNTY
(Homeopathic.)J. T. GREENLEAF, M. D., *Physician in Charge*E. E. SNYDER, M. D., *Consulting Physician*

Three-fourth of a mile from railway stations, where public carriages may be obtained. Accessible by New York, Lake Erie and Western and by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railways, and Southern Central Division, Lehigh Valley railway. Number of patients limited to fifty. Minimum rate, ten dollars per week.

Telephone call, "Glenmary."

FALKIRK — CENTRAL VALLEY, ORANGE COUNTY

JAMES F. FERGUSON, M. D., *Physician in Charge*DAVID H. SPRAGUE, M. D., *Associate Physician*

One mile from Central Valley station, on Newburgh branch of New York, Lake Erie and Western railway, forty-seven miles from New York city. Number of patients limited to thirty-four. Minimum rate, twenty dollars per week.

Telephone, "Falkirk."

VERNON HOUSE — BRONXVILLE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY

WILLIAM D. GRANGER, M. D., *Physician in Charge*

Post-office and telegraph, Bronxville. Accessible by New Haven railway, to Mt. Vernon, or by Harlem railroad, to Bronxville. Public carriages may be obtained at railway station. Number of patients limited to sixteen. Minimum rate, thirty-five dollars per week.

No telephone.

Asylum Directory.

THE PINES — AUBURN, CAYUGA COUNTY

FREDERICK SEFTON, M. D., *Physician in Charge*

Accessible by the Auburn branch of the New York Central and Hudson River railway, and the Southern Central division of the Lehigh Valley railway. A little over three hours by rail from Rochester, four from Albany and Buffalo, seven from New York city. Number of patients limited to twelve. Minimum rate, twenty dollars per week.

Telephone No. 261.



1

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INDEX.

- Accommodations**, provisions for, 146, 147-49.
- Admissions**, number of first and subsequent, table; State hospitals, 279-82; New York City asylums, 337; Kings county asylums, 366.
- Affidavits** required from medical superintendent, 140-42.
- Agents** to secure support of patients by friends, 142, 144, 401.
- Ages**, of patients admitted, table; State hospitals, 292; New York City asylums, 337; Kings county asylums, 376;
 of patients deceased, table; State hospitals, 294; New York City asylums, 339; Kings county asylums, 378;
 of patients discharged recovered, table; State hospitals, 293; New York City asylums, 338; Kings county asylums, 377.
- Albany county almshouse**, number of insane, 254.
- Aliens** returned to their own countries, 142.
- Almshouses**, *see* City almshouses; County almshouses.
- Appropriation**, for buildings under State care act, 138, 149; for maintenance, taxation to meet, 143-44, 146.
- Appropriations**, for Binghamton hospital, 85-87, 152; Buffalo hospital, 75, 151; Hudson River hospital, 52-54, 149-50; Middletown hospital, 66, 150-51; Rochester hospital, 108-109, 128-29, 153; St. Lawrence hospital, 97-101, 152-53; State asylum for insane criminals, 120; Utica hospital, 17-22, 149; Willard hospital, 35-36, 150.
- Appropriations** for State hospitals, 145-55; methods of Commission relative to, 145; Commission does not advise full allowance, 146; special purposes covered by, 145-46; necessarily large for buildings and furniture, 147; recapitulation, 154.
- Asylum directory**, 403-15.
- Asylums** *see* Hospitals.
- Attendants**, total wages at Binghamton hospital, 84; Buffalo hospital, 74; Hudson River hospital, 51; Kings county asylums, 176; Middletown hospital, 65; New York City asylums, 169; Rochester hospital, 107; St. Lawrence hospital, 96; State asylum for insane criminals, 119; Utica hospital, 16; Willard hospital, 34.
See also Employés.
- Auburn state asylum** for insane criminals, abandonment, 109.
- Bedding**, cost at Binghamton hospital, 83; Buffalo hospital, 73; Hudson River hospital, 50; Kings county asylums, 175; Middletown hospital, 64; New York City asylums, 168; Rochester hospital, 107; St. Lawrence hospital, 96; Utica hospital, 16; Willard hospital, 34.
- Bill**, proposed, to provide for maintenance of insane poor, 139-42.
- Bills of fare** at Middletown hospital, 56-57.
- Binghamton state hospital**, 76-87; admissions, tables, current year, 280, 306-307; since Oct 1883, 282; appropriations asked, 85-87, 152; baths, 77; bedding, cost, 83;
 buildings, improvements, 76-77; cost, 84; new, 76;

Binghamton state hospital — (*Continued*).

care of patients, 77-78; civil condition of patients, table, 284; clothing, cost, 83; directory, 407; education, degree of; table, 285;

employés, 79-82, 121; total wages, 84;

food, amount and cost, 82-83, 125; fuel, amount and cost, 83, 122; furniture, cost, 83; general operations, 76-78; general statement, table, 260-61; hereditary tendency in patients, table, 283; lighting, cost, 83, 122; maintenance, cost, 84; medical service, statistical summary, 121; medicine etc., cost, 84; miscellaneous expenses, 84;

officers, resident, 79; total salaries, 84;

patients, county classification, tables, 306-307, 310-11; patients, number; table, 254; recoveries and deaths, 78, 123; trustees' expenses, 84.

Blackwell's Island asylum, removal of patients, 160, 161; new pavilion, 161; general statement, table, 315-16; directory, 408.

Blank commitments furnished by Commission, 241.

Bloomington asylum, 183-89; buildings, new, 184; directory, 410; employés, 185-89; general operations, 183-84; inmates, number, 255, 391; officers, resident, 185; recoveries and deaths, 184, 391.

Breezehurst Terrace, 225-27; buildings, improvements, 225; directory, 412; employés, 226-27; general operations, 225; inmates, number, 255, 391; officers, resident, 226; recoveries and deaths, 225, 391.

Brigham Hall, 198-99; buildings, improvements, 198-99; directory, 411; employés, 200-202; general operations, 198-99; inmates, number, 255, 391; officers, resident, 200; recoveries and deaths, 199-200, 391.

Broome county almshouse, insane, number, 254.

Brunswick home, abuses, 235-36; circular letter concerning, 237-38; license, 235, 237; movement of population, table, 395; origin, 236-37; proceedings, against, 236-38; refusal to comply with Commissioners' demands, 236.

Buffalo state hospital, 66-75; admissions, table; current year, 279, 304-305, since Oct. 1888, 281; appropriations asked, 75, 151; bedding, cost, 73;

buildings, improvements, 67; cost, 75;

civil condition of patients, table, 284; clothing, cost, 73; directory, 406; discharges, 68; education, degree of; table, 285;

employés, 69-72, 121; total wages, 74;

food, amount and cost, 72-73, 124; fuel, amount and cost, 73, 122; furniture, cost, 74; general operations, 66-68; general statement, table, 260-61; hereditary tendency in patients, table, 283; inebriates, 68; lighting, cost, 73; maintenance, total cost, 74; medical service, statistical summary, 121; medicine etc., cost, 74; miscellaneous expenses, 74;

officers, resident, 69; total salaries, 74;

patients, county classification; tables, 304-305, 310-311; patients, number, 68, 254; proposed enlargement, 148; recoveries and deaths, 68, 123; trustees' expenses, 74.

Buildings, appropriations for ordinary repairs, 147.

Buildings erected under State care act, 137-38; cost *per capita*, 148-49.

Cattaraugus county almshouse, insane, number, 254.

Causes of death, table; State hospitals, 272-78; New York City asylums, 322-26; Kings county asylums, 360-65.

Causes of insanity, table; in State hospitals, 262-66; New York City asylums, 317-19; Kings county asylums, 354-56.

- Cayuga county almshouse, insane, number, 254.
- Central Islip asylum, new buildings, improvements, 160; general statement, table, 315-16; directory, 409.
- Certificate of fulfillment of provision for State care, 138.
- Certificate of lunacy, requirements, 242-44; approval by judge, 243.
- City almshouse, idiots and epileptics in, 398.
- Civil condition of patients, table; State hospitals, 284; New York City asylums, 329; Kings county asylums, 368.
- Clinton county almshouse, insane, number, 254.
- Clothing, cost, at Binghamton hospital, 83; Buffalo hospital, 73; Hudson River hospital, 5; Kings county asylums, 175; Middletown hospital, 64; New York City asylums, 168; Rochester hospital, 106; St. Lawrence hospital, 96; State asylum for insane criminals, 118; Utica hospital, 16; Willard hospital, 34.
- Columbia county almshouse, insane, number, 254.
- Commission, supervision of financial matters by, 139-45; to appoint agents to secure reimbursement for support of inmates from friends, 142, 144; summary of recommendations by, 401.
- Commission appointed to examine New York City asylums, 159.
- Commission to care for New York and Kings county insane, creation recommended, 177-79, 401.
- Commitment of insane, 241-47; evidence required, 243; form of, 241, 242-43; letter from Commission to registered physicians on, 242-44; precautions against fraud, 241-42.
- Comptroller to approve expenditures, 140-42.
- Cost, total, of hospitals, 256.
- Cost *per capita*, of employes, table, 121; of foods, table, 124-25; of fuel, table, 122; of lights, table, 122; of medical service, table, 121; of new buildings, 148-49.
- Cost *per capita* of maintenance; at Binghamton hospital, 84; Buffalo hospital, 74; Hudson River hospital, 51; Kings county asylums, 176; Middletown hospital, 65; New York City asylums, 169; Rochester hospital, 107-108; St. Lawrence hospital, 97; State asylum for insane criminals, 119; Utica hospital, 17; Willard hospital, 35. *See also* Financial statement, table.
- Counties, residence by; of patients admitted during year, table, 304-305; of patients under treatment, table, 308-13.
- County almshouses, number of insane in, 253-55, 258-59; removal of insane from, 257; idiots and epileptics in, table, 396-98.
- County superintendents, Commissions' letter to regarding Brunswick home, 237-38.
- Death, age table, 294; duration of insanity before, table; State hospitals, 290-91; New York City asylums, 235-36; Kings county asylums, 373-75.
- Deaths, causes of, table; State hospitals, 272-78; New York City asylums, 322-26; Kings county asylums, 360-65; number and percentage, table; State hospitals, 271; New York City asylums, 321; Kings county asylums, 359.
- Deaths, percentage, at Binghamton hospital, 78, 123; Bloomingdale asylum, 184; Breezehurst Terrace, 225; Brigham Hall, 200; Buffalo hospital, 68, 123; Dr. Choates' house, 213; Dr. Combes' sanitarium, 210; Dr. Parsons' home, 215; Dr. Wells' sanitarium, 207-208; Falkirk, 221; Glenmary home, 218; Hudson River hospital, 43, 123; Kings county asylums, 170, 177; licensed private asylums, 232; Long Island home, 196; Marshall infirmary, 192-93;

- Middletown hospital, 58-59, 123;
 New York City asylums, 162, 177;
 The Pines, 230; Providence Retreat,
 190; Rochester hospital, 102, 123;
 St. Lawrence hospital, 90, 123; St.
 Vincent's Retreat, 203; Sanford Hall,
 205; State asylum for insane crim-
 inals, 111, 123; Utica hospital, 8, 123;
 Vernon House, 223; Waldemere, 228;
 Willard hospital, 24, 123.
- Decrease of insanity, 247-49.
- Detention of sane, diminished danger,
 234-34.
- Directory, Asylum, 403-15.
- Dr. Choates' house, 212-14; directory,
 413; employes, 213-14; general opera-
 tions, 212; inmates, number, 255,
 391; officers, resident, 213; recoveries
 and deaths, 213, 391.
- Dr. Combes' sanitarium, 209-12; baths,
 210; buildings, improvements, 210;
 directory, 413; employes, 211-12;
 general operations, 209-10; inebriates,
 210; inmates, number, 209, 255-391;
 officers, resident, 211; recoveries and
 deaths, 210, 391.
- Dr. Parsons' home, 215-17; directory,
 413; employes, 216-17; general
 operations, 215; inmates, number,
 255, 391; officers, resident, 216; re-
 coveries and deaths, 215, 391.
- Dr. Wells' sanitarium, 207-209; direc-
 tory, 412; employes, 208-209; general
 operations, 207; inmates, number,
 255, 391; officers, resident, 208; re-
 coveries and deaths, 207-208, 391.
- Dungarthe, inmates, number, 255, 391;
 recoveries and deaths, 391.
- Duration of insanity, cases admitted,
 tables; State hospitals, 295; New
 York City asylums, 340; Kings
 county asylums, 379.
 deceased patients, table; State hos-
 pitals, 290-91; New York City asy-
 lums, 335-36; Kings county asylums,
 373-75;
 discharges without cure, table;
 State hospitals, 288-89; New York
 City asylums, 333-34; Kings county
 asylums, 371-73;
- Duration of insanity — (*Continued*).
 recovered cases, table; State hos-
 pitals, 296-87; New York City asy-
 lums, 331-32; Kings county asylums,
 370-71.
- Education, degree of, table; State hos-
 pitals, 285; New York City asylums,
 330; Kings county asylums, 369.
- Employes, hiring of, 139; number in
 hospitals, 256; summary of statis-
 tics, 121.
- Employes, duties and wages, at Kings
 county asylums, 171-75; Licensed pri-
 vate asylums, 185-89, 191-92, 193-95,
 197-98, 200-202, 203-204, 205-206,
 208-209, 211-12, 213-14, 216-17,
 219-20, 221-22, 224-25, 226-27, 229,
 231-32; New York City asylums,
 165-68; State hospitals, 10-13, 26-32,
 44-47, 60-63, 69-72, 79-82, 91-94,
 103-104, 113-15.
- Epileptics, number in almshouses,
 396-98; statistics, 392-98.
- Erie county almshouse, insane, num-
 ber, 254.
- Estimates, of expenses by medical
 superintendent, 140, 401; of number
 of insane to be cared for, 143.
- Examination of insane before commit-
 ment, 242-43.
- Exempted county system, 157-79; cost
 of hospitals, 256; employes, number,
 256; general administration, 77-79;
 general review, 176; number of hos-
 pitals, 256; number of insane, 253-55;
 receipts, 256; statistics, 314-91.
- Falkirk, 220-22; directory, 414;
 employes, 221-22; general operations,
 220; inebriates, number, 221; inmates,
 number, 255, 391; officers, resident,
 221; recoveries and deaths, 221, 391.
- Farm products at State asylum for
 insane criminals, 116.
- Feeble-minded, statistics, 392-98.
- Finances, management of, 138-45.
- Financial statement, table; State hos-
 pitals, 260-61; New York City asy-
 lums, 315-16; Kings county asylums,
 352-53; Syracuse state institution for

- feeble-minded children, 392; State custodial asylum for feeble-minded women, 394.
- Food, amount and cost at Binghamton hospital, 82-83, 125; Buffalo hospital, 72-73, 124; Hudson River hospital, 47-50, 124; Middletown hospital, 63-64, 124; Rochester hospital, 105-106, 125; St. Lawrence hospital, 94-95, 125; State asylum for insane criminals, 115-116, 125; Utica hospital, 14-15, 124; Willard hospital, 83, 124.
- Forms of insanity, table; State hospitals, 267-70; New York City asylums, 320; Kings county asylums, 357-58.
- Fuel, amount and cost at Binghamton hospital, 83, 122; Buffalo hospital, 73, 122; Hudson River hospital, 50, 122; Kings county asylums, 175; Middletown hospital, 64, 122; New York City asylums, 168; Rochester hospital, 106, 122; St. Lawrence hospital, 95-96, 122; State asylum for insane criminals, 117-18, 122; Utica hospital, 16, 122; Willard hospital, 34, 122.
- Fulton county almshouse, number of insane, 254.
- Furniture, appropriation for repairs, etc., 147; cost at Binghamton hospital, 83; Buffalo hospital, 74; Hudson River hospital, 50; Kings county asylums, 175; Middletown hospital, 65; New York City asylums, 168; Rochester hospital, 107; St. Lawrence hospital, 96; State asylum for insane criminals, 118; Utica hospital, 16; Willard hospital, 34.
- Garden products at State asylum for insane criminals, 117.
- General asylum system, 241-49.
- Glenmary home, 217-20; buildings, improvements, 217; buildings, new, 217; directory, 414; employes, 219-20; general operations, 217-18; inebriates, 218; inmates, number, 255, 391; officers, resident, 219; recoveries and deaths, 218, 391.
- Greene county almshouse, insane, number, 254.
- Hart's Island, removals from, 160, 161; water supply, 161; directory, 408; general statement, table, 315-16.
- Hereditary tendency, table; State hospitals, 283; New York City asylums, 328; Kings county asylums, 367.
- Hospitals, number, 256; receipts, 256; total cost, 256.
- Hudson River state hospital, 36-54; admissions, tables; current year, 304-305; since Oct 1888, 281; appropriations asked, 52-54, 149-50; bedding, cost, 50; boiler house, 39-40; buildings, improvements, 41-42; cost, 52; new, 36-38, 41-42; civil conditions of patients, table, 284; clothing, cost, 50; directory, 406; education, degree of, table, 385; electric light plant, 40-41; employes, 44-46, 121; total wages, 51; foods, amount and cost, 47-50, 124; fuel, amount and cost, 50-122; furniture, cost, 50; general operations, 36-42; general statement, table, 290-61; hereditary tendency in patients, table, 283; inebriates, 43; lighting, cost, 50; maintenance, total cost, 51; medical service, statistical summary, 121; medicine, etc., cost, 51; miscellaneous expenses, 51; officers, resident, 44; total salaries, 51; patients, county classification, tables, 304-305, 308-309; number, 254; recoveries and deaths, percentage, 42-43, 123; trustees' expenses, 51; water supply, 38-40.
- Idiotic, feeble-minded and epileptic, statistics, 392-98.
- Idiots not proper cases for State hospitals, 246, 248; number in almshouses, 396-98.
- Increase of insanity, 253-55; reasons for apparent, 247-49; table, 1881-92, 249.

- Inebriates, number, at Buffalo hospital, 68; Dr. Combes' sanitarium, 210; Falkirk, 221; Glenmary home, 218; Hudson River hospital, 43; Middletown hospital, 59; Utica hospital, 9; Willard hospital, 24-25.
- Insane, number, 253, 258-59; number estimated for 1894, 143.
- Insanity, causes, tables; State hospitals, 262-66; New York City asylums, 317-19; Kings county asylums, 354-56; decrease, 247-49;
forms, tables; State hospitals, 267-70; New York City asylums, 320; Kings county asylums, 357-58;
increase of, reasons for apparent, 247-48; table, 249.
- Kings county asylums**, 169-77; administration, changes desirable, 177-79; admissions, number of first and subsequent, table, 366; age tables, 376-78; bedding, cost, 175;
buildings, improvements, cost, 176; new, 170;
causes of death, table, 360-65; causes of insanity, table, 354-56; civil condition of patients, table, 368; clothing, cost, 175; directory, 409; duration of insanity, tables showing 370-75, 379; education, degree of, table, 369; employes, 172-75; forms of insanity, table, 357-58; fuel, cost, 175; furniture, cost, 175; general operations, 169-70; general statement, table, 352-53; hereditary tendency in patients, table, 367; inmates, number, 255; lighting, cost, 175; maintenance, cost, 176; medicines, cost, 176; miscellaneous expenses, 176; movement of population, table, 352; nativity of patients, table, 389-90;
officers, resident, 170-71; total salaries, 175;
recommendation of Commission, 179, 401; recoveries and deaths, 170, 177, 359.
- Kings county farm**, directory, 409.
- Kings county patients**, admission to State hospitals, 244.
- Letter from Commission**, relative to Brunswick home for epileptics, 237-38; relative to commitments, 242-44.
- Licensed private asylum system**, 181-238; cost of hospitals, 256; employes, number, 256; general review, 232; general statistics, 391; number of hospitals, 256; number of insane, 253, 255, 391; receipts, 256.
- Licensed private asylums**, advantages, 233; chief defect, 234; increase, 233; requirements, 234-35; scope and value of reports, 183.
- Lighting**, cost, at Binghamton hospital, 83, 122; Buffalo hospital, 73, 122; Hudson River hospital, 50, 122; Kings county asylums, 175; Middletown hospital, 64, 122; New York City asylums, 168; Rochester hospital, 106, 122; St. Lawrence hospital, 96, 122; State asylum for insane criminals, 118, 122; Utica hospital, 16, 122; Willard hospital, 34, 35, 122.
- Livingston county almshouse**, insane, number, 254.
- Long Island home**, 195-98; buildings, improvements, 195; directory, 411; employes, 197-98; general operations, 195-96; inmates, number, 255, 391; officers, resident, 197; recoveries and deaths, 196, 391.
- Maintenance**, monthly estimates of expenses to be required, 139-40, 401; agents to secure, from friends of patients, 142, 144, 401;
total cost at Binghamton hospital, 84; Buffalo hospital, 74; Hudson River hospital, 51; Kings county asylums, 176; Middletown hospital, 65; New York City asylums, 169, 176; Rochester hospital, 107-108; St. Lawrence hospital, 97; State asylum for insane criminals, 119; Utica hospital, 17; Willard hospital, 35.
- Maintenance of dependent insane**, proposed bill regulating, 139-42; state assumes, 138; supervision of funds, 138-45.

Managers, see Trustees.

Marshall infirmary, 192-95; directory, 410; employes, 193-95; general operations, 192; inmates, number, 255, 391; officers, resident, 193; recoveries and deaths, 192-93, 391.

Matteawan state hospital, directory, 407. See also State asylum for insane criminals.

Maximum charge for pay patients in State hospitals, 245.

Medical examiners, Commissions' recommendations, 242; legal requirements concerning, 242, 243-44.

Medical service, summary of statistics; State hospitals, 121; Exempted county system, 176; Licensed private asylums, 232.

Medical superintendent, affidavits from, 140-42; to deposit and report on moneys received, 140-42; to make estimates of expenses, 140.

Medicines, cost at Binghamton hospital, 84; Buffalo hospital, 74; Hudson River hospital, 51; Kings county asylums, 176; Middletown hospital, 65; New York City asylums, 169; Rochester hospital, 107; St. Lawrence hospital, 97; State asylum for insane criminals; 119; Utica hospital, 17; Willard hospital, 34.

Mental diseases, classes ineligible for State hospital treatment, 246-47.

Middletown state homeopathic hospital, 54-56; admissions, tables, current year, 279, 304-305, since Oct. 1888, 281; appropriations asked, 66, 150-51; baths, 56; bedding, cost, 64; buildings, improvement, 55-56, cost, 65; new, 55-56, 58; civil condition of patients, table, 284; clothing, cost, 64; diet, 56-57; directory, 406; education, degree of; table, 285;

employes, 60-63, 121; total wages, 65; food, amount and cost, 63-64, 124; fuel, amount and cost, 64, 122; furniture, cost, 65; general operations, 54-58; general statement, table, 260-61; hereditary tendency in patients, table, 293; inebriates, 59;

Middletown state homeopathic hospital — (Continued).

lighting, cost, 64; maintenance, total cost, 65; medical service, statistical summary, 121; medical treatment, 58; medicine etc., cost, 65; miscellaneous expenses, 65;

officers, resident, 59-60; total salaries, 65;

patients, county classification; tables, 304-305, 310-11; patients, number, 254; population, table, 55; recoveries and deaths, 58-59; trustees' expenses, 65; water supply, 55-56.

Montgomery county almshouse, insane, number, 254.

Nativity of patients, table; State hospitals, 302-303; New York City asylums, 350-51; Kings county asylums, 389-90.

New York City asylums, 159-69; administration, changes desirable, 177-79; admissions, number of first and subsequent, 327; age tables, 337-39; appropriations for, 160; bedding, cost, 168;

buildings, new, 161; repairs, cost, 169;

causes of death, table, 322-26; causes of insanity, table, 317-19; civil condition of patients, table, 329; clothing, cost, 168; directory, 408; duration of insanity, tables showing, 331-36, 340; education, degree of, table, 330;

employes, 165-68; total wages, 168; enlargement and improvement of quarters, 160-61; forms of insanity, table, 320; fuel, cost, 168; furniture, cost, 168; general operations, 159-61; general statement, table, 315-16; hereditary tendency in patients, table, 328; inmates, number, 255; lighting, cost, 168; maintenance, cost, 169, 176; medicines, cost, 169; miscellaneous expenses, 169; movement of population, table, 314; nativity of patients, table, 350-51; occupations, table, 341-48;

New York City asylums—(Continued).
officers, resident, 162-65; total salaries, 168;

recommendation of Commission, 179, 401; recoveries and deaths, 161-62, 177, 321; water supply, 161.

New York county patients, admission to State hospitals, 244.

Non-residents of state in asylums, 142.

Number of committed and registered insane, 253.

Occupation for insane, importance, 234.

Occupations, tables, 297-301, 341-48, 380-88.

Officers, resident; at Binghamton hospital, 79; total salaries, 84;

at Bloomingdale asylum, 185; Breezehurst Terrace, 226; Brigham Hall, 200;

at Buffalo hospital, 69; total salaries, 74;

at Dr. Choates' house, 213; Dr. Combes' sanitarium, 211; Dr. Parsons' home, 216; Dr. Wells' sanitarium, 208; Falkirk, 221; Glenmary home, 219;

at Hudson River hospital, 44; total salaries, 51;

at Kings county asylums, 170-71; total salaries, 175;

at Long Island home, 197; Marshall infirmary, 193;

at Middletown hospital, 59-60; total salaries, 65;

at New York City asylums, 162-65; The Pines, 230-31; Providence retreat, 190-91;

at Rochester hospital, 102-103, 126-27; total salaries, 107;

at St. Lawrence hospital, 90-91; total salaries, 96;

at St. Vincent's retreat, 203; Sanford hall, 205;

at State asylum for insane criminals, 111; total salaries, 119;

at Utica hospital, 9-10; total salaries, 16;

at Vernon house, 223; Waldemere, 228;

Officers, resident — (Continued).

at Willard hospital, 25-26; total salaries, 34.

Oneida county almshouse, insane, number, 254.

Onondaga county almshouse, insane, number, 254.

Orange county almshouse, insane, number, 254.

Patients, *see* Private patients; Public patients.

Per capita, *see* Cost *per capita*.

Period of treatment; deceased patients; State hospitals, 290-91; New York City asylums, 335-36; Kings county asylums, 373-75;

discharges without cure; State hospitals, 288-89; New York City asylums, 333-34; Kings county asylums, 371-73;

of patients in residence, table; State hospitals, 295; New York City asylums, 340; Kings county asylums, 379;

recovered cases; State hospitals, 286-87; New York City asylums, 331-32; Kings county asylums, 370-71.

Physicians, Commission's letter to, on commitment of insane, 242-44.

Pines, The, 230-32; directory, 415; employes, 231-32; general operations, 230; inmates, number, 255, 391; officers, resident, 230-31; recoveries and deaths, 230, 391.

Price, maximum, for care in State hospitals, 245.

Private asylums must be licensed by Commission, 245; *See also* Licensed private asylums.

Private patients, conditions of commitment, 245; number admitted during year, table, 304-305.

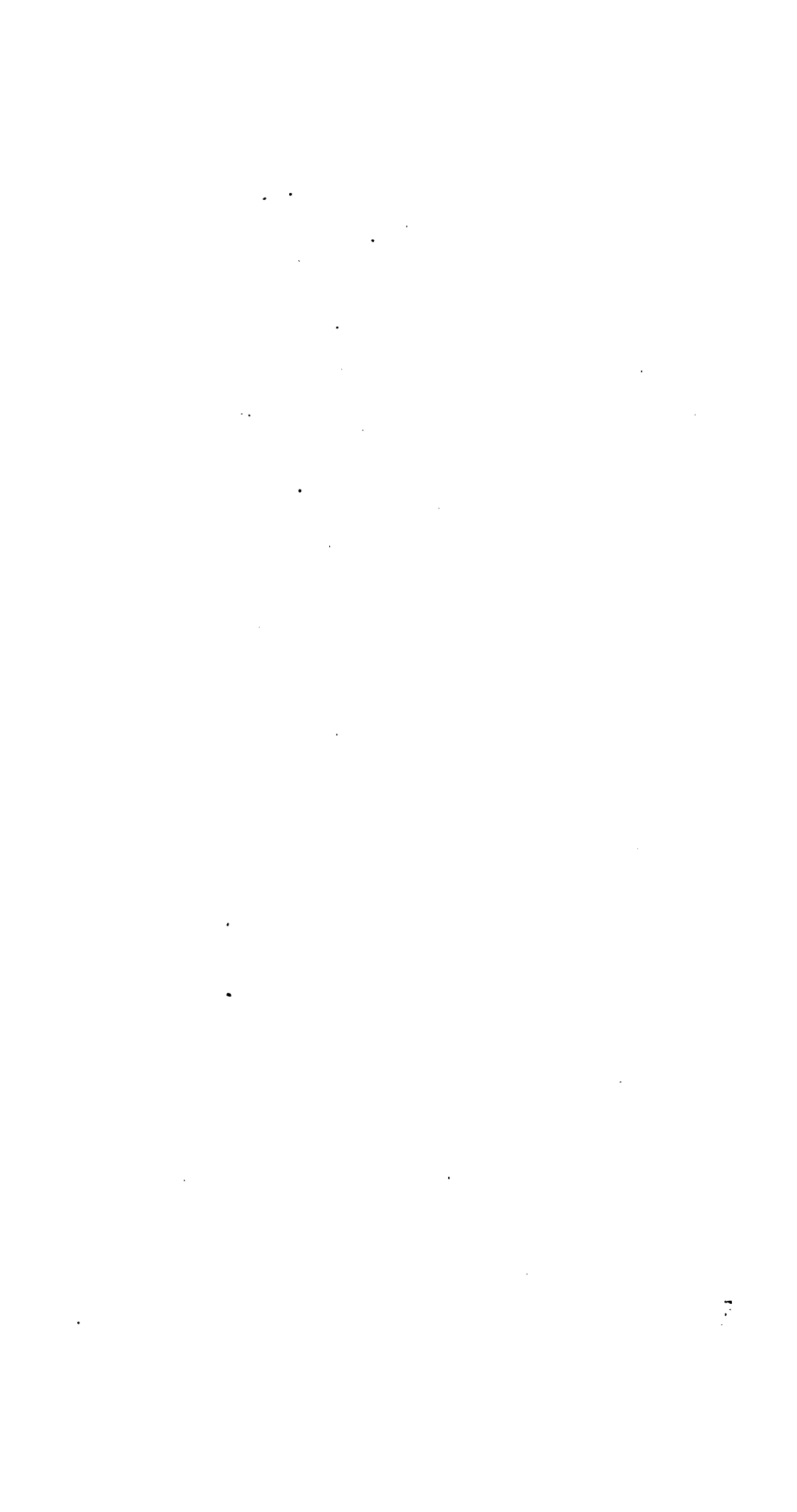
Property, value of; Kings county asylums, 352; New York City asylums, 315; State custodial asylum for feeble-minded women, 394; State hospitals, 260-61; Syracuse state institute for feeble-minded children, 392.

- Providence retreat, 189-92; buildings, new, 190; directory, 410; employes, 191-92; general operations, 189-90; inmates, number, 255, 391; officers, resident, 190-91; recoveries and deaths, 190, 391.
- Public patients, conditions of commitment outside of district, 244; number admitted during year, table, 304-305; from New York and Kings counties, admission to State hospitals, 244.
- Queens county almshouse, insane, number, 255.
- Receipts of hospitals, 256.
- Recommendations of Commission; agents to secure reimbursement for care, 142, 144; care of New York and Kings county insane, 177-79; monthly estimates of expenses, 139-40; summary, 401.
- Recoveries, number and percentage, table; in State hospitals, 271; New York City asylums, 321; Kings county asylums, 359;
table of ages, State hospitals, 293; New York City asylums, 338;
percentage, at Binghamton hospital, 78, 123; Bloomingdale asylum, 184; Breezehurst Terrace, 225; Brigham Hall, 199; Buffalo hospital, 68, 123; Dr. Choates' house, 213; Dr. Combes' sanitarium, 210; Dr. Parsons' home, 215; Dr. Wells' sanitarium, 207; Falkirk, 221; Glenmary home, 218; Hudson River hospital, 42-43, 123; Kings county asylums, 170, 177; licensed private asylums, 232; Long Island home, 196; Marshall infirmary, 192; Middletown hospital, 58, 123; New York City asylums, 161, 177; The Pines, 230; Providence retreat, 190; Rochester hospital, 101-102, 123; St. Lawrence hospital, 89-90, 123; St. Vincent's retreat, 203; Sanford Hall, 205; State asylum for insane criminals, 110-11, 123; Utica hospital, 8, 123; Vernon house, 223; Waldemere, 228; Willard hospital, 24, 123.
- Recovery, duration of insanity previous to, table; State hospitals, 286-87; New York City asylums, 331-32; Kings county asylums, 370-71.
- Reimbursement for care of insane, agents to secure, 142, 144, 401.
- Reports, legal requirement, 5.
- Review, general, of operations of State hospital system, 121-25; of operations of Exempted county system, 176.
- Rochester state hospital, 101-109, 126-30; admissions, tables; current year, 280, 306-307, since Oct., 1888, 282; appropriations asked, 108-109, 128-29, 153; bedding, cost, 107; buildings, improvements, 101, 127; new, 128; care of patients, 131; civil condition of patients, table, 284; clothing, cost, 106; directory, 407; discharges, 127, 131; education, degree of; table, 285; employes, 103-104, 121; total wages, 107;
farm and garden products, 133-34; food, amount and cost, 105-106, 125; fuel, amount and cost, 106, 122; furniture, cost, 107; general operations, 101, 127-28; general statement, table, 260-61; hereditary tendency in patients, table, 283; lighting, cost, 106, 122; maintenance, cost, 107-108; managers' expenses, 107; managers, list, 126; medical service, statistical summary, 121; medicines, etc., cost, 107; miscellaneous expenses, 107;
officers, resident, 102-103, 126-27
total salaries, 107;
patients, county classification; tables, 306-307, 312-13; number, 127, 131, 254;
recoveries and deaths, 101-102, 123, 127;
report, 101-109, 126-30; of managers, 127-29; of matron, 135-36; of steward, 133-35; of superintendent, 130-33; of supervisor 136-37; of treasurer, 129-30;
stock, 135.

- Rockland county almshouse, insane, number, 255.
- St. Lawrence state hospital, 88-101:**
 admissions, tables; current year, 280.
 306-307, since Oct. 1888, 282; appropriations asked, 97-101, 152-53; bedding, cost, 96;
 buildings, improvements, cost, 97;
 new, 88-89; completion of, 148;
 civil condition of patients, table.
 284; clothing, cost, 96; directory.
 407; discharges, 88; education, degree of; table, 285; electric light, 88;
 employes, 91-94 121; total wages, 96;
 food, amount and cost, 94-95, 125;
 fuel, amount and cost, 95-96, 122;
 furniture, cost, 96; general operations, 88-89; general statement, table, 260-61; hereditary tendency in patients, 288; lighting, cost, 96.
 123; maintenance, cost, 97; medical service, statistical summary, 121;
 medicines, etc., cost, 97; miscellaneous expenses, 97;
 officers, resident, 90-91; total salaries, 96;
 patients, county classification, tables, 306-307, 312-13; number, 88.
 254;
 recoveries and deaths, 89-90.
 123; trustees' expenses, 97; water supply, 89.
- St. Vincent's retreat, 202-204; directory, 411; employes, 203-204; general operations, 202; inmates, number, 255, 391; officers, resident, 203; recoveries and deaths, 203, 391.**
- Salaries, at Binghamton hospital, 79.
 84; Bloomingdale asylum, 185;
 Breezehurst Terrace, 226; Brigham Hall, 200; Buffalo hospital, 69, 74;
 Falkirk, 221; Glenmary Home, 219;
 Hudson River hospital, 44, 51; Kings county asylums, 170-71, 175; Long home, 197; Marshall infirmary, 193;
 Middletown hospital, 50-60, 65; New York City asylums, 162-65, 168;
 Providence retreat, 190; Rochester hospital, 102-103, 107; St. Lawrence hospital, 90-91, 96; Sanford Hall,**
- 205; State asylum for insane criminals, 112, 119; Utica hospital, 9-10, 16; Waldemere, 228; Willard hospital, 25-26, 34. See also Wages**
- Sanford Hall, 204-206; buildings, new, 205; directory, 412; employes, 205-206; general operations, 204-205; inmates, number, 255, 391; officers, resident, 205; recoveries and deaths, 205, 391.**
- Staple articles, cost per capita: at Binghamton hospital, 82-83, 125; Buffalo hospital, 72-73, 124; Hudson River hospital, 47-50, 124; Middletown hospital, 63-64, 124; Rochester hospital, 105-106, 125; St. Lawrence hospital, 94-95, 125; State asylum for insane criminals, 115-16, 125; Utica hospital, 13-15, 124; Willard hospital, 33, 124.**
- State asylum for insane criminals, 109-20; admissions, tables, current year, 280, 306-307, since Oct. 1888, 282; appropriations asked, 120; buildings, improvements, 110; cost, 120; new, 109;
 civil condition of patients, table, 284; clothing, cost, 118; directory, 407; education, degree of, table, 285; employes, 113-15, 121; total wages, 119;
 farm products, 116; food, amount and cost, 115-16, 125; fuel, amount and cost, 117-18, 122; furniture, cost, 118; garden products, 117; general operations, 109-10; general statement, table, 260-61; hereditary tendency in patients, table, 288; lighting, cost, 118, 122; maintenance, cost, 119; medical service, statistical summary, 121; medicines, etc., cost, 119; miscellaneous expenses, 119;
 officers, resident, 111; total salaries, 119;
 patients, county classification tables, 306-307, 312-13; number, 254; proposed change to State hospital, 148; recoveries and deaths, 110-11, 123; removal from Auburn, 109; trustees' expenses, 119; water supply, 110.**

- State care of insane, 137-45.
- State custodial asylum for feeble-minded women, general statement, 394-95.
- State hospital system, 3-155; cost of hospitals, 256; employes, number, 256; number of hospitals, 256; receipts, 256; statistics, 256-313.
- State hospitals, admissions, during year, county classification, 304-307; number of first and subsequent, table, 279-82;
- age tables, 292-94; causes of death, table, 272-78; causes of insanity, table, 262-66; civil condition of patients, table, 284; duration of insanity, tables showing, 286-91, 295; education, degree of, table, 285; forms of insanity, table, 267-71; general statement, table, 260-61; hereditary tendency in patients, table, 283; nativity of patients, table, 302-303; number of patients, 253-54, 258; occupations of patients, table, 296-301;
- patients under treatment, county classification, table, 308-13; period of residence, table, 295;
- proper subjects for care in, 245-47;
- recoveries and deaths, 123, 271; review, 5-125.
- Statistical review, general, 253-56.
- Statistics, 251-398; tables; State hospital system, 254-313; Exempted county system, 314-90; Licensed private asylum system, 391; of idiotic, feeble-minded and epileptic, 293-98.
- Suffolk county almshouse, insane, number, 255.
- Superintendent, *see* Medical superintendent.
- Supplies, regulation of purchase, 139-41.
- Syracuse state institution for feeble-minded children, general statement, 392-93; movement of population, table, 393.
- Taxation for maintenance of insane poor, 139-40, 144.
- Transportation, of insane to hospitals, 154-55; of insane poor, payments for, 142.
- Trustees' expenses, at Binghamton hospital, 84; Buffalo hospital, 74; Hudson River hospital, 51; Middletown hospital, 65; Rochester hospital, 107; St. Lawrence hospital, 97; State asylum for insane criminals, 119; Utica hospital, 17; Willard hospital, 34.
- Utica state hospital, 6-22; admissions, tables; current year, 279, 304-305, since Oct. 1888, 281; appropriations asked, 17-22, 149; bedding, cost, 16; buildings, improvements, 6-7; cost, 17; buildings, new, 8;
- civil condition of patients, table, 284; clothing, cost, 16; directory, 405; discharges, 6; education, degree of, table, 285; electric light plant, 7; employes, 10-13, 121; total wages, 16;
- farm fences, 7; food, amount and cost, 13-15, 124; fuel, amount and cost, 16, 122; furniture, cost, 16; general operations, 6-8; general statement, table, 260-61; hereditary tendency in patients, table, 283; inebriates, 9; inmates, county classification; tables, 304-305, 308-309; inmates, number, 6, 254;
- lighting cost, 16; improvements, 7; maintenance, total cost, 17; medical service, statistical summary, 121; medicines, etc., cost, 17; miscellaneous expenses, 17;
- officers, resident, 9-10; total salaries, 16;
- receipts, 6; recoveries and deaths, percentage, 8, 123; steam plant, 7; trustees' expenses, 17; water supply, 6.
- Value, estimated, of State hospital plants, 147.
- Vernon house, 222-25; directory, 414; employes, 224-25; general operations, 223-23; inmates, number, 255, 391; officers, resident, 223; recoveries and deaths, 223, 391.

- Wages**, at Binghamton hospital, 80-81, 84; Bloomingdale asylum, 185-89; Breezehurst Terrace, 226-27; Bringham hall, 201-202; Buffalo hospital, 69-70, 74; Dr. Choates' house, 214; Dr. Combes' sanitarium, 211-12; Dr. Parsons' home, 216-217; Dr. Wells' sanitarium, 208-209; Falkirk, 222; Glenmary home, 219-20; Hudson River hospital, 44-47, 51; Kings county asylums, 162-75; Long Island home, 197-98; Marshall infirmary, 194-95; Middletown hospital, 60-63, 65; New York City asylums, 166-67, 168; The Pines, 231-32; Providence retreat, 191-92; Rochester hospital, 103-104, 107; St. Lawrence hospital, 91-94, 96; Sanford Hall, 206; State asylum for insane criminals, 113-14, 119; Utica hospital, 10-13, 16; Vernon house, 224-25; Waldemere, 229; Willard hospital, 27-32, 34. *See also* Salaries.
- Waldemere**, 227-29; buildings, improvements, 227-28; directory, 411; employés, 229; general operations, 227-28; inmates, number, 255, 391; officers, resident, 228; recoveries and deaths, 228, 391.
- Ward's Island asylum**, accommodations, increased, 160; directory, 408; general statement, table, 315-16; removals from, 160.
- Wayne county almshouse, insane**, number, 255.
- White Plains**, new buildings at, 184.
- Willard state hospital**, 22-26; admissions, tables; current year, 279, 304-305, since *Oct. 1883*, 281; appropriations asked, 35-36, 150; baths, 24; care of patients, 23-24; bedding, cost, 34; buildings, improvements, 22-23; civil condition of patients, table, 284; clothing, cost, 34; dining-room, 24; directory, 405; education, degree of, table, 285; employés, 26-32, 121; total wages, 34; farm, 23; foods, amounts and costs, 33, 124; fuel, amount and cost, 34, 123; furniture, cost, 34; general operations, 22-24; general statement, table, 260-61; hereditary tendency in patients, 283; inebriates, 24-25; maintenance, total cost, 35; medical service, statistical summary, 131; medicines, etc., cost, 34; miscellaneous expenses, 35; officers, resident, 25-26; total salaries, 34; patients, county classification, tables, 304-305, 308-309; number, 254; recoveries and deaths, 24, 123; trustees' expenses, 34.



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